

Health inequalities: the reality

Life in Stoke-on-Trent

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Life is getting better...

- Improvements over the last 50 years in health
- Increases in life expectancy
- Falls in infant mortality
- Rates of premature mortality from major killers falling
- But...

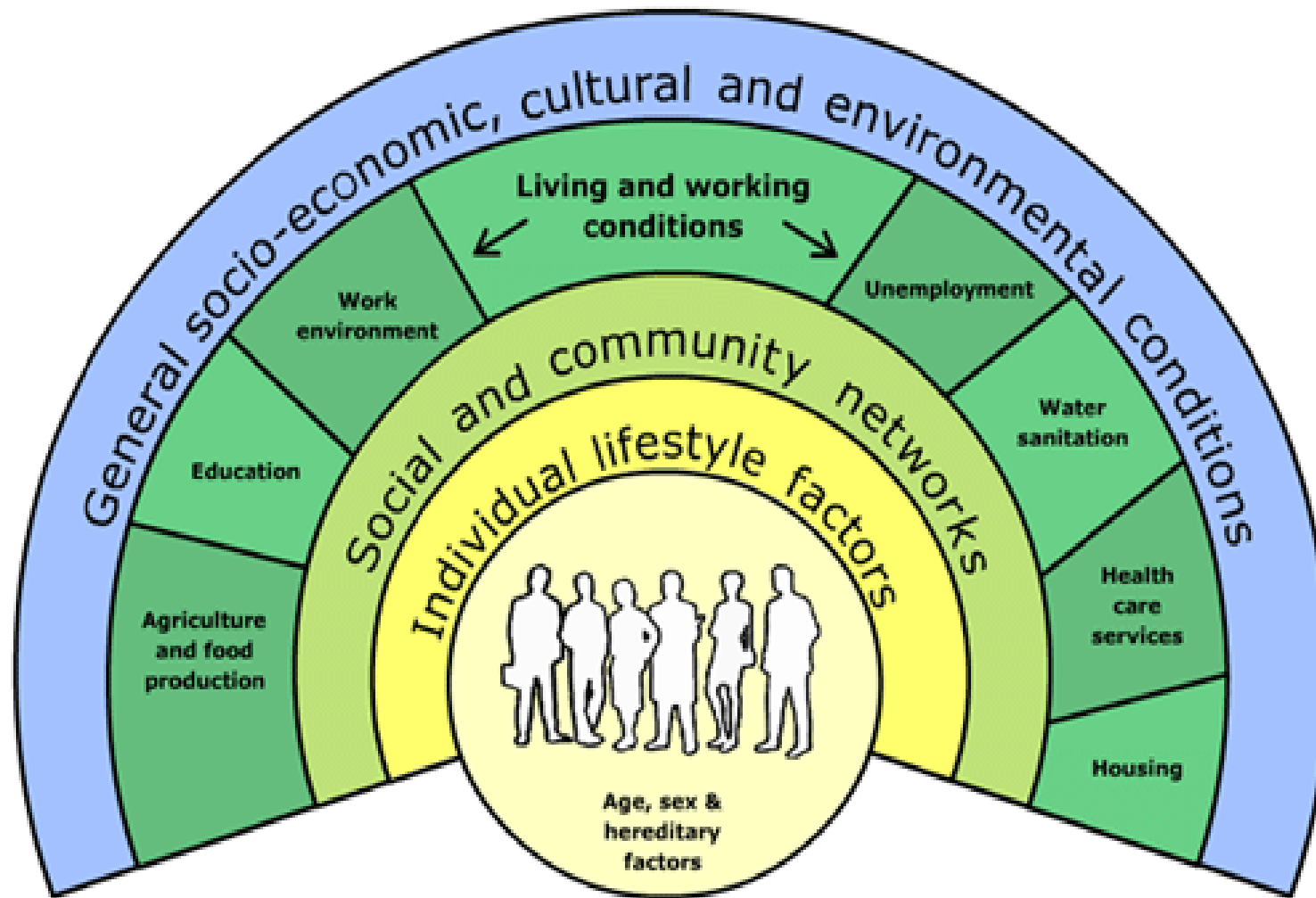


Life is getting better but...

- Not everyone has benefitted to the same extent
- Men, women and children living in disadvantaged circumstances continue to experience more:
 - ill health
 - disability
 - higher levels of mortality
- In spite of improvements – UK continues to be shaped and driven by health inequalities



Social determinants of health



The life course approach



Positive and negative influences across the life course

Protective factors:

- having a healthy and balanced diet
- an environment that enables physical activity
- good educational attainment
- being in stable employment with a good income
- living in good quality housing
- having networks of support including friends and family



Risk factors:

