

Northern Ireland Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System and the NIMS report



Department of
**Health, Social Services
and Public Safety**

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AN ROINN

**Sláinte, Seirbhísí Sóisialta
agus Sábháilteachta Poiblí**

MÄNNYSTRIE O

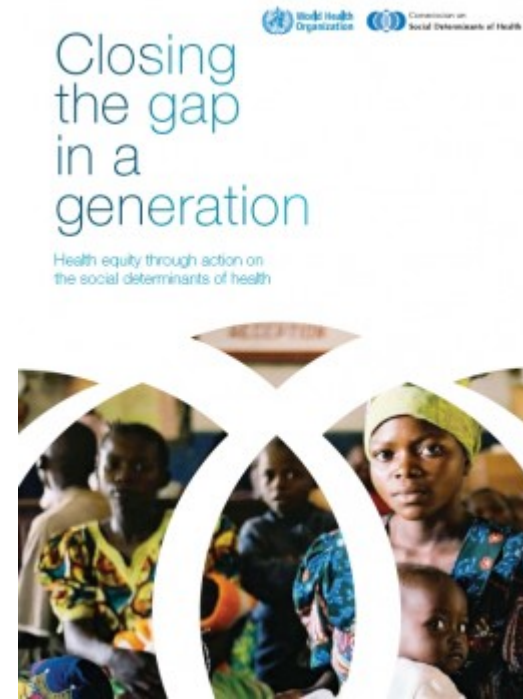
**Poustie, Resydènter Heisin
an Fowk Siccar**

What are Health Inequalities?

Health Inequalities are inequalities in respect of life expectancy or general state of health which are wholly or partly a result of differences in respect of general health determinants. These are typically referred to as the 'Wider social Determinants of health'

"Poor social and economic circumstances affect health throughout life.

People further down the ladder usually run at least twice the risk of serious illness and premature death as those near the top" (Wilkinson and Marmot)



LATEST:

Tackling inequality in healthcare is a priority: Poots

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By Lisa Smyth
Tuesday, 25 October 2011

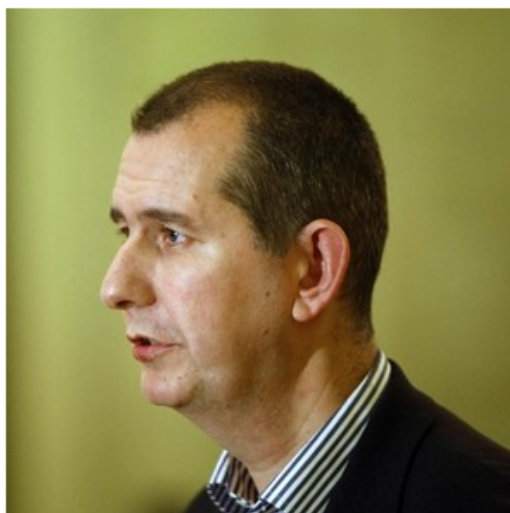
The Health Minister has said every child in Northern Ireland deserves the best start possible in life.

Edwin Poots said it is unacceptable that life expectancy of children is determined by the area where they are born and raised.

The minister was speaking as he visited the Colin Neighbourhood Partnership (CNP) in Dunmurry.

The Colin area in west Belfast is the largest deprived area here.

The CNP plays a key role in addressing health inequalities and is promoting an early intervention community. Early Intervention includes services supporting attachment and the early years.



Health Minister Edwin Poots

ENLARGE

Most viewed in Health

Read

1. English diet 'can help save lives'
2. Clinical trial shows aspirin could cut your risk of cancer by half
3. Irishman hits on 'cure' for psoriasis
4. A&E expected to take on Belfast City Hospital patients already facing struggle
5. No sex please - we're eunuchs
6. Aspirin could cut hereditary cancer risk
7. Jan de Vries: Wheat germ offers so many benefits to our well-being
8. A bowl of porridge a day keeps doctor away
9. Discovery of the decade? Injection 'could cure Alzheimer's in minutes'
10. Drugs chief: Alcohol more dangerous than ecstasy, LSD and cannabis

Just Born: Readers' Baby Pictures



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Just Wed: Readers' Wedding Pictures



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NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System (NIHSCIMS)

- Developed in 2002
- Basket of indicators by deprivation and rurality
- Morbidity/ Mortality/ Utilisation & Accessibility to services

Other areas within Inequality

- Sub-regional
- Accessibility
- Life Table decomposition
- Equality

Outline

- Equality (S75)
- NILS/NIMS Project
- Aims
- Previous study (McClelland report)
- Methodology
- Preliminary results
- Future Work

Section 75

1. Gender
2. Age
3. Marital Status
4. Religious Belief
5. Disability
6. Dependants
7. Ethnicity
8. Political Opinion
9. Sexual Orientation

Equality – Previous Section 75 analysis

- Area based proxy
- Based on 2001 Census population
- Profile of 20% worst performing areas
- Comparison to NI Section 75 profile
- Increasingly outdated

NILS & NIMS

So.....We considered:

NILS

- Large scale linkage ~ 28%

NIMS

- 2001 to 2007 deaths
- 2001 Census, to which deaths registered to NIMS members are linked
- Look at most individuals and their S75 characteristics

Aims

- To replicate HSCIMS deprivation analysis between S75 groups by examining rates
- To meet the demand from DHSSPS and the wider health family for monitoring
- Become a biennial analysis which becomes fully incorporated in the HSCIMS family.

