

Thursday 11th July 2013

Health inequalities and child poverty Vale of Glamorgan Anti Poverty event

Dr Sian Griffiths and Eryl Powell

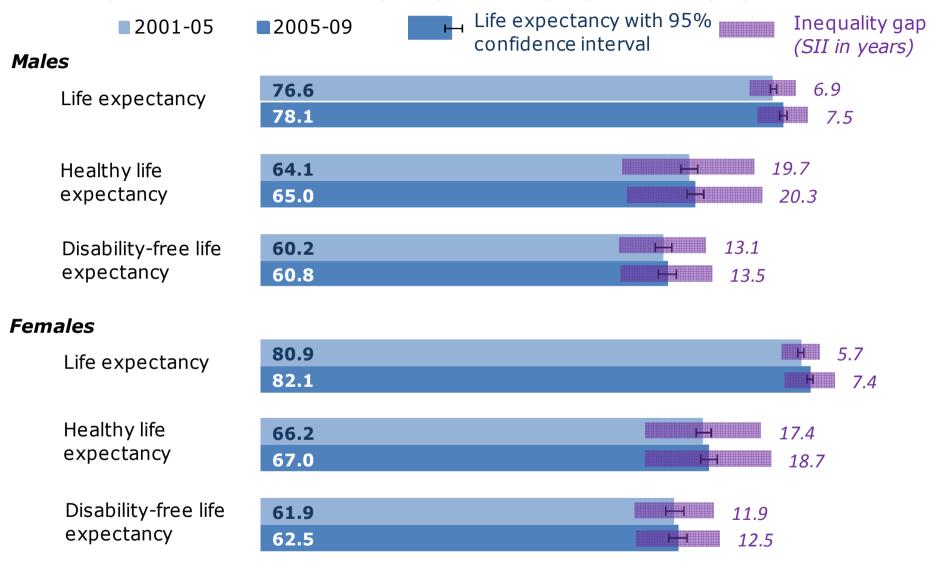
Overview

- Health inequalities in the Vale of Glamorgan
- Child Poverty and health
- The importance of the early years in laying the foundations for good health (Marmot recommendations).



Comparison of life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy at birth, Vale of Glamorgan 2001-05 and 2005-09

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using ADDE/MYE (ONS), WIMD/WHS (WG)





Local authority fifths of deprivation, The Vale of Glamorgan

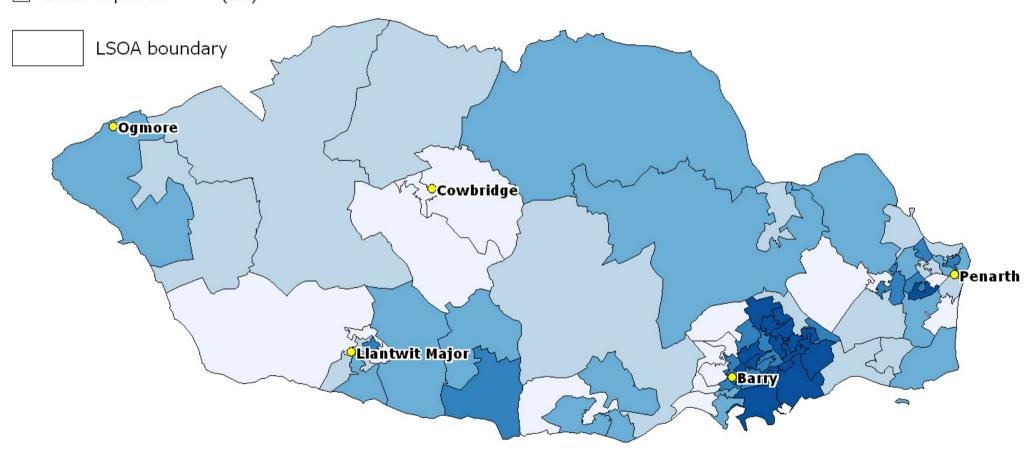
Lower Super Output Area

Most deprived (16)

Next most deprived (15) Median (16)