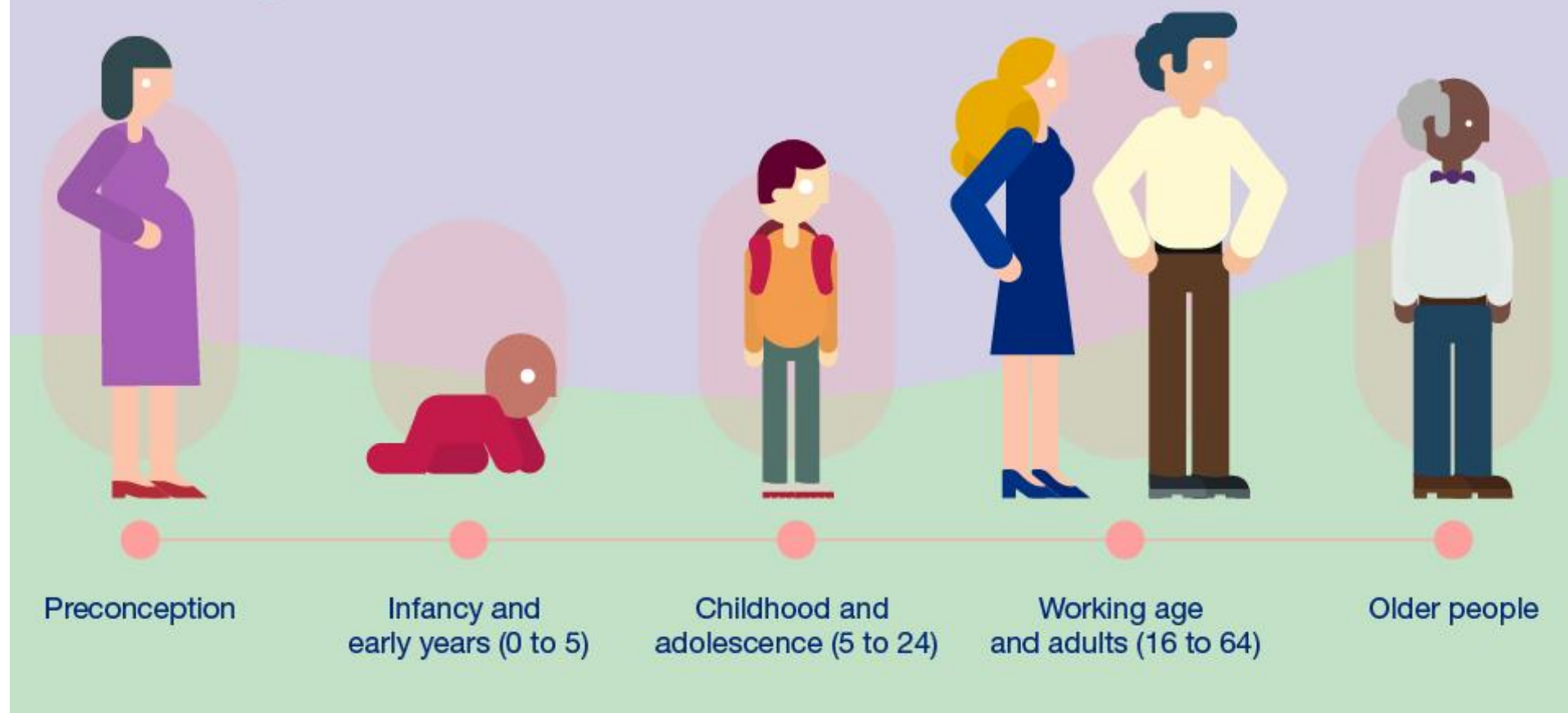
- smoking
- adverse childhood experiences
- crime and violence
- drug and alcohol misuse
- poor educational attainment
- poor mental health



Source: Public Health England: Health Matters

The life course approach

Life stages



Source: Public Health England: Health Matters

Health inequalities: the national picture

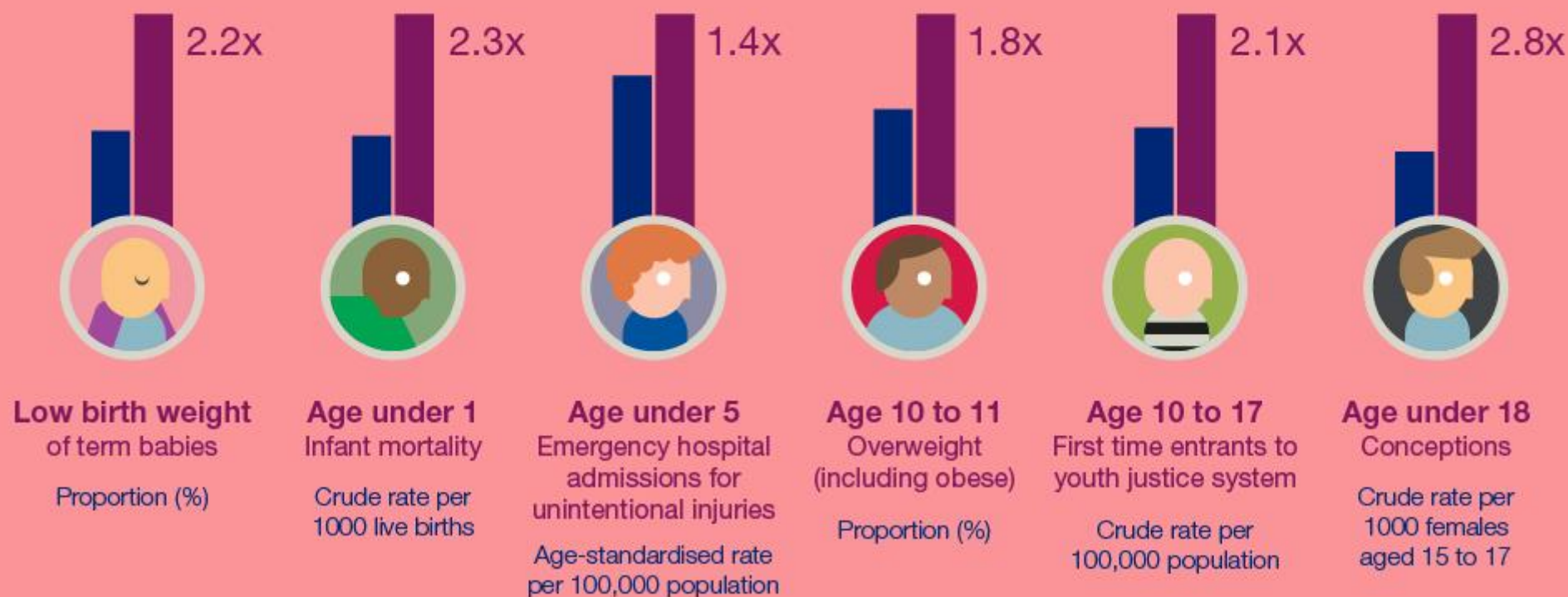


Health inequalities across the life course

Comparison between **the most** and **least** deprived deciles in England

■ the most deprived decile (times higher)