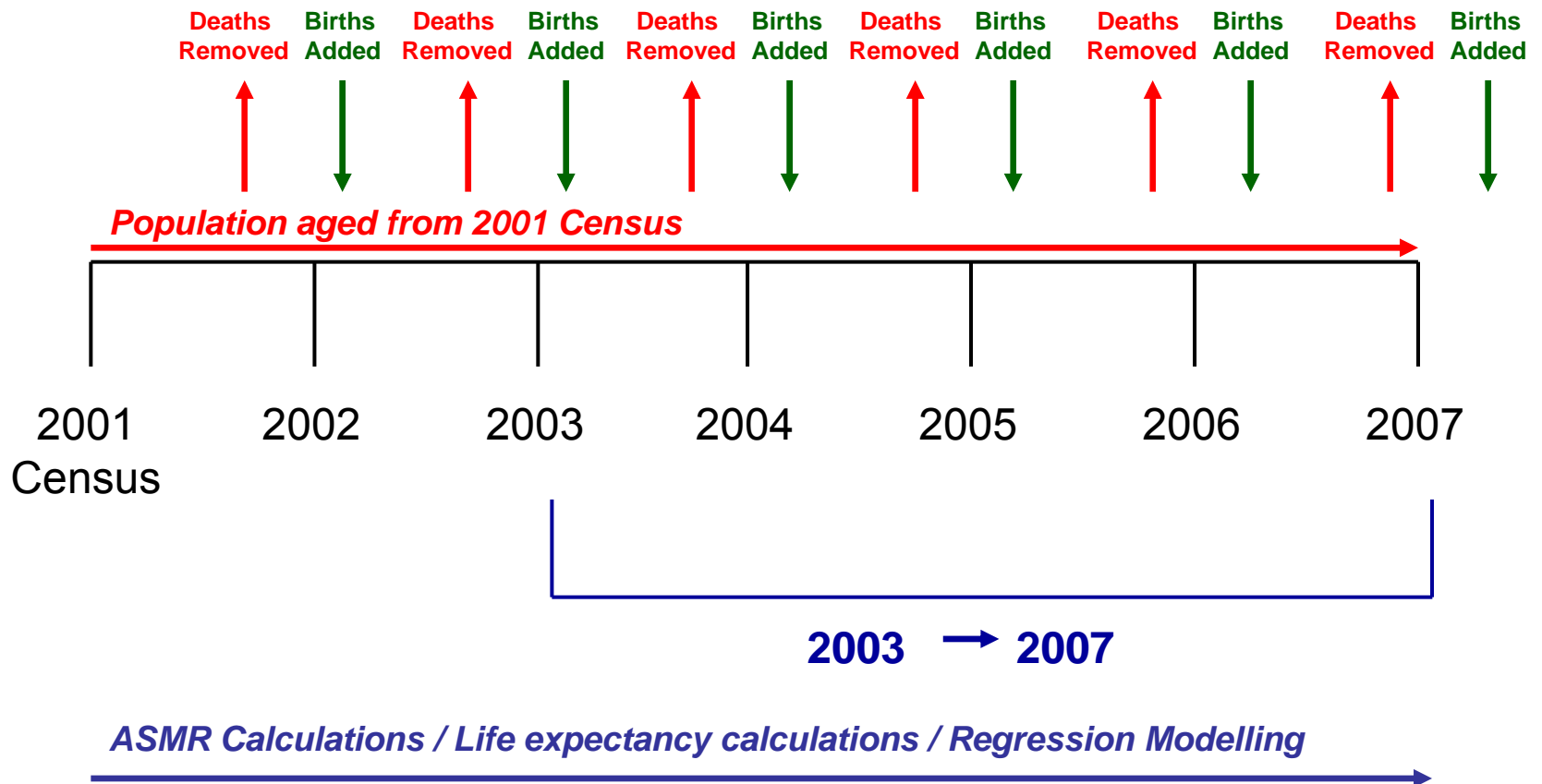
McClelland Report Results

Age Standardised Mortality Rates (ASMR)

- Highest for both Males & Females 16+
- Lowest in 16 to 74 age group
- Male ASMR significantly higher than female
- Lowest ASMR found among married
- Highest ASMR among divorced
- Having a LLTI is associated with significantly elevated ASMR
- Catholic community both male and female have highest ASMR

