IANPHI 5th Annual Meeting

Monitoring the social determinants of health

Ireland

Atlanta, November 2010

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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

|	NI	ROI
Population	1.8m	4.4m
GDP per capita	$25,366	$51,356
Life Expectancy:		
males	76.3	76.8
females	81.3	81.6
Infant Mortality	5.1	5.0
Unemployment	7%	14%
Population >75yrs	6.4%	5.0%

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**

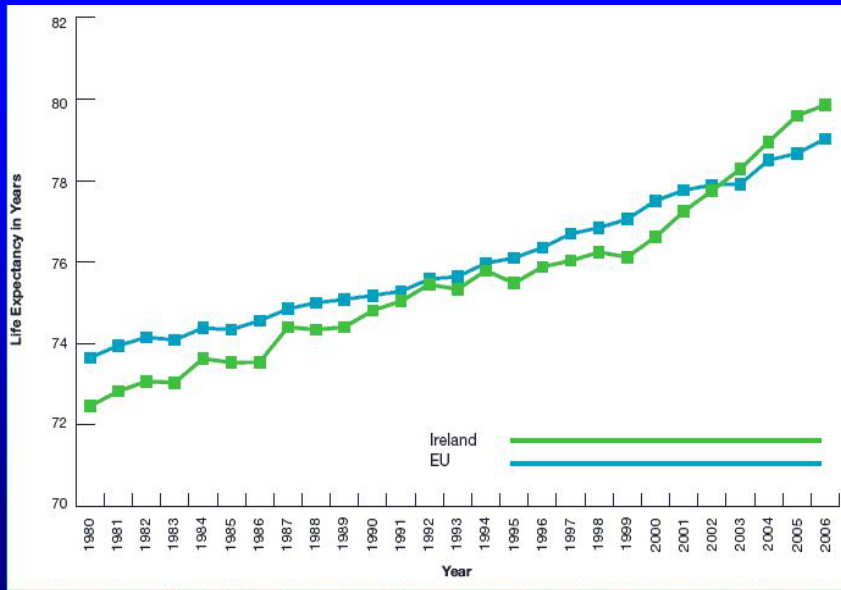**Tackling inequalities in health is the focus for all our work**

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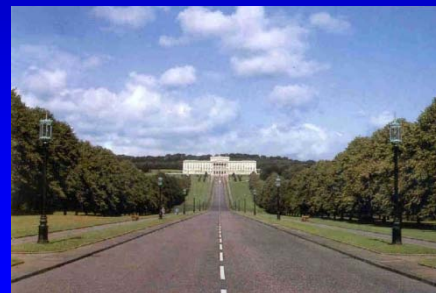
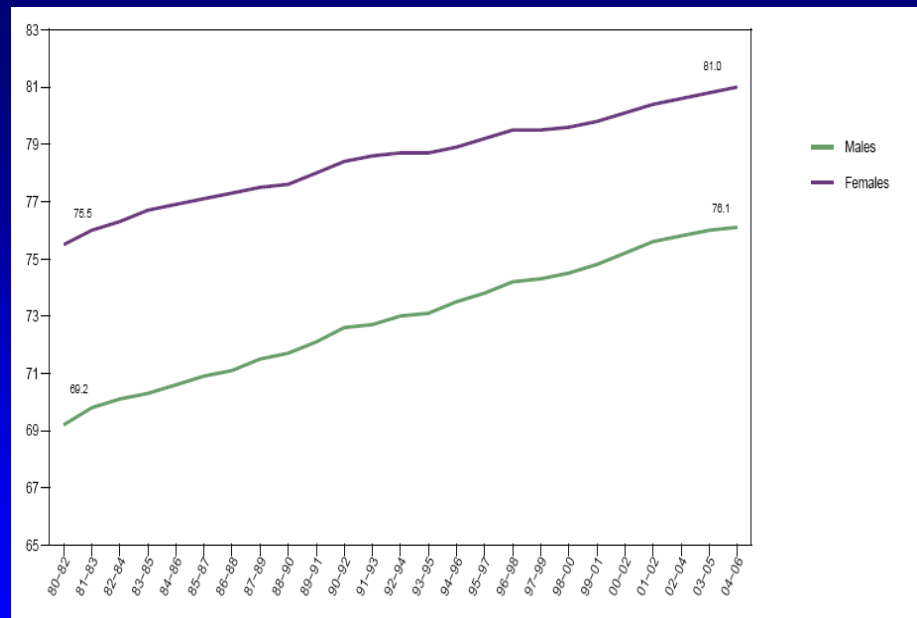**"All diseases have two causes, one pathological, the other political."**