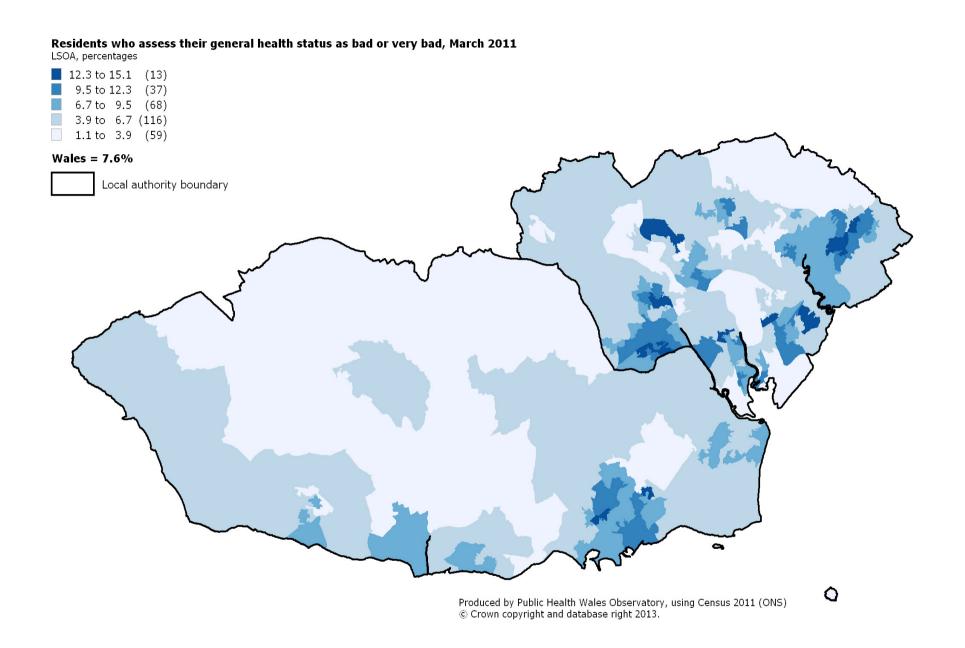
Next least deprived (15)

Least deprived (16)



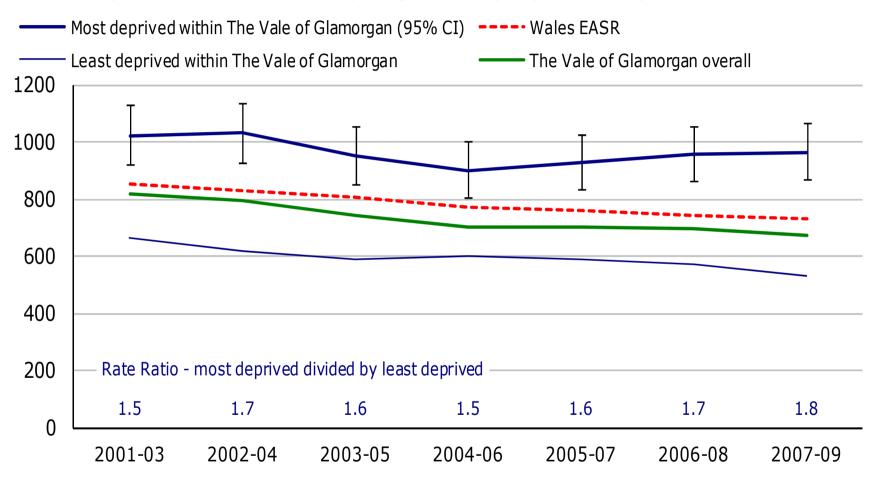
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WIMD 2008 ©Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100044810



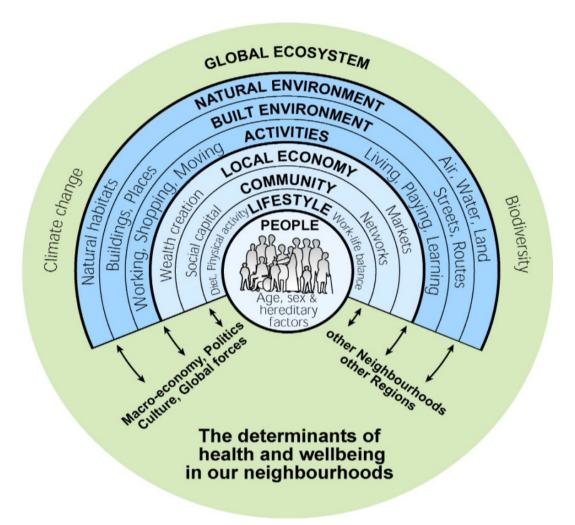


All-cause mortality, all ages, males, European age-standardised rate (EASR) per 100,000, The Vale of Glamorgan and Wales, 2001-09

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using ADDE/MYE (ONS), WIMD 2008 (WG)