■ the least deprived decile



Source: Public Health England: Health Matters



Health inequalities across the life course

Comparison between **the most** and **least** deprived deciles in England

■ the most deprived decile (times higher) ■ the least deprived decile



Age 65+
Mortality from
respiratory disease*



Age under 75
Mortality from all
cardiovascular disease*



All ages
Mortality from causes
considered preventable*



All ages
Suicide*

**Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population*

Source: Public Health England: Health Matters

Health inequalities: the local picture



Population

255,378
people live in Stoke-on-Trent



20.3%
(51,790)

are children 0-15

62.8%
(160,387)

are aged 16-64

16.9%
(43,201)

are aged 65 and over



Around

3,300

babies born a year

20.2%
of people are from
minority ethnic groups

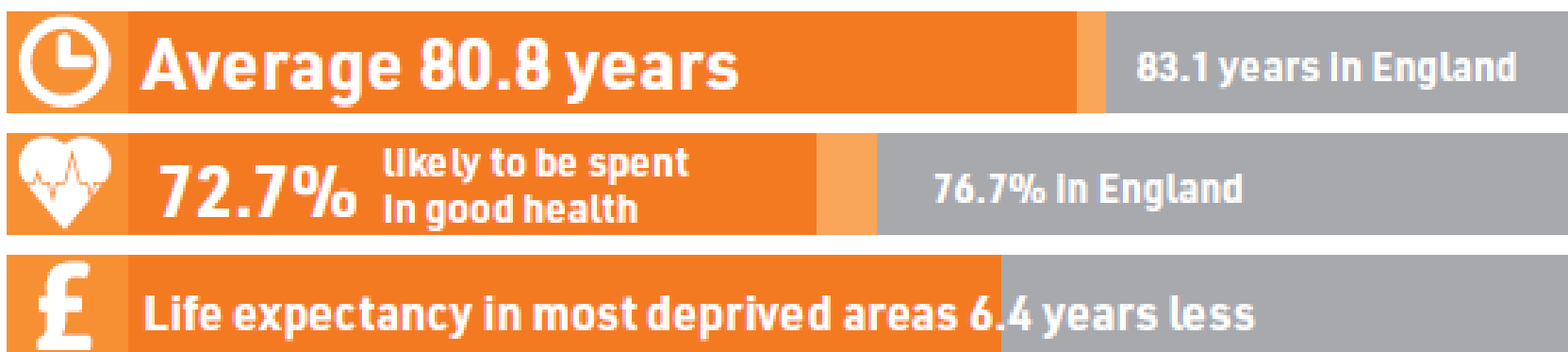
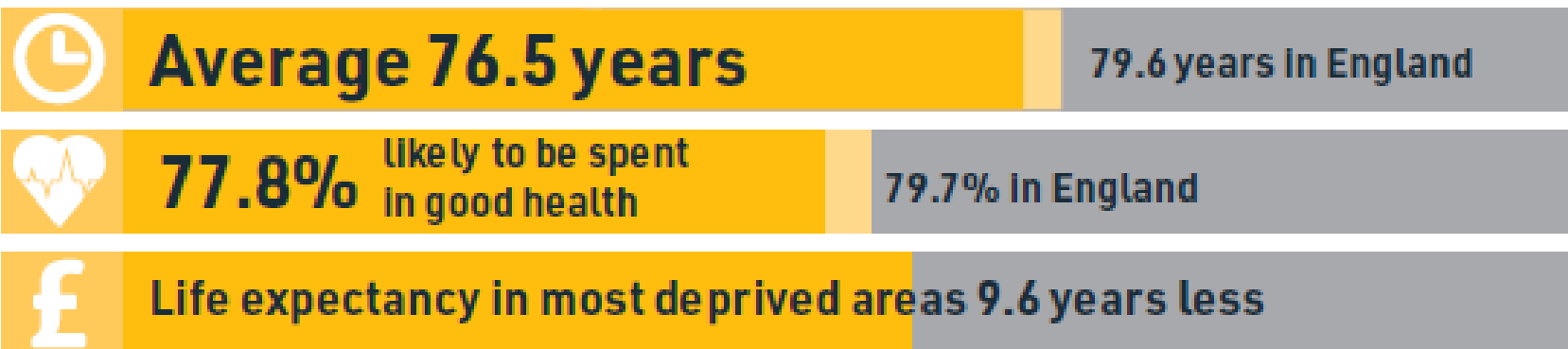
£14th most deprived local authority in England (out of 326)
£136,221 people in the city live in the
top 20% most deprived areas



City of

Stoke-on-Trent

Overarching measures of health



Best start in life



23.8%

of children (under 16)
live in poverty (England 16.8%)



9.5%

of babies have a low
birthweight (England 7.3%)



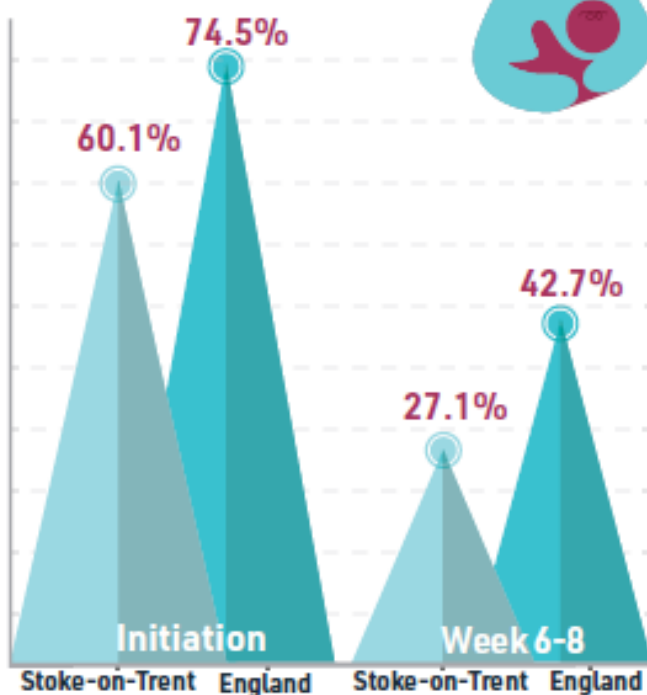
18.2%

of women smoke whilst
pregnant (England 10.8%)

