

# Tameside Public Health Intelligence

## E-Bulletin

### Health Inequalities

Health inequalities are the differences in health status between different population groups. People in lower socio-economic groups are more likely to experience chronic ill-health and die earlier than those who are more advantaged. Health inequalities are not only apparent between people of different socio-economic groups – they exist between different genders and different ethnic groups.

The conditions of health are the set of conditions in which people are born, grow up, live and work including housing, education, financial security, and the built environment as well as the health system.

It is now widely accepted that these social determinants are responsible for significant levels of unfair health inequities. However, focusing solely on people from the most disadvantaged backgrounds will not reduce health inequalities sufficiently. We need to focus on the population as a whole with extra emphasis on the areas with the highest need.

Action taken to reduce health inequalities will benefit society in many ways. For example; It will have economic benefits in reducing losses from illness associated with health inequalities. For more information on health inequalities please see the Marmot review see [here](#)



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Issue 3

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### Inequalities Action Plan for Tameside

To reduce inequalities locally the Tameside Health & Well-being Strategy Action Plan focuses on the following areas through the life course:

#### Starting Well

- School Readiness, Breastfeeding
- Child Poverty, Domestic Abuse

#### Developing Well

- Complex Families
- Lifestyle factors including
  - Smoking, weight, physical activity,
  - Alcohol, sexual health, emotional wellbeing

#### Living Well

- Homelessness, Empowerment,
- Long term conditions, Lifestyle support
- Learning Disabilities. Reducing Re-offending,

- Supporting Carers

#### Working Well

- Worklessness, Income maximisation
- Workplaces

#### Aging Well

- Preventing hospital admissions
- Responsive integrated services
- Frailty, falls, dementia

#### Dying Well

- Dignity
- Choice
- Good Care

Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013 – 2016



Making it happen together in Tameside  
Our VISION for health and wellbeing

Tameside

DEP

CC23

For more information on the Tameside Health and Wellbeing Strategy please see [here](#):

# Alcohol Needs Assessment



The Joint Strategic Alcohol Needs Assessment is a report to identify the needs of the population living in Tameside in relation to the harm caused by alcohol.

The impact of alcohol misuse is widespread encompassing alcohol related illness and injuries as well as the significant social impacts including crime and violence, teenage pregnancy, loss of workplace productivity and homelessness.

## Key Issues for Tameside

### Starting & Developing Well

- Tameside has the 2nd lowest proportion across GM where people aged 14 to 17 years reported never drinking alcohol
- Tameside as the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest proportion in GM who reported binge drinking
- The proportion who reported regular drinking has fallen from 40% in 2007 to 9% in 2013
- Alcohol admissions are significantly higher in the more deprived wards of Tameside

### Living & Working Well

- Approximately 26% of adults in Tameside drink at increasing or higher risk levels
- There are around 14,200 dependant drinkers in Tameside
- Tameside has a significantly higher disability claimant rate for alcoholism than both the North West and England averages
- Tameside has significantly higher rates of hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions. These admissions have increased by 35% for males

- The highest proportion of hospital admissions in Tameside for males was in age group 45-49 years and for females 40-44
- Significantly more males than females were admitted to hospital due to alcohol
- Alcohol admissions are significantly higher in the more deprived wards with Ashton St Peter's and Ashton St Michaels
- Alcohol specific mortality is higher in Tameside for both males and females than both the North West and England averages.
- The highest rate of mortality for males is in age group 50-54 years and for females 60-64 years
- Crime: The proportion of crimes committed with an alcohol marker is just over 10% a slight increase since 2009

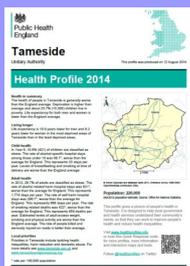
### Aging & Dying Well

- People over the age of 60 are not proportionally represented in alcohol treatment services. In 2012/13 only 4% of males and 2% of females were referred to alcohol services
- Between 2011/12 and 2012/13, 6.2% of alcohol related admissions for falls in Tameside were alcohol related
- Levels of admissions for acute intoxication are high in Tameside with the 60-69 year age group making up the highest proportion (2,300/100,000)
- Research shows that 1 in 5 men over 60 and 1 in 10 women over 60 drink enough to harm themselves, a rise of 40% in men and 100% in women over the last 20 years

For more information please see: the following link: [Alcohol Needs Assessment](#)

## What's New in Public Health

### Public Health Profiles 2014:



Designed to help local government and health services make decisions and plans to improve local people's health and reduce health inequalities, the profiles present a set of health indicators that show how the area compares to the national average.

**The Picture in Tameside:** The health of people in Tameside is generally worse than

the England average.

Deprivation is higher than average and about 23.7% (10,300) children live in poverty.

Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average. Life expectancy is 10.9 years lower for men and 8.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Tameside than in the least deprived areas.

In Year 6, 18.6% (421) of children are classified as obese.

The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 68.7\*, worse than the average for England.

Levels of breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

The rate of smoking related deaths was 422\*, worse than the average for England. This represents 459 deaths per year.

Priorities in Tameside include tackling health inequalities, harm reduction and domestic abuse. Visit [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)

## Recent Publications

[Response to the government consultation on the introduction of regulations for standardised packaging of tobacco products](#)



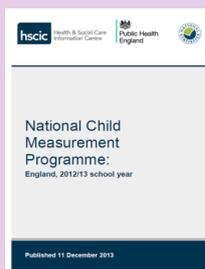
[National Cancer Intelligence Network: cancer survival in England by stage](#)

What does the digital age mean for the public's health? [publichealthmatters.blog.gov.uk/what-does-the-digital-age-mean-for-the-publics-health](http://publichealthmatters.blog.gov.uk/what-does-the-digital-age-mean-for-the-publics-health)

Break the habit toolkit for **Stoptober 2014**: PHE's marketing team at [partnerships@phe.gov.uk](mailto:partnerships@phe.gov.uk) can provide a new free 'Break the Habit' workplace toolkit.

*National Child Measurement Programme Report*

[National Child Measurement Programme](#)



*Spend and Outcome Tool (SPOT) for local authorities*

[Local authority SPOT Tool](#)

## Recent Data Releases

- NHS Health Checks—Quarterly Returns <https://www.gov.uk/health-checks-2014>
- New cardiovascular disease profiles for clinical commissioning groups. [YHPHO CVD Profile](#)
- Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>
- Obesity and physical activity facts sheets updated [http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO pub/Key data](http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_pub/Key_data)
- Latest Manchester Monitor confirms economy back at pre-recession high <http://neweconomymanchester.com/stories/1992>
- 2013 Integrated Greater Manchester Assessment (Health) [GM assessment-Public-Health-evidence-base-pdf](#)
- Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery: [England Quarter 1, April 2014 to June 2014](#)
- Health and Social Care Statistics (ONS) [ONS Health statistics](#)

## News from Public Health England

- PHE investigating national outbreak of Salmonella <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/salmonella-outbreak-investigation-update>
- Standardised packaging can save lives and boost local economies <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/standardised-packaging-can-save-lives-and-boost-local-economies>
- Local action on health inequalities Introduction to a series of evidence papers: "[local action on health inequalities](#)"

## Get in Touch

To give feedback and for more information please contact :-

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