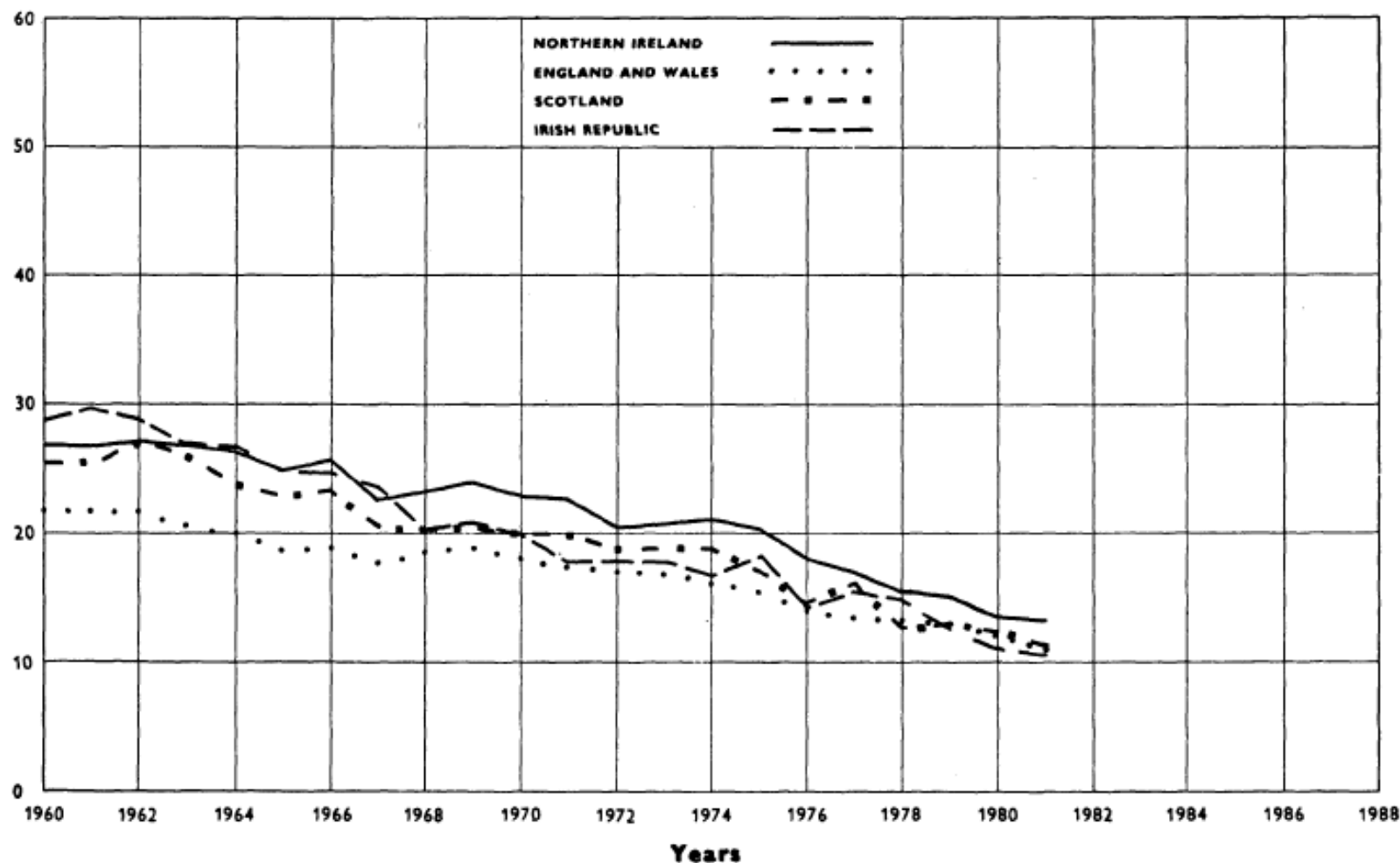**Virchow, R. (1821–1902)**

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

Legend:
- ■ Social classes I & II (higher)
- ■ Social classes VI, VII & VIII (lower)