Methodology

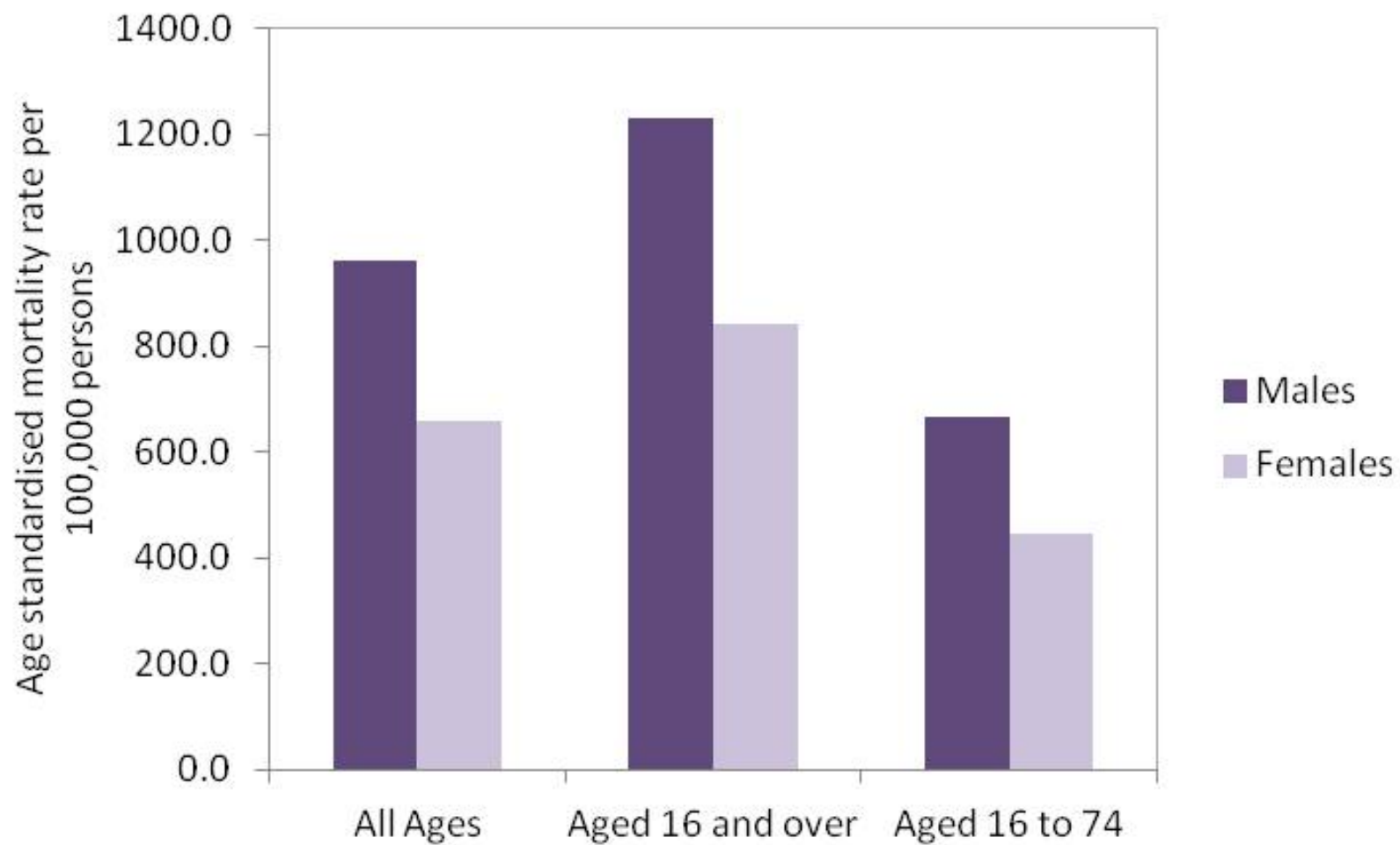
- Base Population



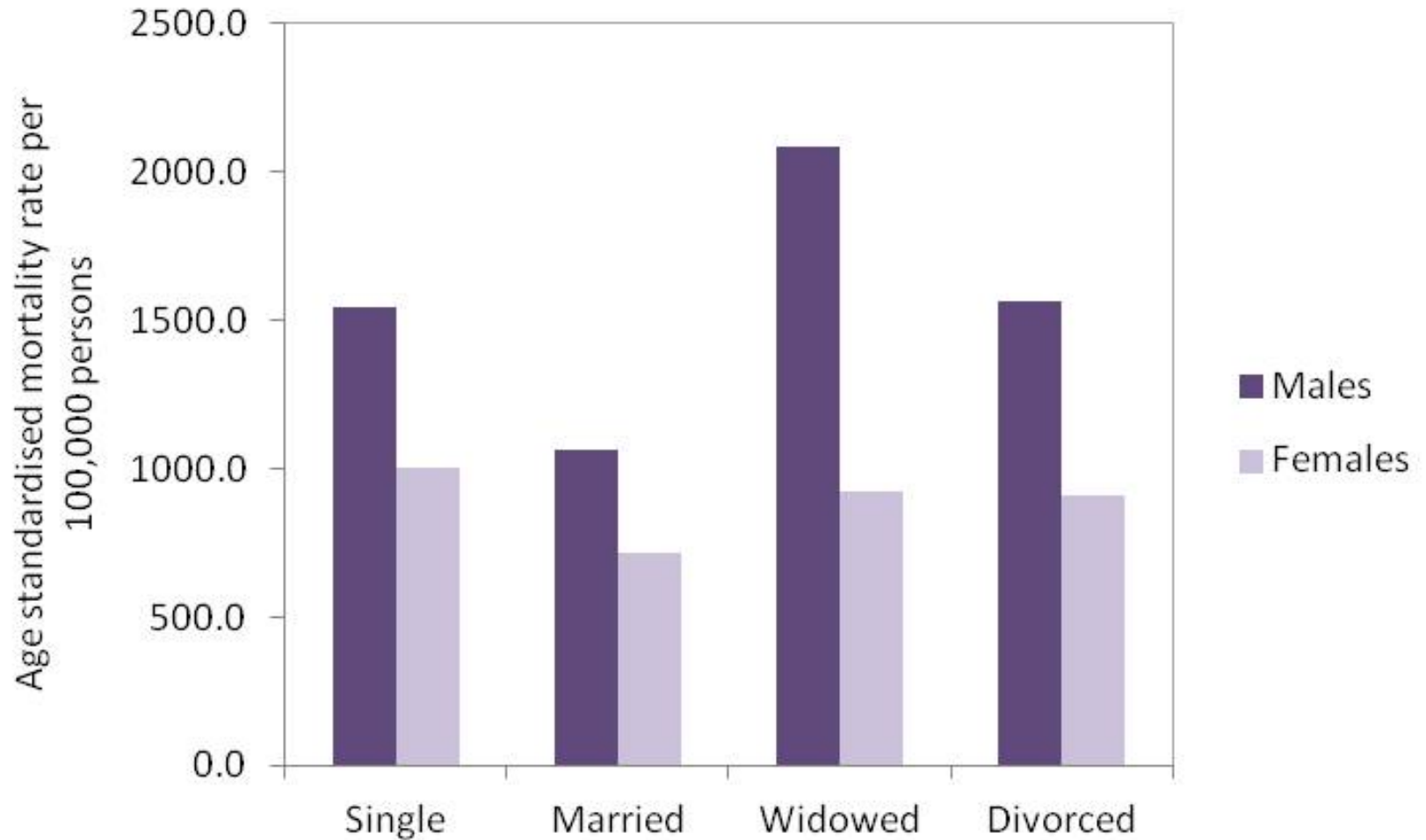
Results

Section 75

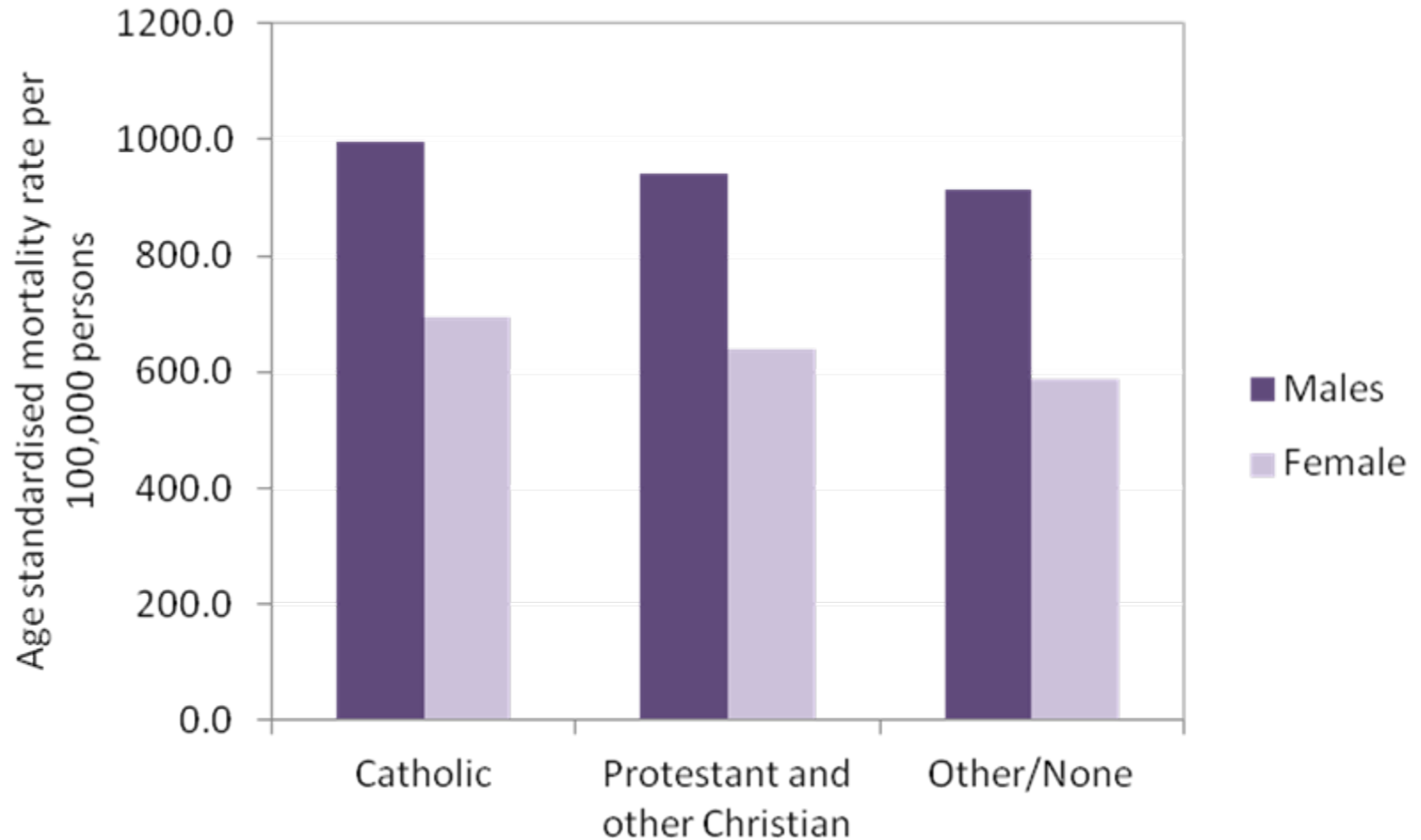
Age



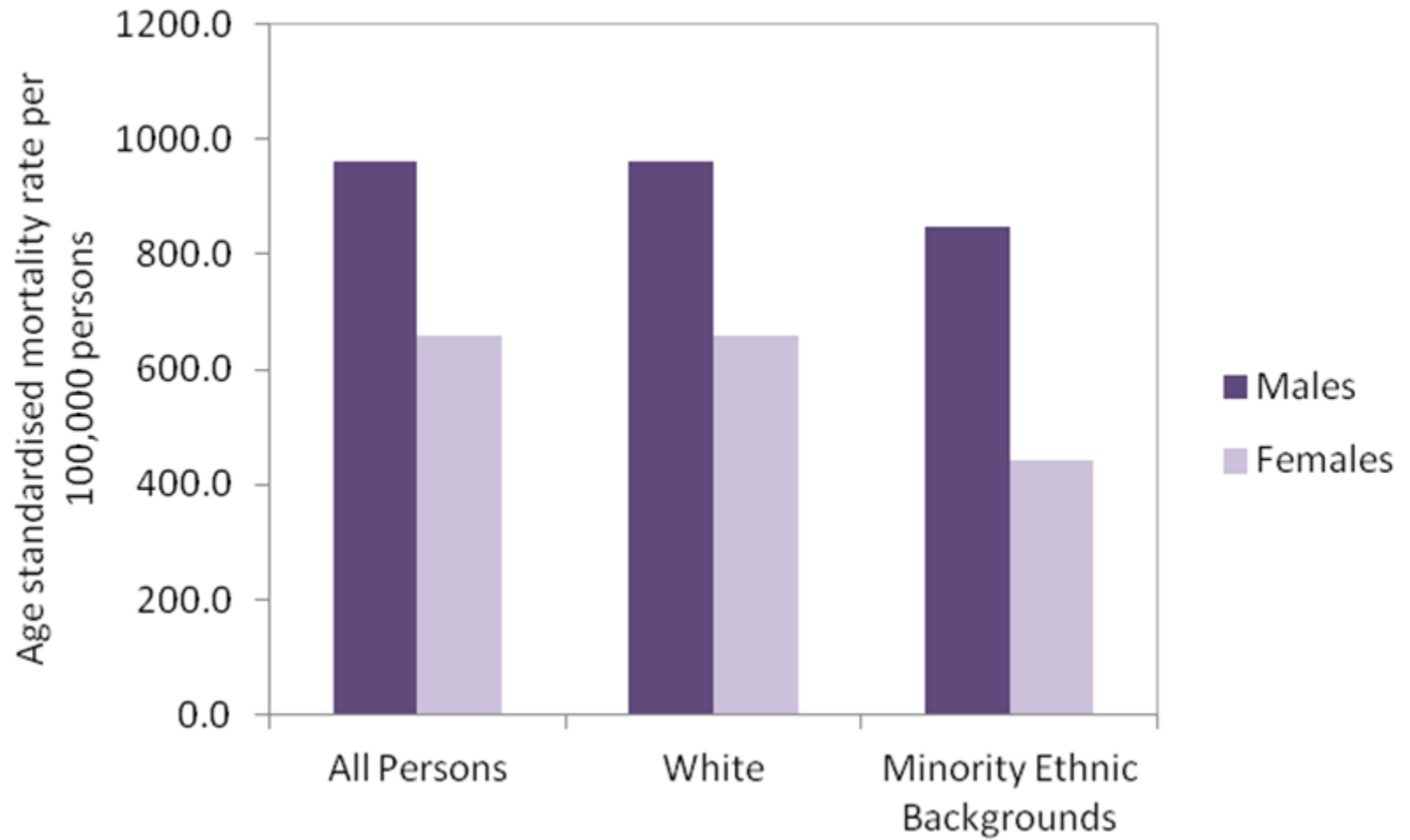
Marital Status



Community Background



Ethnicity



Life Expectancy 2003 - 07

