Adult Social Care and Health and Wellbeing Sub Committee Health Inequalities in North Tyneside

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Health is not just the outcome of genetic or biological processes but is dependant upon the social and economic conditions in which we are born, grow, work, live and age.

The unequal social and economic conditions and influences, often beyond an individual's control, give rise to unequal health status and health outcomes for different social groups.

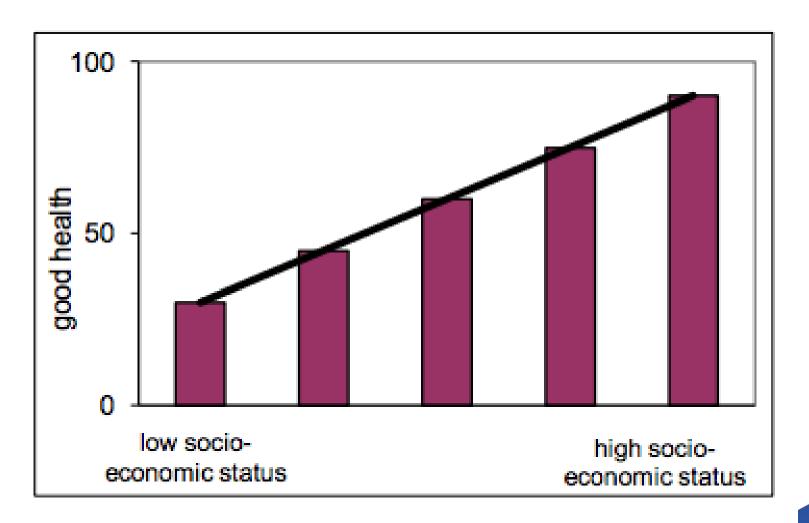
Health inequalities are avoidable they do not occur randomly or by chance, but are they are socially determined by circumstances largely beyond an individual's control. These circumstances disadvantage people and accumulate across the life course limiting the chance to live longer, healthier lives.

Sir Michael Marmot

Fair Society, Healthy Lives: A Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post-2010

'People with higher socioeconomic position in society have a greater array of life chances and more opportunities to lead a flourishing life. They also have better health. The two are linked: the more favoured people are, socially and economically, the better their health.'





Social gradient in health



Health Inequalities

- Geographical
- Age
- Gender
- Socio economic
- Culture
- Social groups



A child born today in the most deprived part of the Borough will live 10 years less than a child born in the least deprived part.













46.9% 82.7%

(age 5)



Ready for School

9.4% 4.8% Babies born with low birth weight

50.9% 69.9% Breastfeeding at birth

28.8% 48.6% **Babies** breastfed at

6-8 weeks

20% Poor dental

health in

5 year olds

312.3 174.4 Rate of

hospital

admissions in

under 5's

Good level emergency of development at reception

Children overweight or obese in reception

33% 17.1%

Ready for Work and Life













28% 45%

11.9% 1.3%

78%

49.8% 77%

43.3% 24.9%

45.7% 3.7%

Entering higher education

16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training

Progress in English to Key Stage 4

Educational attainment (5 A*-C GCSE's)