Year	Social classes I & II (higher)	Social classes VI, VII & VIII (lower)
2002	3.0	4.8
2003	3.1	5.8
2004	4.3	5.4
2005	5.7	5.5
2006	6.0	6.5
2007	3.5	6.0
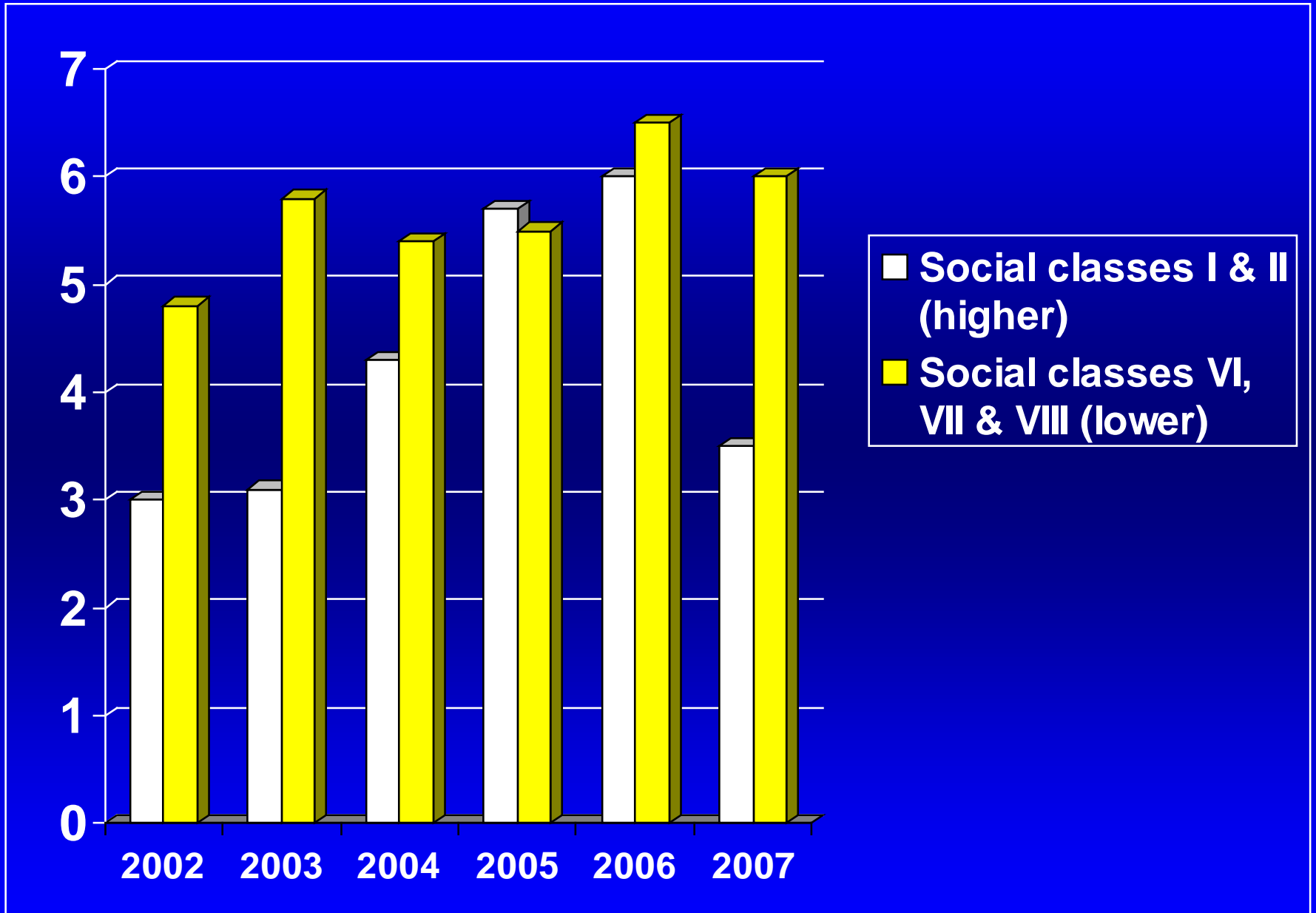
All causes of Death

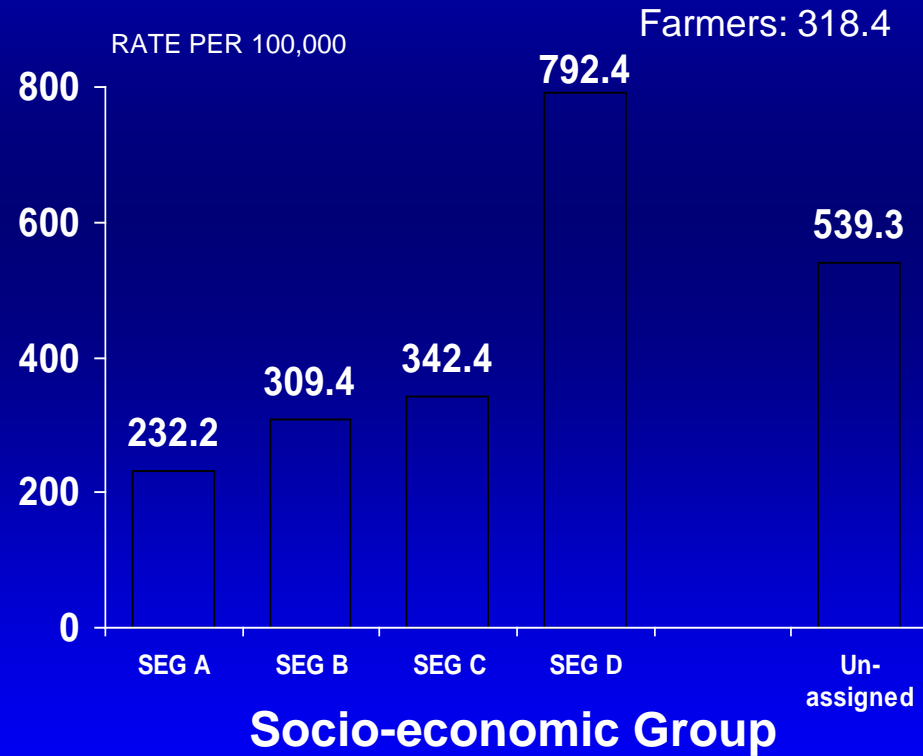## Table 1 Annual directly standardised mortality rates (per 100,000) for working age males, by occupational class