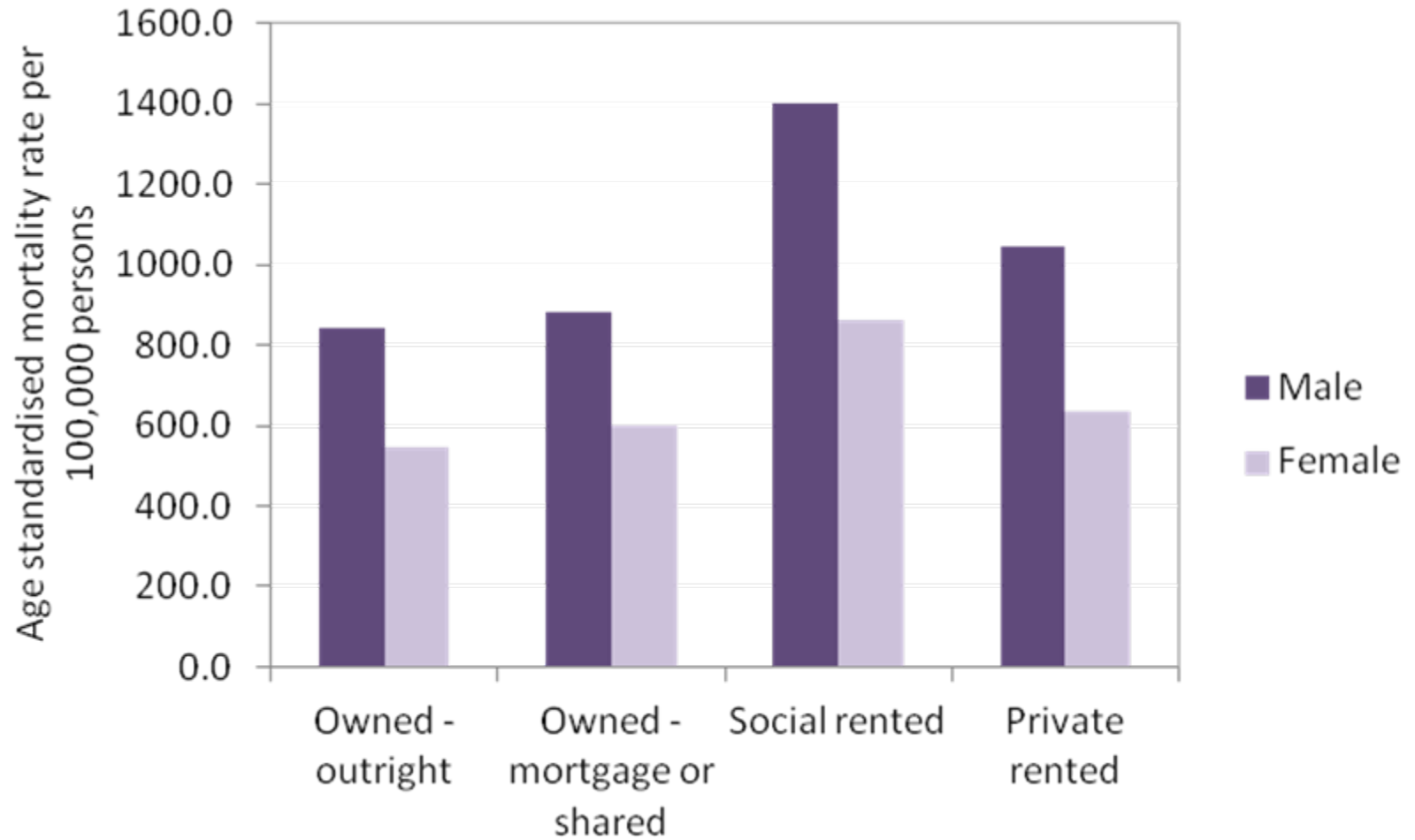
- Male = 76.9
- Female = 81.4

Positive Impacts on Life expectancy	Negative Impacts on Life expectancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Longer LE among married men & women• One + dependents beneficial to men• Most affluent → Higher LE• Higher LE among “Other minority ethnic backgrounds” (low numbers mean this is inconclusive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lower LE among widows & widowers• Divorcees have lower LE• Those with LLTI have lower LE• Those living in the most deprived areas have shorter LE