Children overweight or obese in Year 6

Children 0-15 living in poverty

Cared for, Safeguarded and Healthy















28.8% 21.2%

1.5% 3.4%

21689 11916

146.8 83.1

Emergency

Diagnosed with depression

Adults who are smokers

Received an **NHS** Health Check

Long-term unemployed hospital

Emergency admissions

Older people living in poverty

admissions for hip fractures 65 years+

6.6% 5.8%

Life Expectancy









44





17 < 6 Preventable deaths from liver disease in

under 75s

Preventable deaths from respiratory disease in under 75s

< 6

Preventable deaths from cardiovascular disease in under 75s

25

Preventable deaths from cancer in under

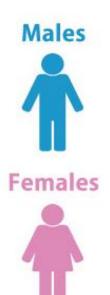
103

Diagnosed with heart disease

4.5% 4.1%

Diagnosed with diabetes

Inequalities in life expectancy



Average Life Expectancy

77.7 years

82.4 years

Gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas

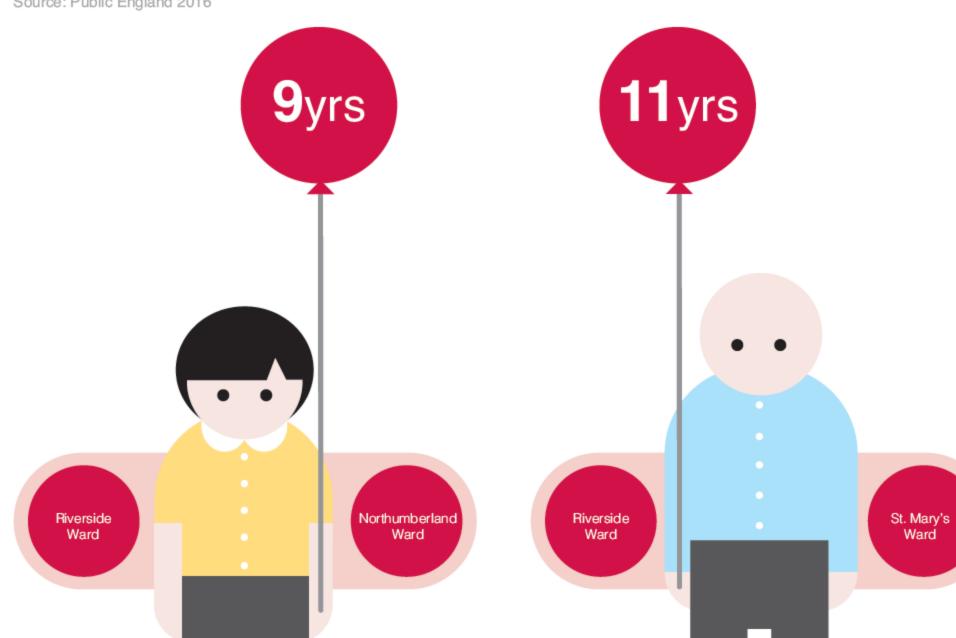
11 years

9 years

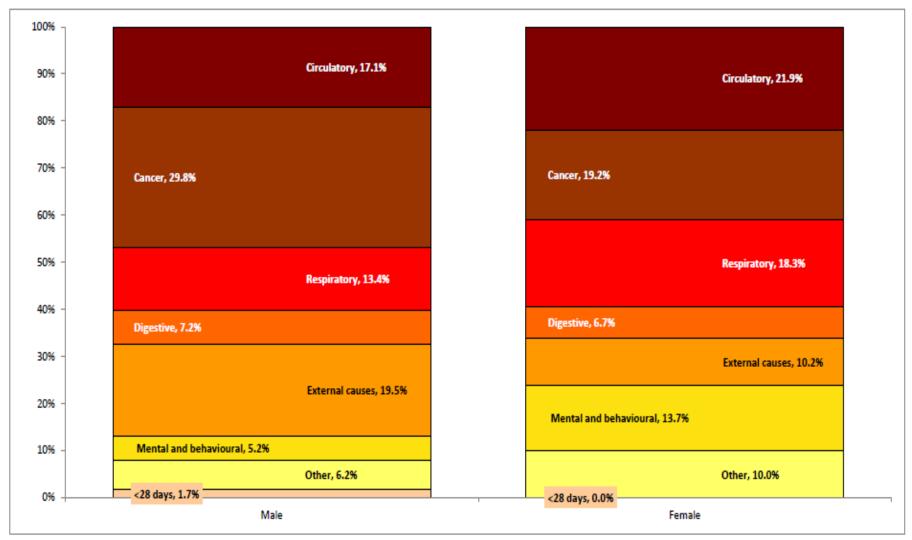


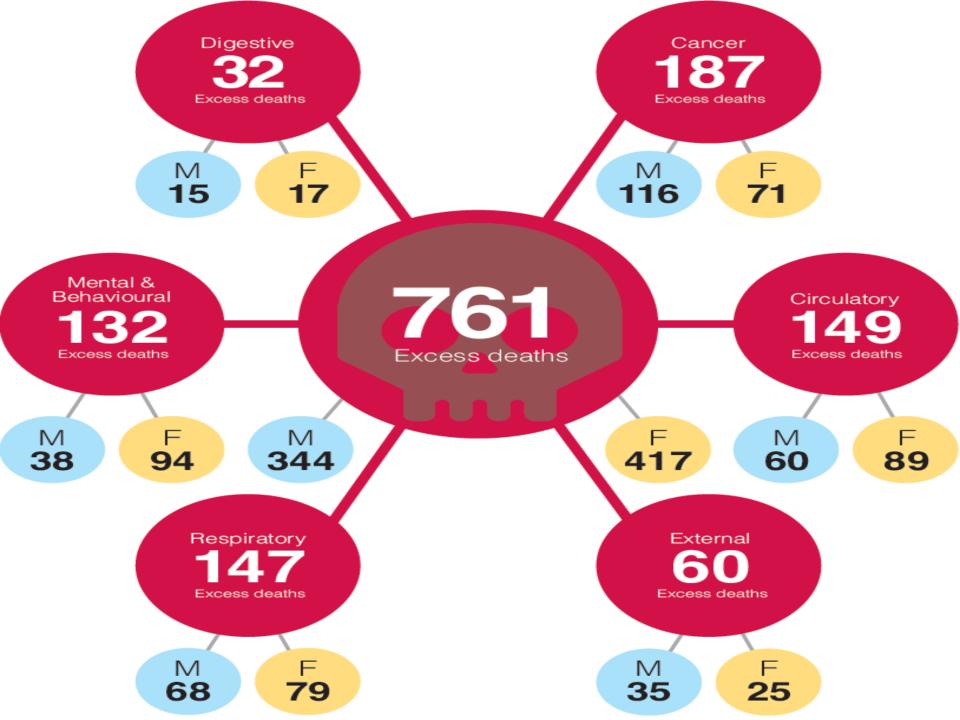
Life expectancy and inequalities in North Tynesic

Source: Public England 2016

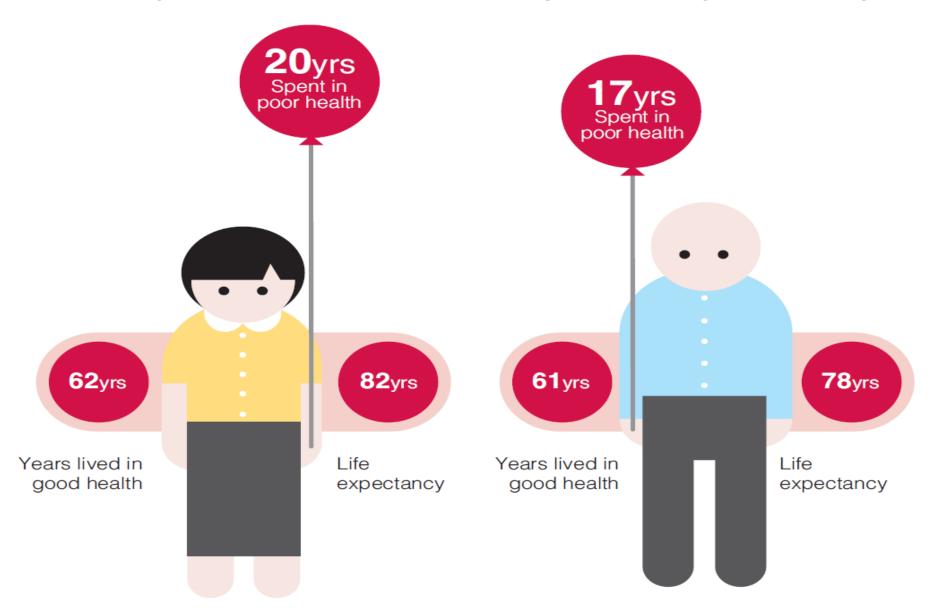


The percentage contribution that the broad causes of death make to the gap in life expectancy in North Tyneside





