IANPHI 5th Annual Meeting

Monitoring the social determinants of health

Ireland

Atlanta, November 2010

Dr Jane Wilde

www.publichealth.ie
Purpose of monitoring

Developing and improving programmes to tackle the social determinants of health and health inequalities.

Use data to:

Attract policy-makers attention
- benchmark
- show size of problem

Identify entry points for policy
- clues to underlying factors

Assess impact of policies
The Island of Ireland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NI</th>
<th>ROI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1.8m</td>
<td>4.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>$25,366</td>
<td>$51,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>males</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>females</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>81.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population &gt;75yrs</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Institute of Public Health in Ireland

Promotes cooperation between Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland

- providing public health information and surveillance;
- strengthening public health capacity;
- advising on policy

Tackling inequalities in health is the focus for all our work

www.publichealth.ie
“All diseases have two causes, one pathological, the other political.”

Virchow, R. (1821–1902)
Life expectancy ROI
1980 - 2006

Life expectancy NI
1980 - 2006
Infant mortality rates (crude) in Northern Ireland, England and Wales, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland, 1960 – 1981. Rate per 1,000 live births
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births by social class

Social classes I & II (higher)
Social classes VI, VII & VIII (lower)
All causes of Death

Table 1 Annual directly standardised mortality rates (per 100,000) for working age males, by occupational class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Class</th>
<th>Northern Ireland</th>
<th>Republic of Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC1-2</td>
<td>292.9</td>
<td>232.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC3</td>
<td>495.5</td>
<td>309.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC4-5</td>
<td>689.0</td>
<td>342.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-assigned</td>
<td>151.2</td>
<td>Farmers: 318.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-economic Group</th>
<th>Northern Ireland</th>
<th>Republic of Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEG A</td>
<td>232.2</td>
<td>792.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEG B</td>
<td>309.4</td>
<td>342.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEG C</td>
<td></td>
<td>539.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEG D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-assigned</td>
<td>151.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Improve daily living conditions.

• Tackle the inequitable distribution of power, money and resources.

• Measure and understand the problem and assess impact of action focusing on research, monitoring and evaluation.
Socioeconomic & political context

Governance

Policy (Macroeconomic, Social, Health)

Cultural and societal norms and values

Social position

Education
Occupation
Income
Gender
Ethnicity / Race

Material circumstances

Social cohesion
Psychosocial factors
Behaviours
Biological factors

Health-Care System

Distribution of health and well-being

Social determinants of health and health inequities

Source: Amended from Solar & Irwin, 2007
Conditions for Health

- Poverty
- Justice
- Employment
- Housing
- Transport
- Education
- Environment
- Food
- Alcohol
- Social Support
- Leisure
- Culture
## Conditions for Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>West Tyrone</th>
<th>North Belfast</th>
<th>North Down</th>
<th>North Antrim</th>
<th>Northern Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults aged 16 to 74 unemployed</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households in relative poverty</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2004-2005)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School leavers with 5 or more GCSEs</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at grade C or above (2007)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>County Galway</td>
<td>County Dublin</td>
<td>County Monaghan</td>
<td>County Cork</td>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission for alcohol abuse (per 100,000 European standard population)</td>
<td>297.9</td>
<td>319.1</td>
<td>560.6</td>
<td>305.4</td>
<td>341.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide (per 100,000)</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland

‘One Island – One Lifestyle?’

Health and lifestyles in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland: Comparing the population surveys SLÁN 2007 and NIHSWS 2005
### One Island – One Lifestyle?

Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SLAN (ROI)</th>
<th>HSWS (NI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of life</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘very good’ or ‘good’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smokers</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No alcohol</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above ‘limit’ alcohol</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DHC, 2009. SLAN 2007 One Island – One Lifestyle?
Cigarette and alcohol consumption ROI 1986 - 2006

Source: Revenue Commissioners Statistical Report 2007, CSO (population data)

Note:
(i) Alcohol is measured in terms of pure alcohol consumed, based on sales of beer, cider, wine and spirits.
(ii) Smoking ban in workplaces was introduced in March 2004.
Dramatic rise from 2007 to 2020 across the island of Ireland

Estimates:

High blood pressure –
1,247,200 to 1,674,300 (increase of 427,100 people)

CHD –
205,900 to 292,500 (increase of 86,600 people)

Stroke –
91,700 to 129,300 (increase of 37,600 people)

Diabetes –
210,900 to 326,900 (increase of 116,000 people)
Rapid rise of NCD’s represents major health challenge to global development

Generating a local information base for action.
Assess and monitor NCD mortality.
Level of exposure to risk factors.
And their determinants.