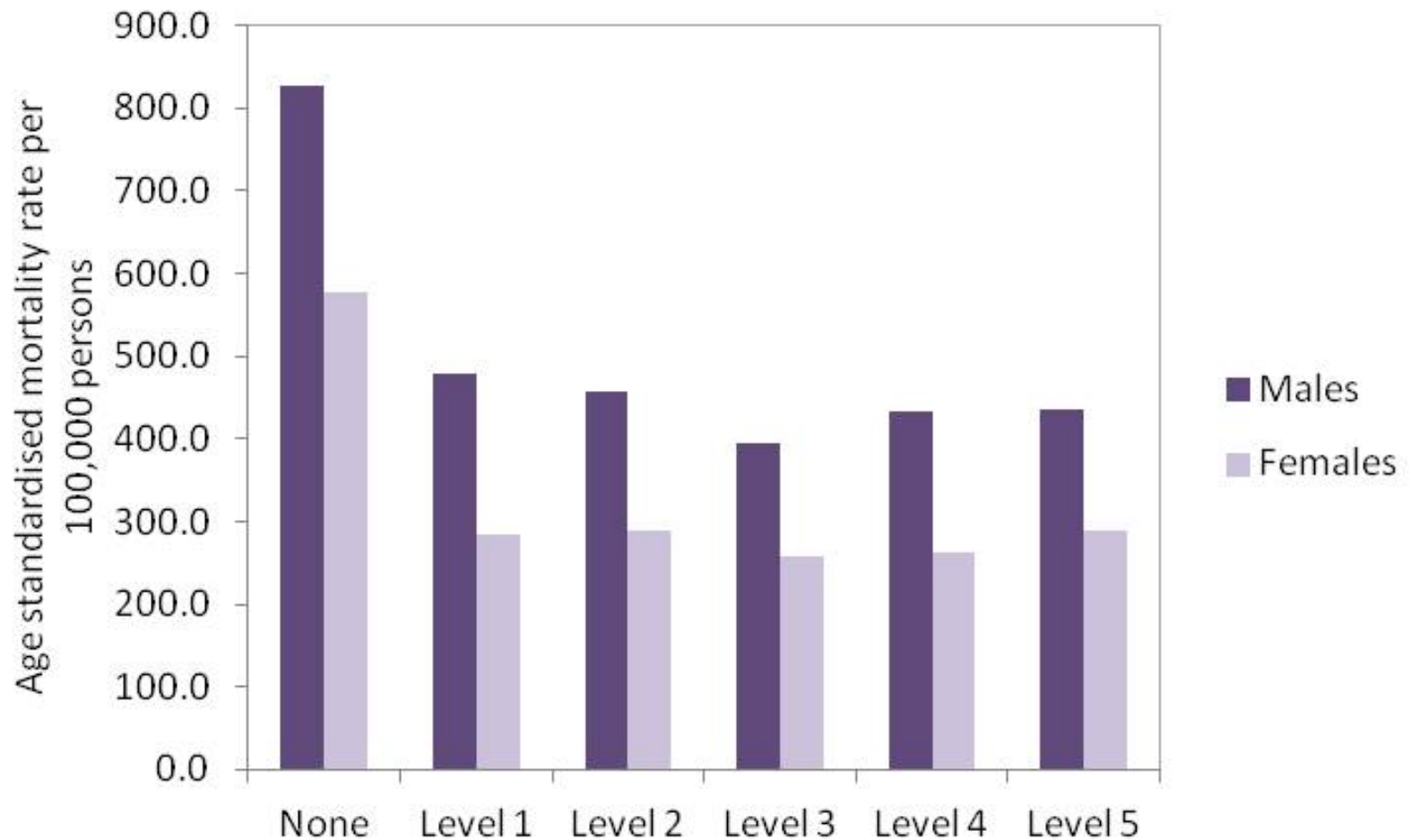
Results

Social Disadvantage

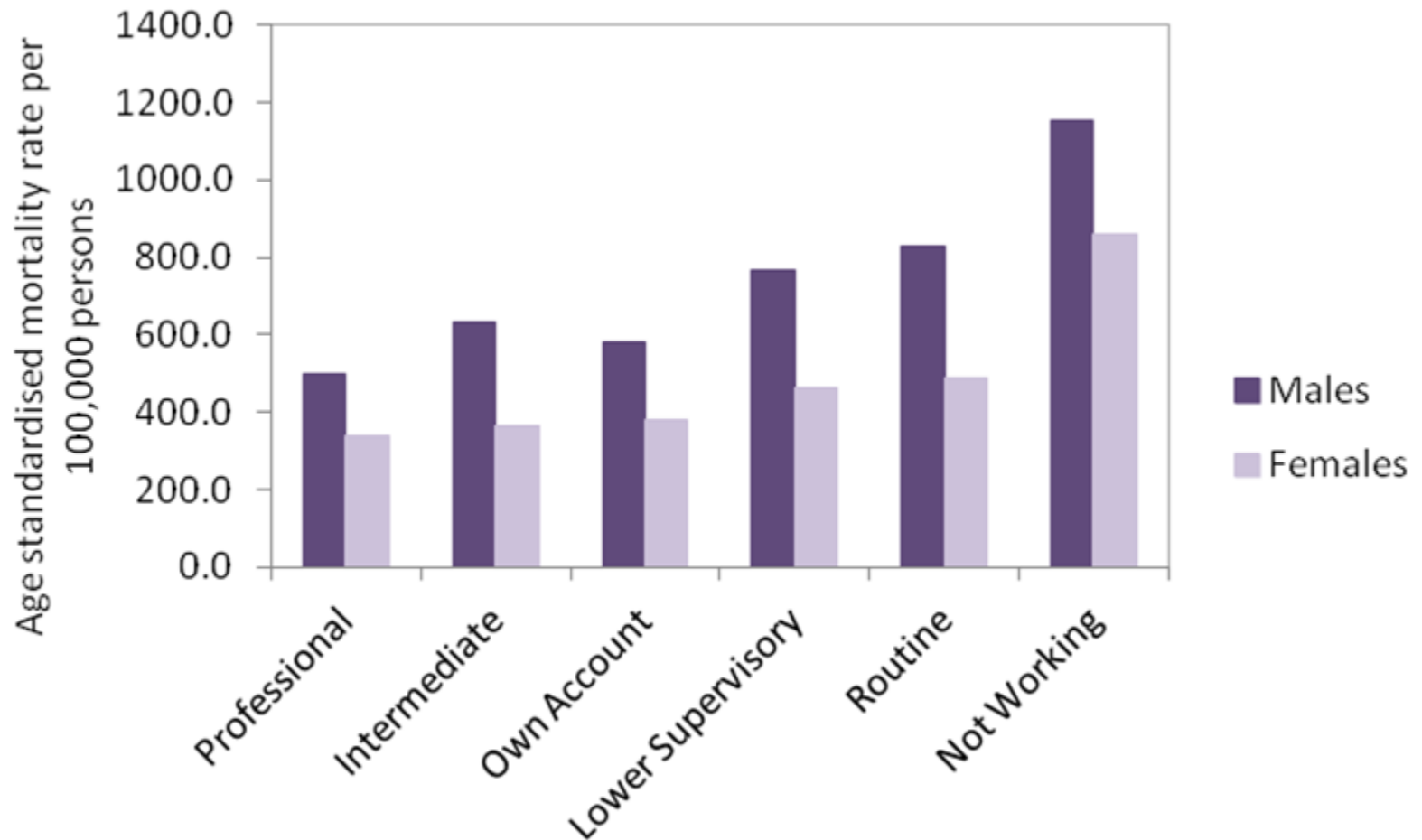
Tenure



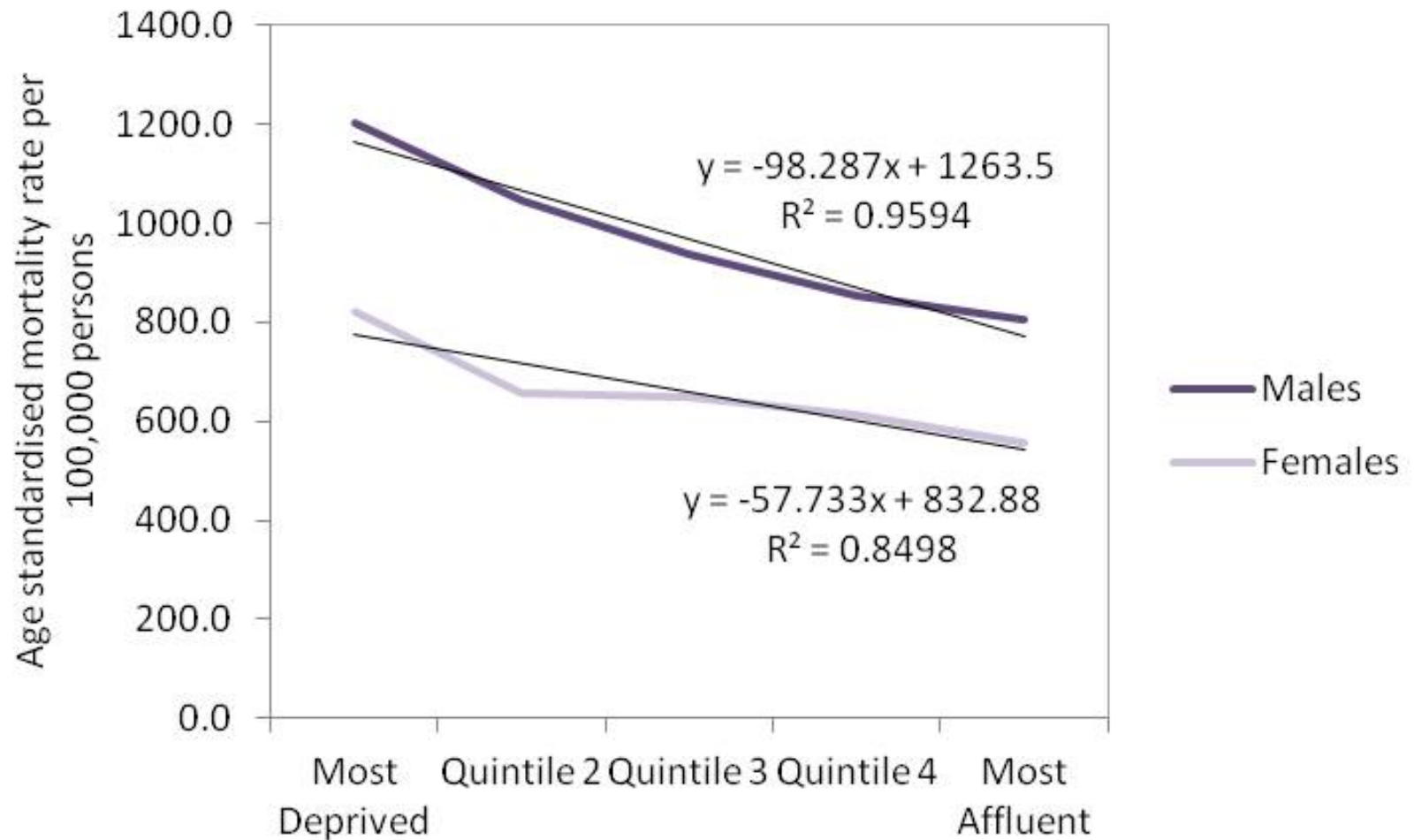
Educational Qualifications



Socio Economic Class



Deprivation Quintile



Results

Regression Analysis

Individual Characteristics Aged 25 - 74	Proportion of deaths % (n)	Adjusted for S75 Characteristics		Adjusted for deprivation	
		HR (95% CI) (a)	P	HR (95% CI) (b)	P
Sex					
Male	57.1 (23419)	1 (Reference)		1 (Reference)	
Female	42.9 (17608)	0.58	<0.001	0.55	<0.001
Age					
25-34	2.5 (1025)	1 (Reference)		1 (Reference)	
35-44	6.0 (2446)	2.53 (2.34 - 2.72)	<0.001	2.47 (2.29 - 2.66)	<0.001
45-54	13.0 (5326)	5.84 (5.44 - 6.26)	<0.001	5.91 (5.51 - 6.35)	<0.001