Northern Ireland

RATE PER 100,000

- SC1-2: 292.9
- SC3: 495.5
- SC4-5: 689.0
- Un-assigned: 151.2

Social Class

Republic of Ireland

RATE PER 100,000

Farmers: 318.4

- SEG A: 232.2
- SEG B: 309.4
- SEG C: 342.4
- SEG D: 792.4
- Un-assigned: 539.3

Socio-economic Group

Closing the gap in a generation

Health equity through action on the social determinants of health
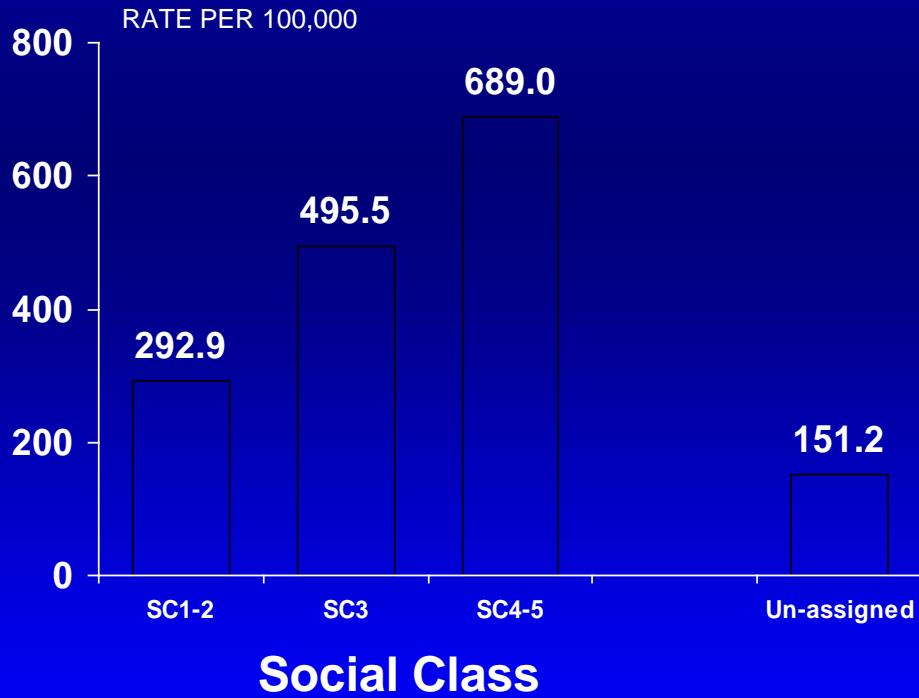
World Health Organization

Commission on Social Determinants of Health

- **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.**
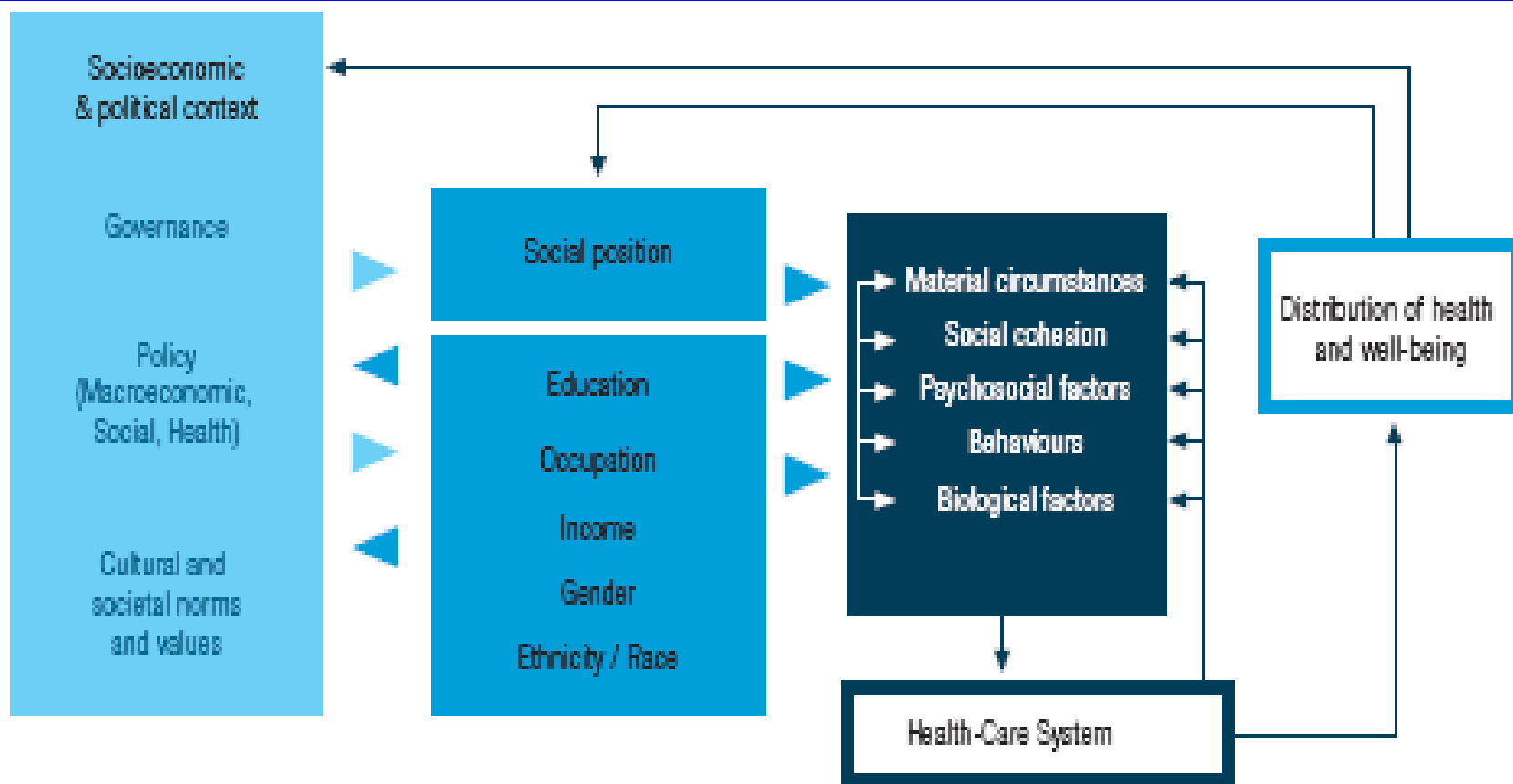
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH INEQUITIES