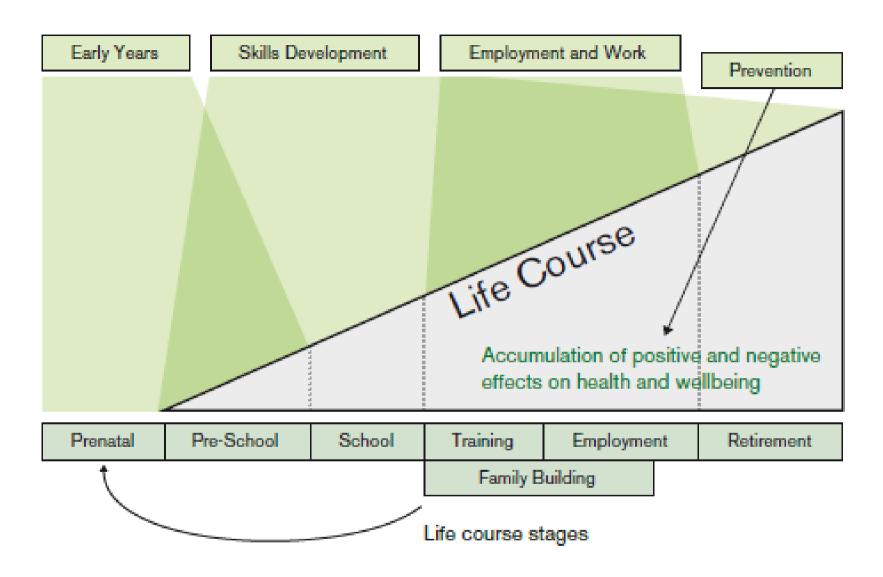






The Health Map, Barton and Grant 2006, adapted from Whitehead and Dahlgren (1991)





Source: The Marmot Review



Child Poverty

The latest child poverty statistics estimate that 16% (3,845) of children in the Vale of Glamorgan live in families below the relative low income



Giving every child a healthy start: Fairer Health Outcomes for All

- Children in the lowest income groups experience the poorest outcomes in childhood
- Poor outcomes (non health) in childhood lead to poorer outcomes (health) in later life
- Intervention in childhood is effective at preventing longer term harm



Tackling Poverty Action Plan – targets for health

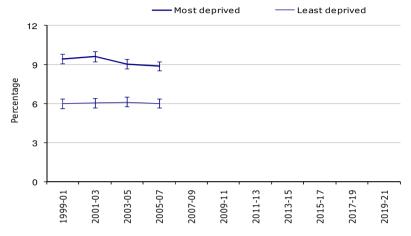
- 1. Healthy life expectancy is the years of life lived unaffected by long term injury, disability or chronic condition. We want to improve healthy life expectancy for everyone. But if you look at each fifth part of the population divided by deprivation there are significant gaps in healthy life expectancy between each fifth, with the less deprived areas doing much better. We aim to close these gaps by an average of 2.5 per cent –by 2020.
- 2. To reduce the number of babies born under 2500g in the most deprived fifth of the population by 19 per cent by 2020.
- 3. To improve the dental health of 5 and 12 year olds in the most deprived fifth of the population to that found in the middle fifth by 2020.



Low birth weight

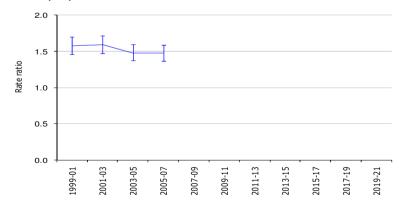
Low birth weight, Wales, most and least deprived fifths, 3-year rolling rate

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using ADBE (ONS), WIMD 2005 & 2008 (WG)



Low birth weight, Wales, most and least deprived fifths, 3-year rolling rate ratios $\,$

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using ADBE (ONS), WIMD 2005 & 2008 (WG)



Health consequences of poverty for children

Disability and physical health

Developmental delay

Childhood disability

Asthma

Emotional and mental health

Behavioural and emotional problems

Specific conditions such as ADHD

Suicide amongst boys and self harm

Parenting is strongly affected by adverse social conditions

Health related behaviour

Breastfeeding

Exposed to high levels of smoking

Consumption of unhealthy foods

Alcohol consumption and illegal drug use

Teenage parenthood

Reference: Spencer, N



Marmot Review

- Disadvantage starts before birth and accumulates throughout life.
 Action to reduce health inequalities must therefore start before birth and be followed through the life of the child.
- Intersection between different sectors is critical consistent and concerted action across sectors, e.g. health and work, health, housing and planning health and early year's education.
- Success is more likely to come from cumulative impact from a range of complimentary programmes than from any one individual programme and through coherent delivery systems.



References

- Barton, H. and Grant, M. (2006) 'A health map for the local human habitat', Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Public Health, 126 (6) pp252-261 and the UKPHA Strategic Interest Group
- Dahlgren G. and Whitehead M. (1991) *Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health.* Stockholm: Institute for Further Studies
- End Child Poverty Network (2013)Child Poverty Map of the UK Report
- Marmot, M. (2010)Fairer Society Healthier Lives The Marmot Review
- Public Health Wales Observatory (2013) 2011 Census: A snapshot of key health, employment and qualification indicators
- Public Health Wales Observatory (2011) Measuring inequalities: Trends in life expectancy in the Vale of Glamorgan
- Spencer, N. Health consequences of poverty for children, End Child Poverty Network
- Welsh Government (2011) Fairer Health Outcomes for All
- Welsh Government (2013) Building Resilient Communities, Taking forward the tackling Poverty Action Plan



Acknowledgments

Hugo Cosh – Public Health Wales Observatory