Inequalities and Healthy Life Expectancy



- Smoking is the single biggest contributing risk factor and accounts for around half the gap in life expectancy
- Other key risk lifestyle factors- alcohol, poor diet, physical inactivity affect health and mortality
- Lifestyle risk factors are unequally distributed in the population and are driven by social circumstances
- There is a clustering of multiple risk factors less affluent areas and certain groups
- Causes of health inequalities are inherently complex

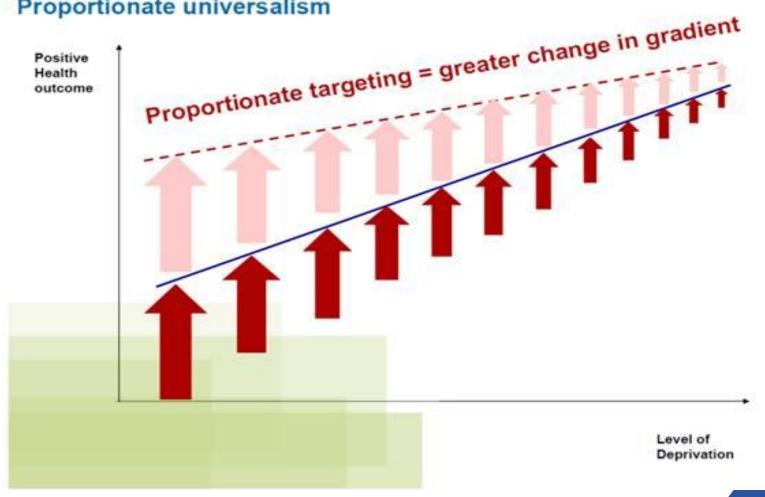


Tackling Health Inequalities

- We can not just focus on tackling the more apparent and immediate causes of poor health, such as smoking we also need to systematically address the background causes of ill health
- We need a focus on the social determinants of health across the life course as well as lifestyle factors and access to healthcare
- Focusing solely on the most disadvantaged will not reduce health inequalities and the social gradient
- We need focus on improving the health of the population but improving the health of the poorest fastest



Proportionate universalism





Evidence for Action

Reducing health inequalities requires action to:

- Give every child the best start in life
- Enable children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their live
- Create fair employment and good work for all
- Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
- Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention
- Ensure healthy standard of living for all



Taking Action in North Tyneside

- Focus on early years "ready to learn at 2" and "ready for school at 5"
- Ensuring our young people are ready for work and life
- Focus on provision of universal services for key risk factors of preventable illness with targeted action in less affluent areas
- Strengthening primary and secondary prevention in the NHS
- Promoting the health of the workforce
- Developing capacity of the workforce embed Making Every Contact Counts
- Making best use of community assets
- Targeted work in Chirton and Riverside



Targeted Work in Chirton and Riverside

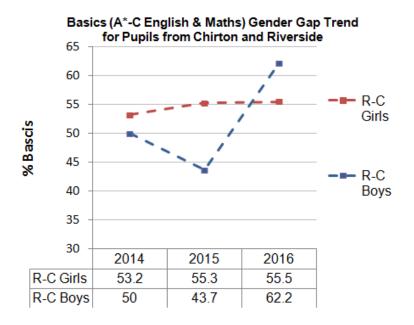
Focus on:

- Education
- Employment
- Housing
- Health



Education

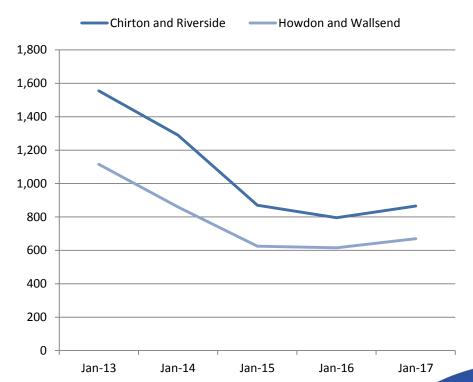
- A 19% increase in 5A*-C including English and Maths in 2016
- The improvement in education outcomes for pupils from Riverside and Chirton (measured by A*-C grades in English and maths) is, in large part, due to increases in maths progress for boys attending Norham High School





