The Northern Ireland Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System (HSCIMMS)
The NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System (HSCIMS)

Main Reports

• Regional
• Sub-regional
• Life Expectancy Decomposition
• Social determinants of health
Most & Least Deprived Areas of NI
Regional Health Inequalities

Life Expectancy (Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Most Deprived</th>
<th>NI</th>
<th>Least Deprived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06-08</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-09</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-10</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-11</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gap (Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gap: Most deprived - NI</th>
<th>Gap: Most - least deprived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06-08</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-09</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-10</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-11</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Mental Health**

**Suicide Rate 2011-13**
- The rate of suicide increased by 8% between 2007-09 & 2011-13
- Least Deprived: 9.3
- NI: 15.9
- Most Deprived: 29.9

**Mood & Anxiety Disorders 2013**
- One in five people in NI suffer from a mood & anxiety disorder
- The mood & anxiety prescription rate has increased by a fifth since 2009
- The rate was 66% higher among females than males

**Mental Health 2014/15**
- Almost One in Five (19%) people in NI showed signs of a mental health problem (GHQ12)

**Hospital Admissions due to Self-harm 2009/10-2013/14**
- 226 admissions per 100,000 population
- A decrease of 9% since 2005/06-2009/10
- The rate in the most deprived areas was more than double the average...
- ... and more than 4 times the rate in the least deprived areas

**Deprivation**
- The rate in the most deprived areas (30%) was double the rate in the least deprived areas (15%) and 63% higher than the NI average.
Alcohol, Smoking & Drugs

Alcohol

From 2010/11 there has been a reduction in the proportion of adults drinking above sensible weekly limits from 20% to 15% in 2013/14.

19% of adults in the most deprived areas were drinking above sensible weekly limits in 2013/14 compared with 18% in the least deprived areas.

Standardised admission rate due to alcohol related causes

Increased by 5% over the last 5 years to stand at 694 admissions per 100,000 population in 2011/12-13/14.

The rate in the most deprived areas was more than double the regional rate and over 5 times the rate in the least deprived areas.

Smoking

Smoking prevalence in 2014/15 ranged from around one in ten in the least deprived areas to around over one third of people in the most deprived areas.

Mortality

16 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009-13

Most deprived more than double the average

Over twice as high for males than females

Most deprived more than four times least deprived

Decrease slightly over last five years

Alcohol, Smoking & Drugs

Drugs

251 drug related admissions per 100,000 population in 2011/12-13/14

5.5 drug related deaths per 100,000 population in 2009-13

3.5 drug misuse deaths per 100,000 population in 2009-13

Drug related admissions & deaths, and drug misuse deaths among the most deprived were over four times the rate for the least deprived.

Drug-related admissions & deaths increased by 8% & 10% respectively over the past five years.

Deaths due to drug misuse increased by 9% since 2008-12.
### Sub-regional Health Inequalities

#### Largest Inequality Gaps...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust</th>
<th>SAR Alcohol</th>
<th>SDR Alcohol</th>
<th>Teenage Birth Rate U20</th>
<th>SAR Self-Harm</th>
<th>SDR Respiratory U75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belfast Trust</strong></td>
<td>(112%)</td>
<td>(104%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td>(99%)</td>
<td>(97%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Trust</strong></td>
<td>(105%)</td>
<td>SAR Self-Harm (98%)</td>
<td>SAR Drugs (95%)</td>
<td>SDR Alcohol (83%)</td>
<td>SDR Respiratory U75 (74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Eastern Trust</strong></td>
<td>Teenage Birth Rate U20 (106%)</td>
<td>SAR Alcohol (103%)</td>
<td>SDR Alcohol (98%)</td>
<td>SAR Self-Harm (96%)</td>
<td>SAR Drugs (95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Trust</strong></td>
<td>SDR Alcohol (99%)</td>
<td>SAR Alcohol (88%)</td>
<td>SAR Drugs (88%)</td>
<td>SAR Self-Harm (86%)</td>
<td>Teenage Birth Rate U20 (81%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Trust</strong></td>
<td>SDR Alcohol (158%)</td>
<td>SAR Alcohol (138%)</td>
<td>SAR Drugs (107%)</td>
<td>SAR Self-Harm (107%)</td>
<td>SDR Respiratory U75 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sub-regional Health Inequalities