**Highest infant
mortality in England**

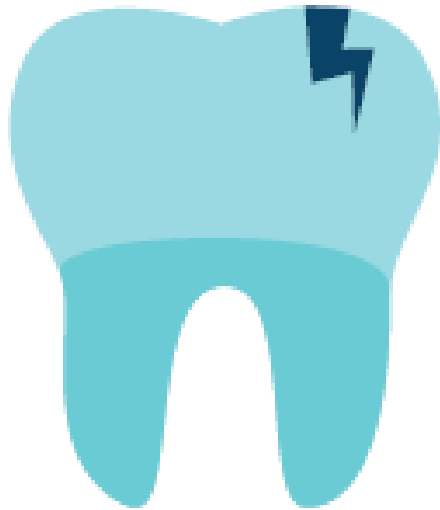


Breastfeeding rates



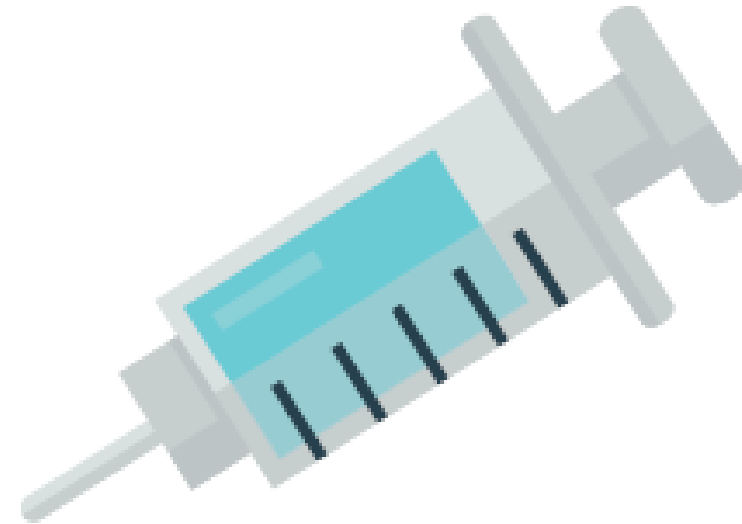
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Best start in life



32.6%

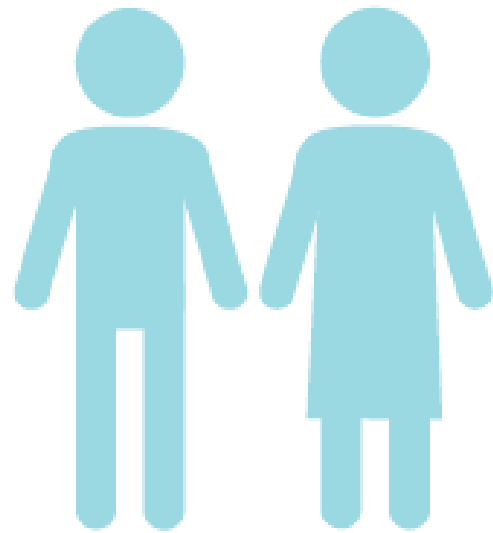
of five years old have tooth decay (England 23.3%)



Over **90%**

of children vaccinated for main illnesses (better than England)

Developing well



40,027 schoolchildren

7,952 have free school meals

2,523 have a learning disability

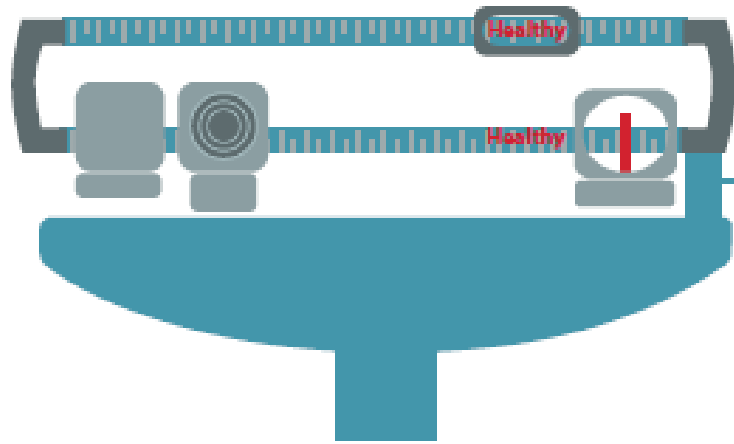


58% of Key Stage 2 pupils (10-11 year olds)
meet expected standards (England 65%)

53.3% of Key Stage 4 pupils (15-16 year olds)
achieved a 9-4 pass including English
and maths (England 59.1%)



Developing well

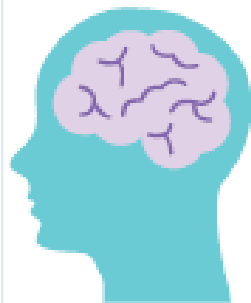


19.2%

of Reception pupils (4-5 year olds)
are overweight or obese (England 22.4%)

37.1%

of Year 6 pupils (10-11 year olds) are
overweight or obese (England 34.3%)



12.8%

of 5-19 year olds
estimated to have a
mental health disorder

Hospital admissions for
self-harm getting worse
(10-24 year olds)