Source: Amended from Solar & Irwin, 2007

COMMISSION ON SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH | FINAL REPORT

Conditions for Health

- **Poverty**
- **Justice**
- **Employment**
- **Housing**
- **Transport**
- **Education**
- **Environment**
- **Food**
- **Alcohol**
- **Social Support**
- **Leisure**
- **Culture**

Conditions for Health

	West Tyrone	North Belfast	North Down	North Antrim	Northern Ireland
Adults aged 16 to 74 unemployed	5.1%	6.0%	3.2%	3.5%	4.1%
Households in relative poverty (2004-2005)	29.5%	42%	29.4%	28.5%	30%
School leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at grade C or above (2007)	68.7%	54%	72.5%	66.2%	65%

Conditions for Health

|	County Galway	County Dublin	County Monaghan	County Cork	Republic of Ireland
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)	4.4	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.9
Admission for alcohol abuse (per 100,000 European standard population)	297.9	319.1	560.6	305.4	341.9
Suicide (per 100,000)	10.7	9.6	12.8	17.3	12.4

SLÁN 2007

Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland
'One Island – One Lifestyle?'

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
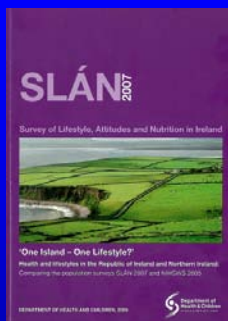
One Island – One Lifestyle?

Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland

	SLAN (ROI)	HSWS (NI)
Quality of life 'very good' or 'good'	88%	75%
Current smokers	29%	26%
No alcohol	19%	22%
Above 'limit' alcohol	10	19
Obesity	24%	25%

DHC, 2009.   SLAN 2007 One Island – One Lifestyle?

Cigarette and alcohol consumption ROI 1986 - 2006
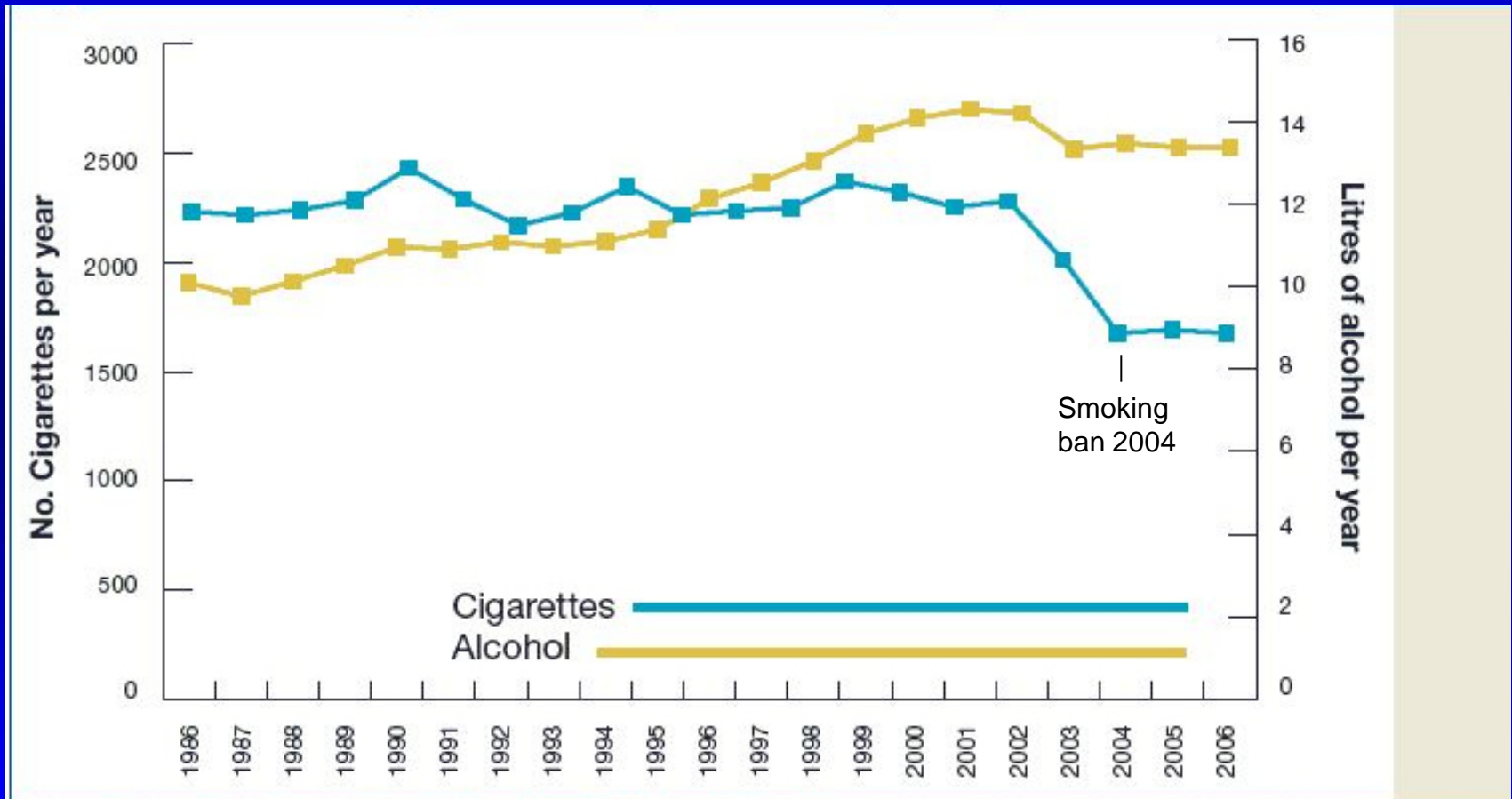
Source: Revenue Commissioners Statistical Report 2007, CSO (population data)

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.