Northern Ireland
Belfast Health & Social Care Trust
Most Deprived Trust Areas

- Inequality gap between the 20% most deprived Trust areas & the Trust average
- Inequality gap between the Trust average & the Northern Ireland Average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Latest Position</th>
<th>Time Series</th>
<th>Inequality Gaps</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAR - Alcohol</td>
<td>Admissions per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2010/11-12/13</td>
<td>683, 635, 968, 2,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- >60% Very large
- 20-40% Medium
- 40-60% Large
- 0-20% Small

- Widening of the gap
- Narrowing of the gap
- No change in gap
Life Expectancy Decomposition

Health Inequalities
NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System
Life Expectancy Decomposition 2015: Explaining the Variations
Decomposition of Life Expectancy Deprivation Gap

 Contribution to the Male Life Expectancy Deprivation Gap, 2010-12 (7.3 years)

 Contribution to the Female Life Expectancy Deprivation Gap, 2010-12 (4.3 years)
Comparison of Life Expectancy in RoI and Northern Ireland, 2010-12

Life Expectancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>2010-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI</td>
<td>RoI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life Expectancy Time Series - RoI & NI

- Male
- Female

Republic of Ireland
Northern Ireland
Decomposition of Life Expectancy Gap between NI and ROI

**Contribution to the Male Gap, 2010-12 (0.6 years)**

- Other Circulatory (-0.2 years)
  - Colorectal Cancer
  - Pancreatic Cancer
  - Kidney
- Coronary Heart Disease (-0.1 years)
- Other Accidents (-0.1 years)
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Nervous
  - Other Digestive
  - Chronic Liver Disease (0.1 years)
  - Lung Cancer (0.1 years)
- Traffic Accidents (0.1 years)

**Contribution to the Female Gap, 2010-12 (0.6 years)**

- Coronary Heart Disease (-0.2 years)
- Other Circulatory (-0.3 years)
- Perinatal (0.1 years)
- Suicide (0.1 years)
- Mental/Behavioural (0.3 years)
- Nervous (0.1 years)
  - Other Digestive (0.1 years)
  - Other Genitourinary (0.1 years)
  - Chronic Lower Resp.
- Pneumonia (0.1 years)
- Stroke (0.1 years)

Notes:

1. Note 1
2. Note 2
3. Note 3
4. Note 4
5. Note 5
6. Note 6
7. Note 7
8. Note 8
9. Note 9
Life Expectancy Decomposition

In 2010-12, over a quarter of deaths were considered avoidable.

Over half of the improvement in male & female life expectancy was due to a reduction in avoidable mortality.

Avoidable mortality accounted for over 80% of the male deprivation gap.

&

Two-thirds of the female deprivation gap.
Making Life Better: monitoring the wider social determinants of health

<table>
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<th>Key Overarching Indicators</th>
<th>Give Every Child the Best Start</th>
<th>Equipped Throughout Life</th>
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<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td>Unemployment – Long Term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy Life Expectancy</td>
<td>Smoking During Pregnancy</td>
<td>Unemployment – Not in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Free Life Expectancy</td>
<td>Breastfeeding</td>
<td>Education, Employment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Educational Attainment – Key</td>
<td>or Training (NEETs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Educational Attainment – GCSE</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empowering Healthy Living</th>
<th>Creating the Conditions</th>
<th>Empowering Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>Investment in Public Health</td>
<td>Social Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related Admissions</td>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults who drink above sensible drinking guidelines</td>
<td>Child Poverty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teenage Births</td>
<td>Economic Inactivity</td>
<td>Road Collisions</td>
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<td>Adult Obesity</td>
<td>Housing Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childhood Obesity</td>
<td>Air Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Wellbeing</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood Pressure/ Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term Conditions</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social determinants of health

Proportion of School Leavers Achieving at Least 5 GCSEs at A*-C

[Graph showing percentage of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSEs at A*-C for NI and Most Deprived categories over the years 2008/09 to 2012/13.]
Social Gradient of Health

Slope of Index (Sii)

Health Outcome vs. Deprivation Decile

Most Deprived vs. Least Deprived

Sii Gap
Further Information

www.health-ni.gov.uk

HealthInequalities@health-ni.gov.uk

Caolan.Laverty@health-ni.gov.uk