Teenage pregnancies
(15-17 year olds) have fallen
by

47%

between 2012 and 2016



City of

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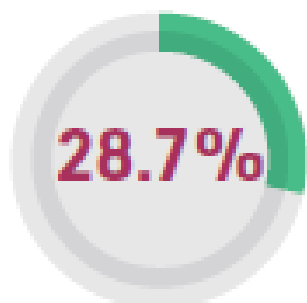
Living well

Around

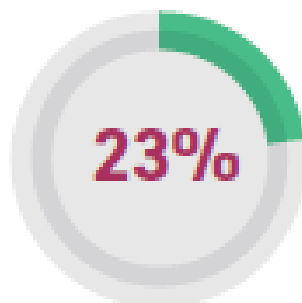
2,500 deaths

a year

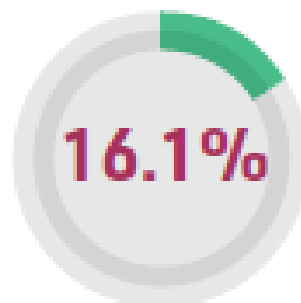
Top 3 killers



Cancer



Circulatory
Disease



Respiratory
Disease



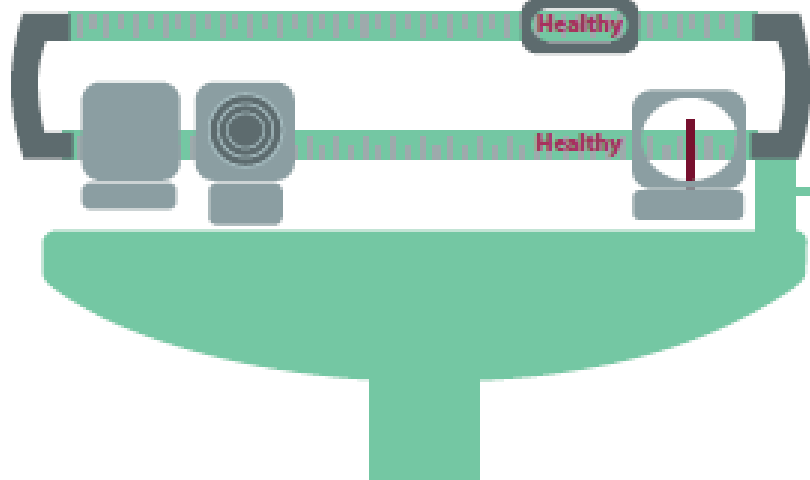
24,674 adults

(18-64) have a common
mental health disorder

3,758 adults

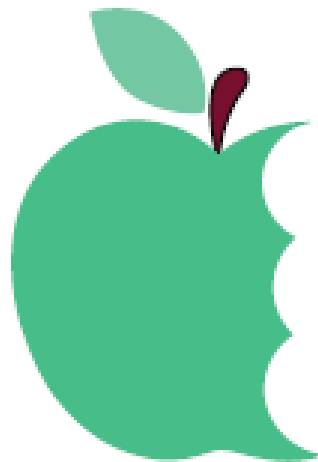
(18-64) with a learning disability

Living well



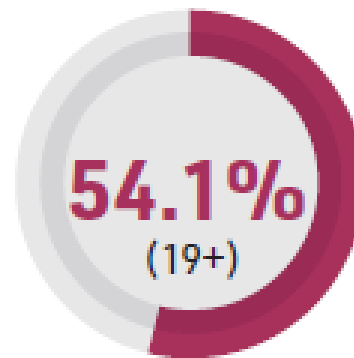
66.0%

of adults (18+) are
overweight or obese

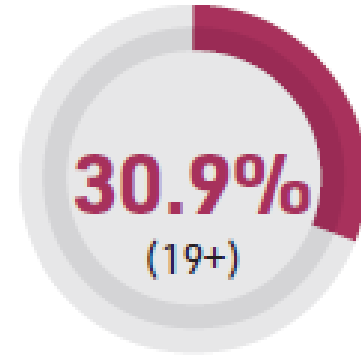


45.2%

of adults (16+) do
not eat enough
fruit and veg



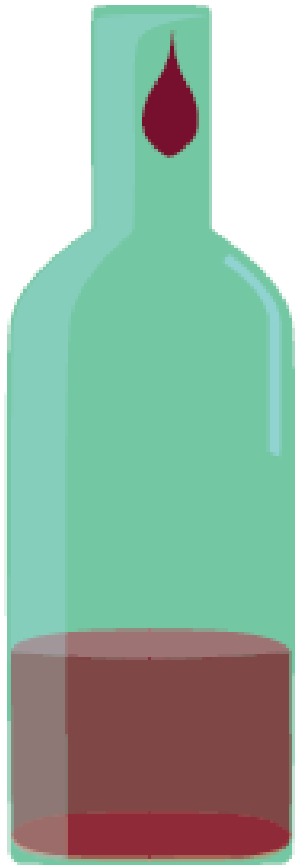
Do enough
exercise



Don't do any
exercise



Living well



44.0%

of adults (18+)
are drinking at
dangerous levels

21.9%

of alcohol users
successfully
complete treatment
(England 38.9%)



Deaths and hospital
admissions from alcohol
are higher than England:
3 drinkers die each week



City of
Stoke-on-Trent

Living well



**More people use
drugs in the city**



12.3%

of adults (16-64) have no
qualifications (England 7.6%)

23.4%

of adults are qualified to NVQ
level 4 and above (England 38.3%)



Around

30,000 recorded
crimes

– an increase of **9,500** since
2012/13



City of

Stoke-on-Trent

Ageing well



An extra

9,300 people aged 65 and over by 2030

Increasing numbers of: limiting long-term illness, dementia, depression, falls



7 out of 10 people (65+) had a flu jab



956

emergency hospital admissions due to falls



3,595 requests for support from new clients (aged 65+) to Adult Social Care – an average of **10** a day