55-64	26.1 (10688)	11.84 (11.05 - 12.69)	<0.001	12.02 (11.22 - 12.90)	<0.001
65-74	52.4 (21452)	31.94 (29.82 - 34.19)	<0.001	32 (29.87 - 34.28)	<0.001
Marital					
Divorced/Widowed/Separated	26.6 (10916)	1 (Reference)		1 (Reference)	
Married	56.3 (23110)	0.65 (0.62 - 0.67)	<0.001	0.75 (0.73 - 0.78)	<0.001
Single	17.1 (7001)	0.95 (0.91 - 0.98)	<0.01	0.94 (0.90 - 0.97)	<0.001
Dependents					
None	87.6 (34556)	1 (Reference)		1 (Reference)	
One or more	12.4 (4874)	0.75 (0.72 - 0.78)	<0.001	0.77 (0.74 - 0.80)	<0.001
LLTI					
No LLTI	37.2 (15269)	1 (Reference)		1 (Reference)	
LLTI	62.8 (25758)	2.76 (2.70 - 2.83)	<0.001	2.51 (2.46 - 2.57)	<0.001
Community Background					
Protestant and other Christian	60.5 (24817)	1 (Reference)		1 (Reference)	
Catholic	38.4 (15755)	0.99 (0.97 - 1.02)	>0.05 ns	1.03 (1.00 - 1.05)	<0.05
Other/None	1.1 (455)	0.83 (0.75 - 0.92)	<0.001	0.87 (0.79 - 0.97)	<0.01
Deprivation Scale					
0 = Least deprived	2.2 (855)	-	-	1 (Reference)	
1	4.5 (1766)	-	-	1.31 (1.21 - 1.43)	<0.001
2	11.8 (4658)	-	-	1.41 (1.31 - 1.52)	<0.001
3	20.0 (7879)	-	-	1.59 (1.48 - 1.71)	<0.001
4	22.1 (8695)	-	-	1.82 (1.69 - 1.96)	<0.001
5	18.7 (7365)	-	-	2.22 (2.06 - 2.39)	<0.001
6	14.7 (5805)	-	-	2.61 (2.42 - 2.81)	<0.001
7	5.3 (2086)	-	-	2.91 (2.67 - 3.18)	<0.001
8	0.7 (281)	-	-	2.73 (2.35 - 3.16)	<0.001
9 = Most deprived	0.0 (15)	-	-	2.16 (1.25 - 3.71)	<0.01

Future Work



- Possibility of an ongoing monitoring system
- Possibility of more linkages using NILS

Acknowledgements

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