Making Chronic Conditions Count:

Hypertension
Stroke
Coronary Heart Disease
Diabetes

A systematic approach to estimating and forecasting population prevalence on the island of Ireland

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)
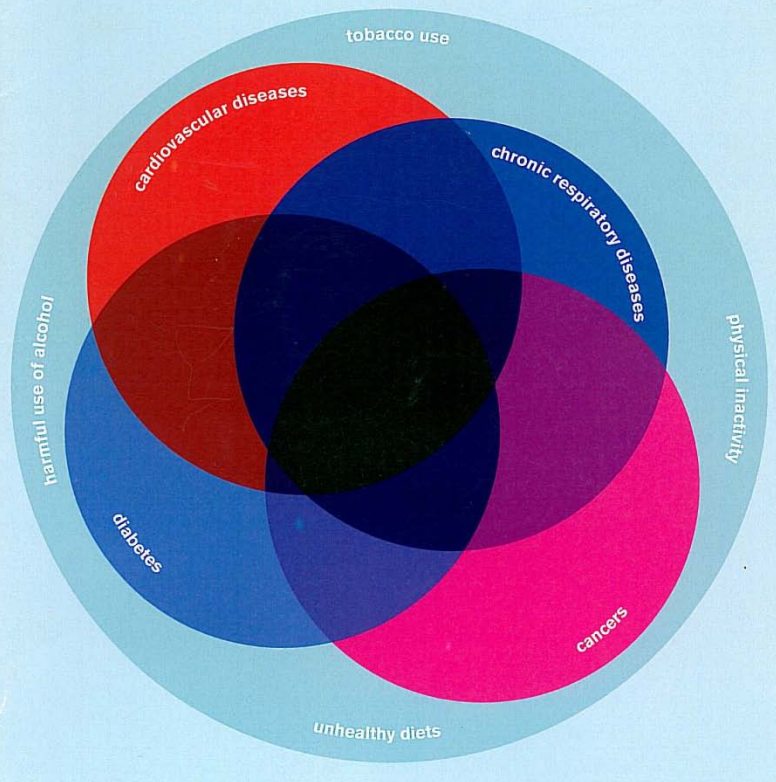
Rapid rise of NCD's represents major health challenge to global development

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
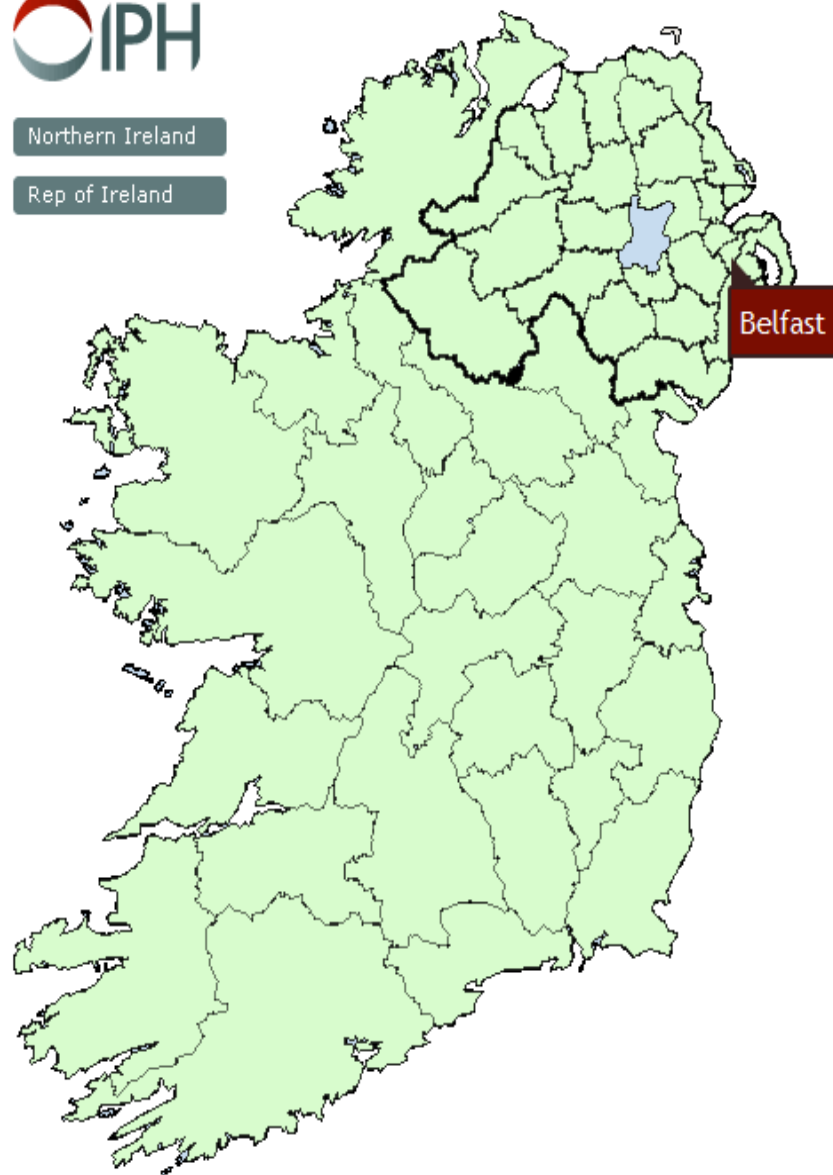
Assess impact of policies