Employment

- Claimant count has reduced since 2013 across North Tyneside
- However the impact of Universal Credit can be seen in 2017
- Two small areas within H&W have seen a larger increase in last year than in C&R





Safe and Healthy Homes Project

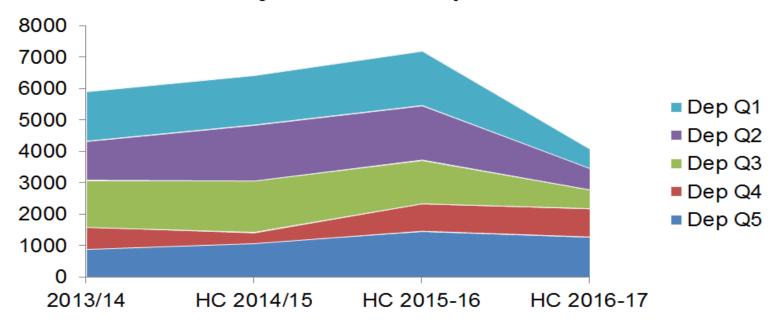
- Remove Category 1 Hazards reduce risks & improve health
- 7,000 letters to residents
- 385 household referrals
- 301 households received assistance & had hazards removed
- Link to NT Warmzone





Health

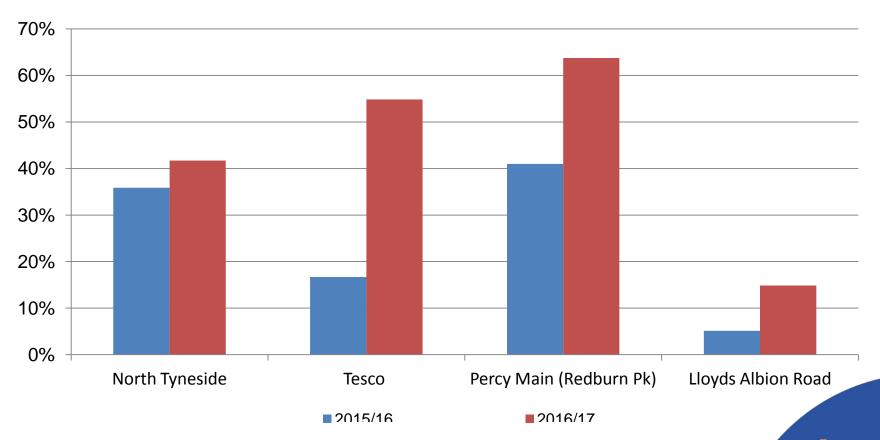
No of Completed NHS Health Checks 2013 - 2017 by Quintile of Deprivation





Health

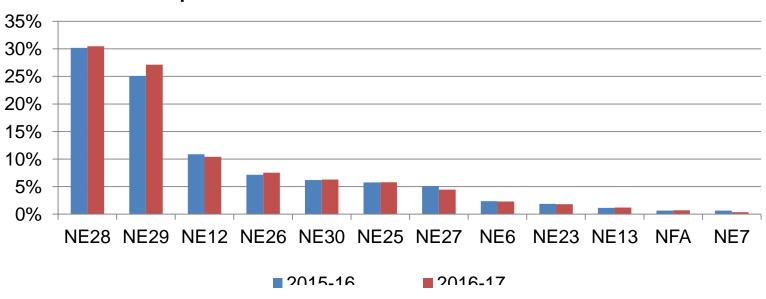
Stop Smoking Quit Rates for North Tyneside and contracted Pharmacies within Chirton & Riverside for 2015/16 and 2016/17





Health

Proportion of clients in drug and alcohol treatment broken down by postcode of residence for 2015/16 and 2016/17





Thank you