City of

Stoke-on-Trent

Ageing well

260 emergency admissions
for hip fractures

38% of people
died at home
(England 46.6%)



39,000
people estimated
to be in fuel poverty



6 out of 10 people cared for by
local carers are aged 65 and over



66.8%

of service users were
satisfied with the care and
support they received from
social services (England 65.0%)

2.7% of service users did not
feel safe (England 1.8%)



Wider determinants



71.6% of people (aged 16-64) are working (England 75.2%)



of people (16+) are working in managerial and professional jobs (England 46.5%)



6,600 people (16+) are unemployed



19.5% of households are 'workless' (England 14.0%)



Wider determinants



Average pay in the city is around

£100 lower

a week lower than the rest of England

20.8% of people are experiencing deprivation due to low incomes (England 14.6%)



22% of children

(aged 0-15) live in out-of-work benefit households (England 14.0%)



Wider determinants



89% of people

were satisfied with the area as a place to live

77% of people

feel safe outside after dark



23% of people

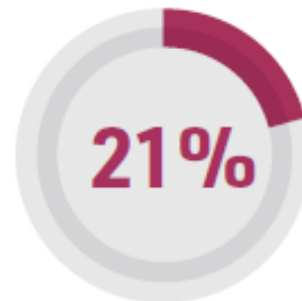
feel likely to be a victim of crime



Biggest problems locally



Drugs



Anti-social
behaviour



Alcohol

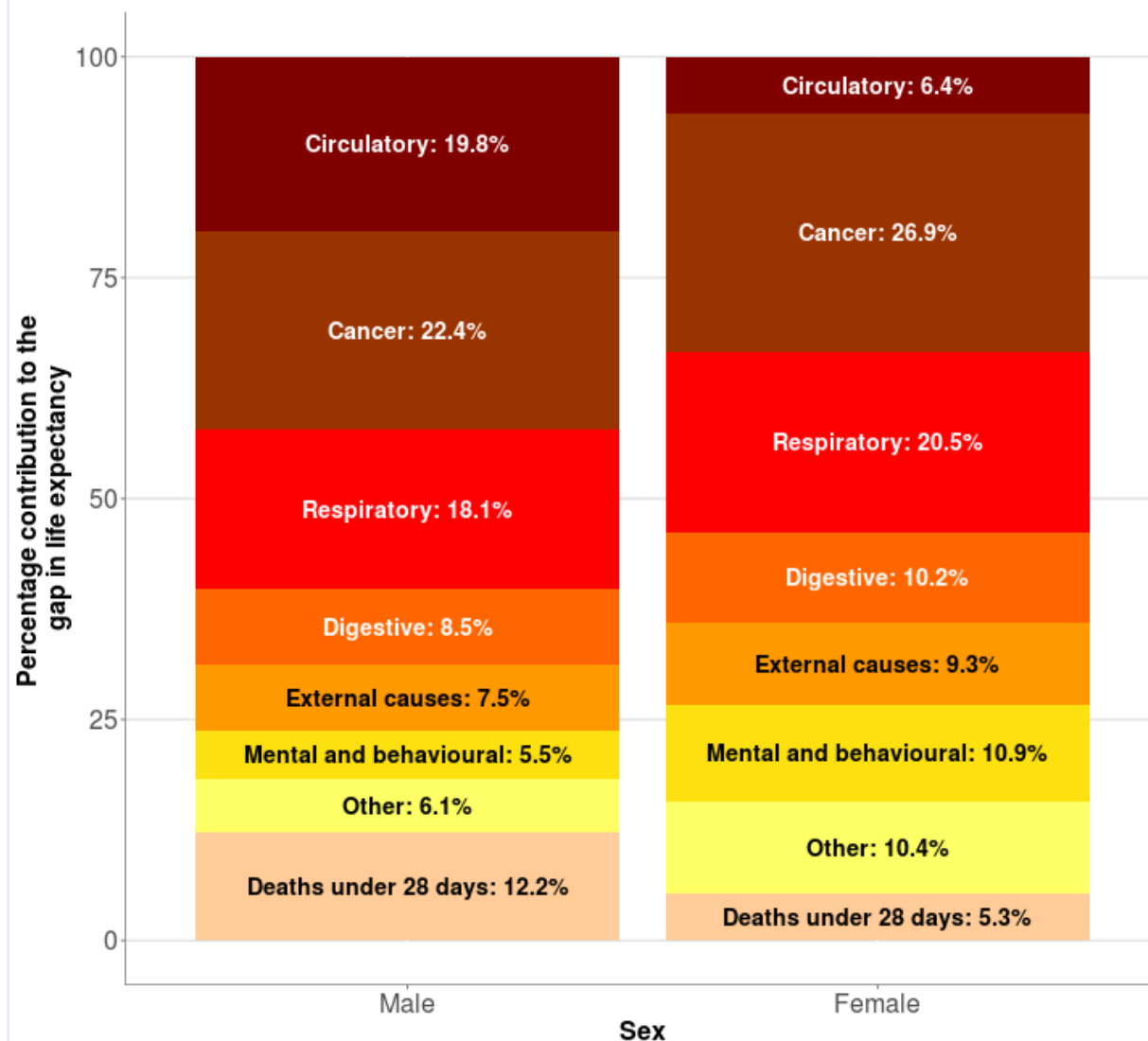


City of

Stoke-on-Trent

Inequalities in life expectancy – the drivers

Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Stoke-on-Trent as a whole and England as a whole, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