Click on an area of the map

Percentage of people who believe that people in their area can be trusted, RoI 2002, NI 2005/2006

The percentage of people who currently smoke cigarettes, RoI 2002, NI 2004/05

Directly age and gender standardised rate per 100,000 European Standard Population of admissions to hospital for alcohol related conditions, RoI 2005, NI 2006/2007

Percentage of children who have been vaccinated at two years of age, RoI 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, RoI 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
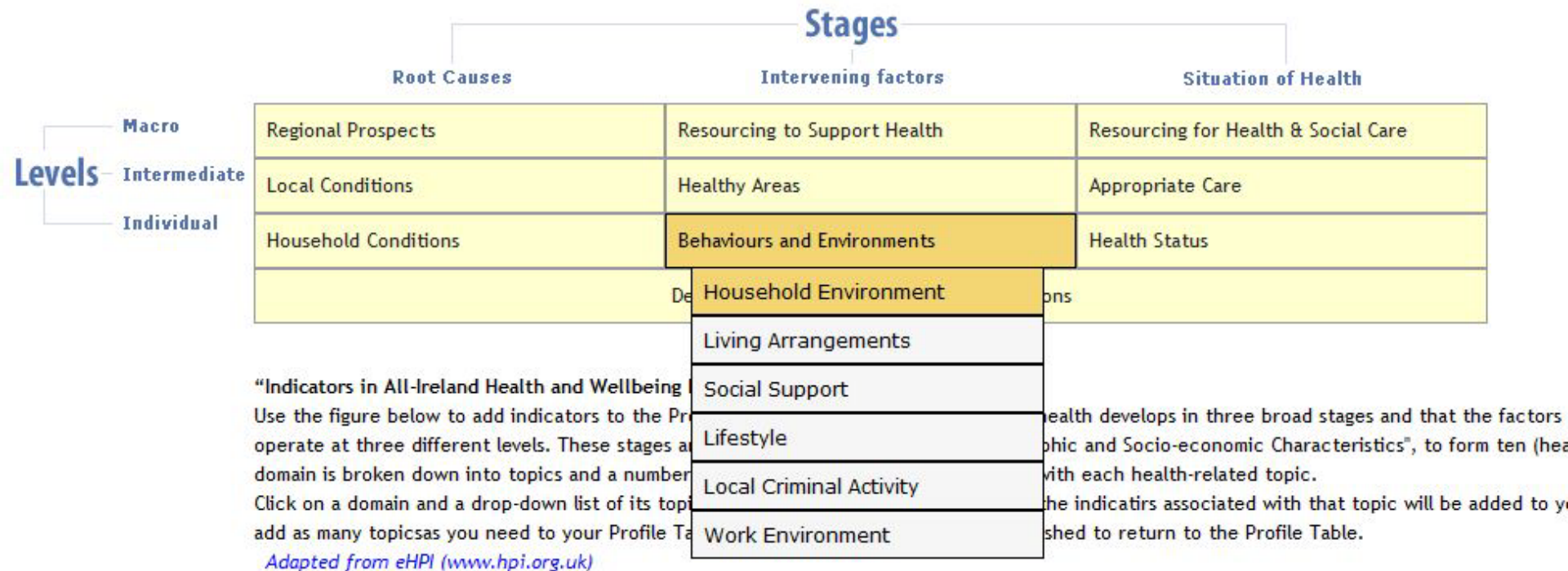
How does your area compare?

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

Stages

	Root Causes	Intervening factors	Situation of Health
Macro	Regional Prospects	Resourcing to Support Health	Resourcing for Health & Social Care
Intermediate	Local Conditions	Healthy Areas	Appropriate Care
Individual	Household Conditions	Behaviours and Environments	Health Status

Levels

Drop-down list:
- Household Environment
- Living Arrangements
- Social Support
- Lifestyle
- Local Criminal Activity
- Work Environment

"Indicators in All-Ireland Health and Wellbeing [...]
Use the figure below to add indicators to the Pr[...] health develops in three broad stages and that the factors
operate at three different levels. These stages a[...]phic and Socio-economic Characteristics", to form ten (hea[...]
domain is broken down into topics and a number [...]ith each health-related topic.
Click on a domain and a drop-down list of its topi[...]the indicatirs associated with that topic will be added to y[...]
add as many topicsas you need to your Profile Ta[...]shed to return to the Profile Table.
Adapted from eHPI (www.hpi.org.uk)

How does your area compare? – social determinants of health, NI and ROI

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.

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

Export this table as a CSV file

Source: Data shown is from All-Ireland Health and Wellbeing Dataset (AIHWDS).