Aim is to contribute to policy-making, advocacy and evaluation of healthcare.
The Use of Monitoring

Attract policy-makers attention
- benchmark
- show size of problem

Identify entry points for policy
- clues to underlying factors

Assess impact of policies
How does your area compare?

Click on an area of the map
- Percentage of people who believe that people in their area can be trusted, Rol 2002, NI 2005/2006
- The percentage of people who currently smoke cigarettes, Rol 2002, NI 2004/05
- Directly age and gender standardised rate per 100,000 European Standard Population of admissions to hospital for alcohol related conditions, Rol 2005, NI 2006/2007
- Percentage of children who have been vaccinated at two years of age, Rol 2007, NI 2005/06
- Number of suicides occurring per 100,000 population, 2001-2004
- Number of admissions to hospital for anxiety or depression per 1,000 people, Rol 2005, NI 2005
- Directly age and gender standardised rate of years of life lost up to age 75 years age through premature mortality of people aged less than 75 years per 1,000 European standard population
- Male life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn can expect to live if age-specific mortality rates remain constant, 2002-2004
- Female life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn can expect to live if age-specific mortality rates remain constant, 2002-2004
- The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant deaths refer to all deaths within the first year of life, 2001-2005

Source:
This data has been taken from the All Ireland Health and Wellbeing Dataset. To access the full All Ireland Health and Wellbeing dataset please click here.

Some areas stated are based on either small populations or sample sizes, and need to be interpreted cautiously.

Click here to return to the IPH home page.
Categorisation of Indicators, NI and ROI

Use the figure below to add indicators to the Profile Table. Health develops in three broad stages and that the factors operate at three different levels. These stages and domain is broken down into topics and a number of health-related topic. Click on a domain and a drop-down list of its top topics. Add as many topics as you need to your Profile Table. The indicators associated with that topic will be added to your Profile Table. Please note that you can click to return to the Profile Table.

Adapted from eHPI (www.hpi.org.uk)
Profile Table

To delete an indicator from the Profile Table click on the trash can at the end of that row. To add other indicators to the Profile Table click here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Dublin</th>
<th>Belfast</th>
<th>Rep. Ireland</th>
<th>Northern Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can people be trusted?</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Prevalence</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for alcohol abuse</td>
<td>319.1</td>
<td>1303.8</td>
<td>341.9</td>
<td>736.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for anxiety and depression</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of life lost</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rates</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data shown is from All-Ireland Health and Wellbeing Dataset (AIHWDS).
Engaging outside the realms of journals and conferences
Tackling Health Inequalities

Public spending should target social causes of poor health

SVP criticises Government over health inequality

Tackling health inequality could help avoid 5,400 premature deaths

National schools find principals hard to recruit

Fashion chain dresses up for UK debut

28 August 2008
Challenges in Ireland

• Make optimal use of data we have
• Analyse and present it in user friendly way
• Strengthen social determinants data and debate in public health and policy making
• Improve health information systems
• Agree what sort of data really matters
• Identify and seek resolution on controversies
• Link to international debates and developments
Unemployment Republic of Ireland 2008 - 2010
The Health Well

The Health Well is an all-island (covering Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland) health information website that promotes health and wellbeing by improving decision-making for health.

It is being built by the Institute of Public Health in Ireland with the co-operation of key organisations throughout the island.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health topics</th>
<th>Chronic Conditions</th>
<th>Fuel Poverty</th>
<th>Obesity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Community profiles</td>
<td>PHIS tables</td>
<td>Data Catalogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>HIA</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>C.H.A.I.N.</td>
<td>Health Analysts' Special Interest Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support and training</td>
<td>Analytical support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Updated: 23 October 2010
Purpose of monitoring

Developing and improving programmes to tackle the social determinants of health and health inequalities.

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  - benchmark
  - show size of problem

Identify entry points for policy
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