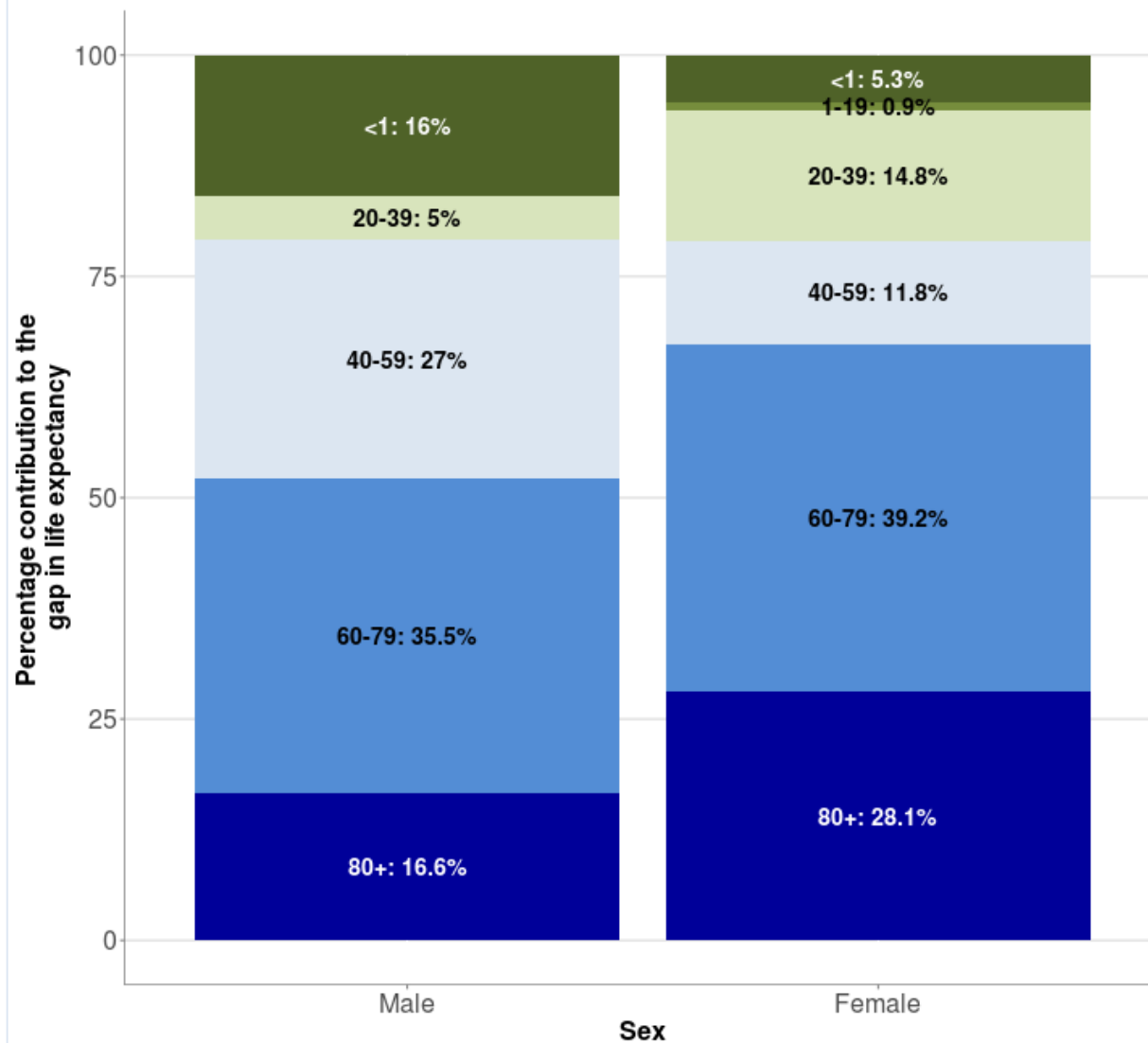
Source: Public Health England: Segment Tool



City of
Stoke-on-Trent

Inequalities in life expectancy – the drivers

Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Stoke-on-Trent as a whole and England as a whole, by broad age group, 2015-17



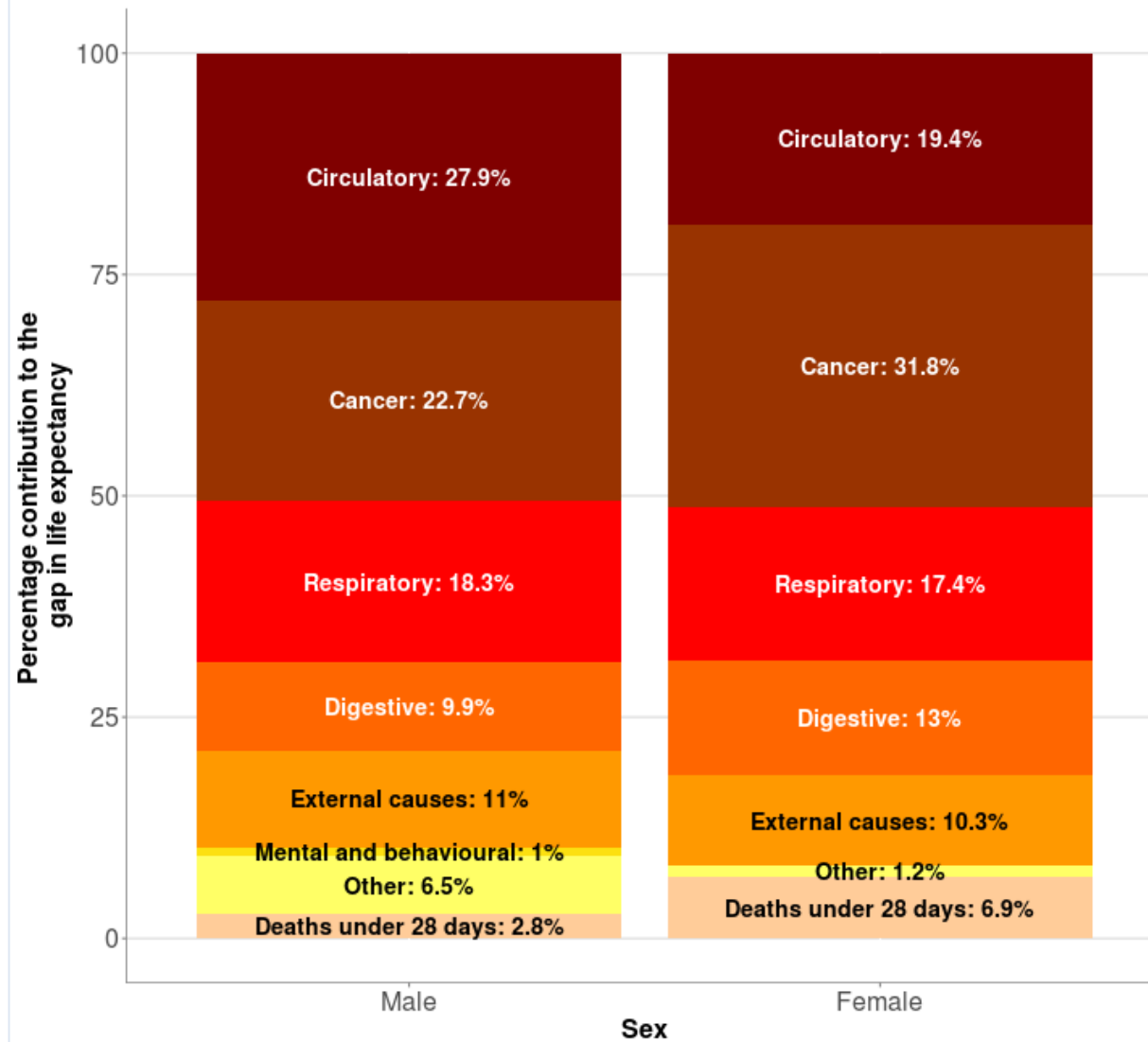
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City of
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Inequalities in life expectancy – the drivers

Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Stoke-on-Trent, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



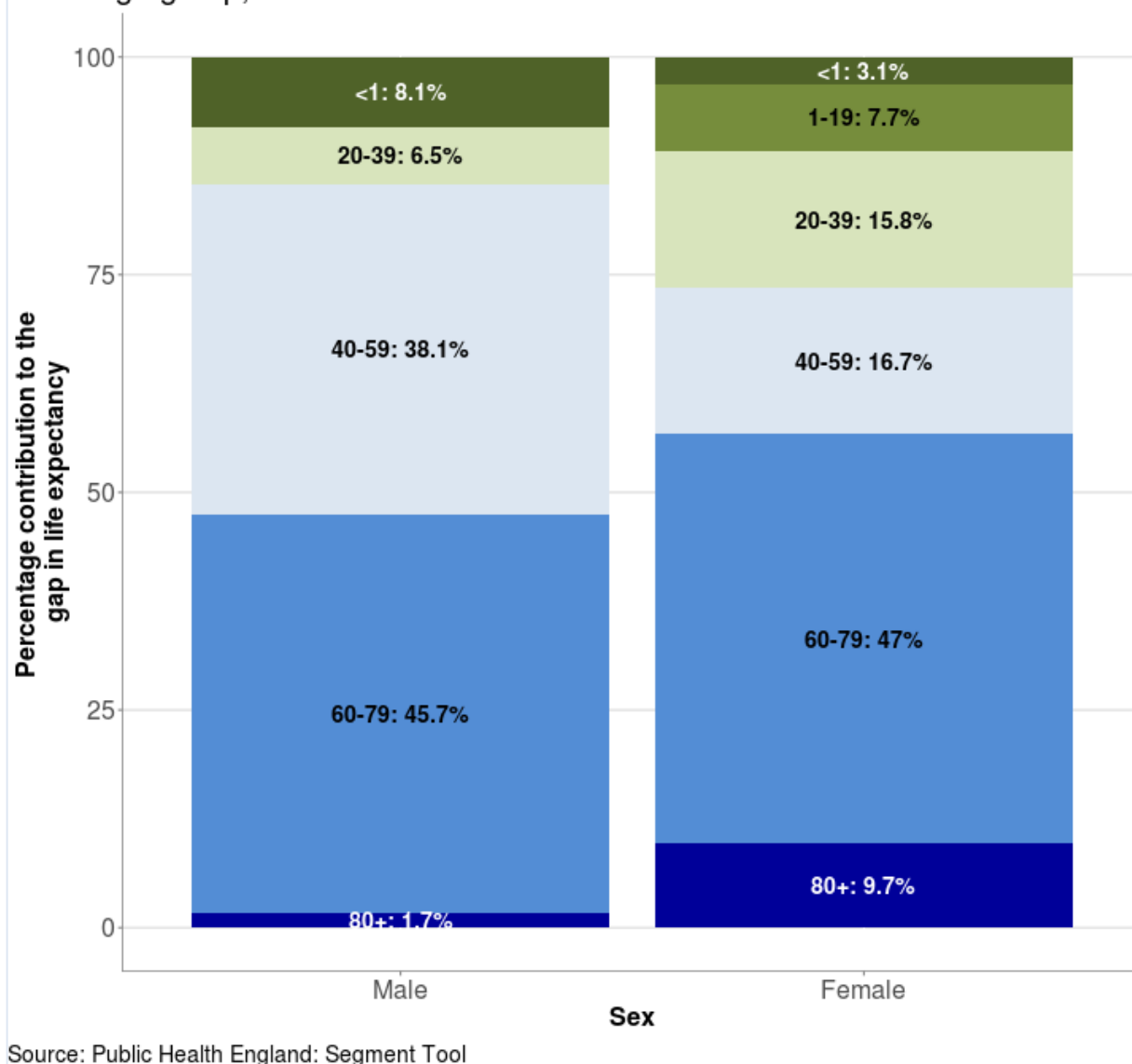
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City of
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Over to you...

- Next steps.....