Engaging outside the realms of journals and conferences
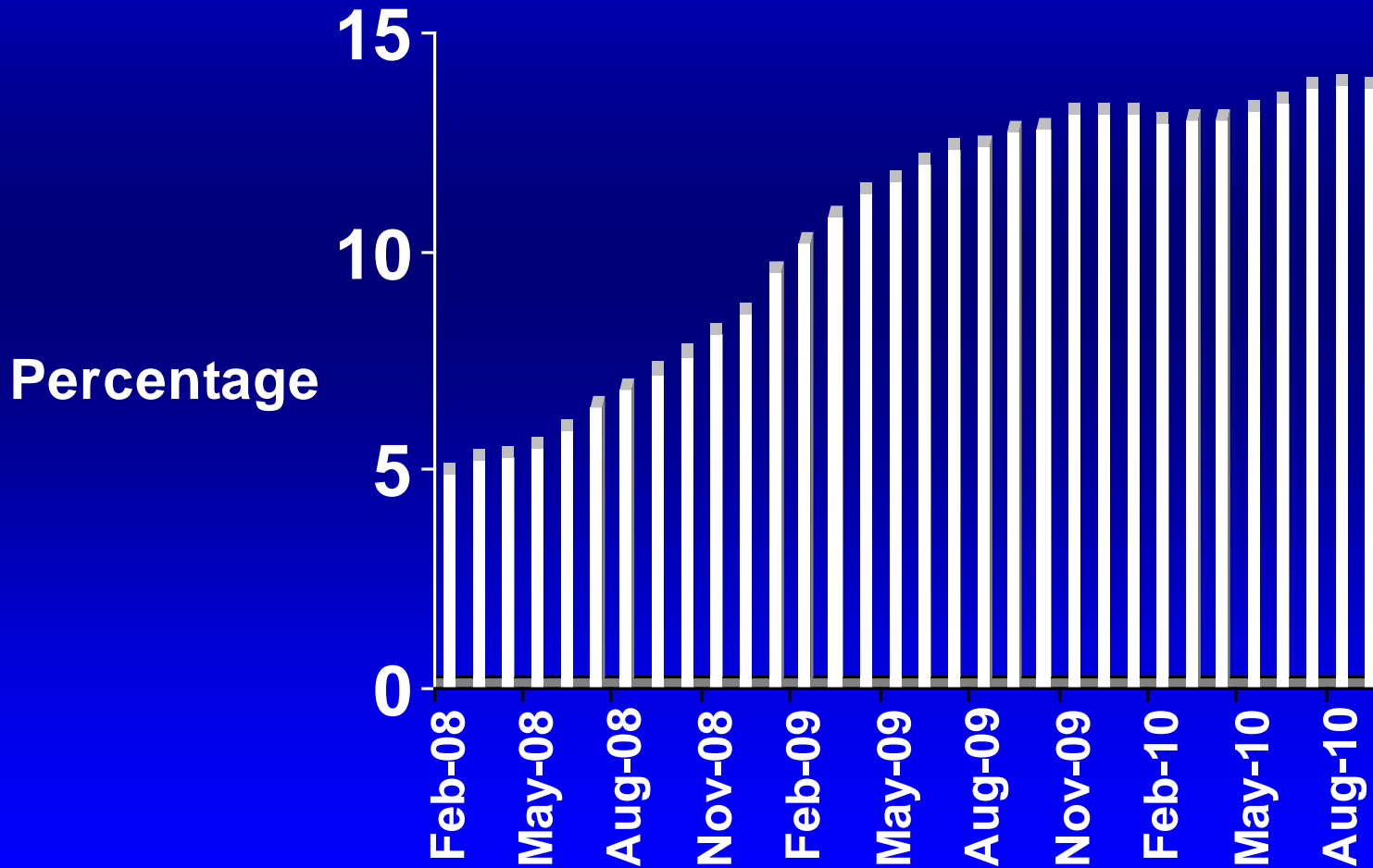
Tackling Health Inequalities

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

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Unemployment Republic of Ireland 2008 - 2010

The Health Well

Evaluation version
Read the story behind our name

Better intelligence, better decisions, better health

Search all catalogues

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Health topics | Data | Tools | Networks | Catalogues | Journals | News

The Health Well

RSS feed   Download the installer

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.

Health topics	Chronic Conditions	Fuel Poverty	Obesity
Data	Community profiles	PHIS tables	Data Catalogue
Tools	Advocacy	HIA	Partnership	Webgroups
Networks	C.H.A.I.N.	Health Analysts' Special Interest Group	
Support and training	Analytical support		

We are committed to continually improving this website. Please help us by completing the Feedback Form.

Updated: 23 October 2010

Health related information resources ?

- Contacts
  - Agencies
  - Committees
  - Other groups
  - People
- Data
  - Primary data sources
  - Secondary data sources - Indicator sets
  - Secondary data sources - Other
- Interventions
- Knowledge translation
  - Advocacy
  - Health Impact Assessment
  - Other tools
- Policy and guidance
  - NICE & other guidance
  - Service frameworks & standards
  - Policies, strategies & action plans
- Research and evaluation
  - Research and evaluation reports
  - Key all-island projects
  - Methods
  - Systematic reviews

Purpose of monitoring

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

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

Identify entry points for policy
- **clues to underlying factors**

Assess impact of policies