

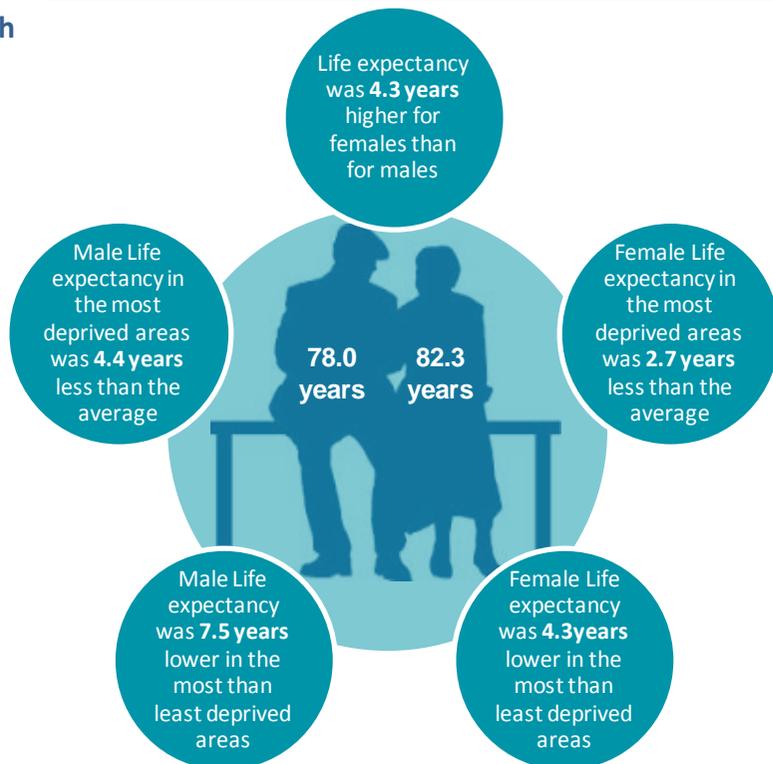


Life Expectancy & General Health

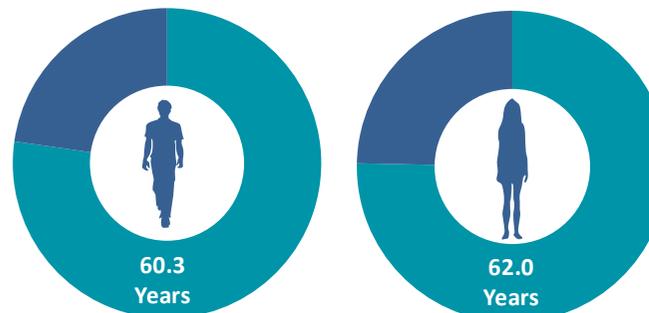
Life expectancy at birth 2011-13

Deprivation gaps have remained similar over the past five years.

Life expectancy has continued to increase for both males and females, with the gender gap decreasing by 0.3 years since 2007-09.



Disability-Free Life Expectancy 2011-13



Male Disability-Free Life Expectancy in the most deprived areas of NI was 12.0 years lower than in the least deprived areas, and the gap for females was 12.9 years.

In 2014/15, 29% of respondents stated that they had a **Limiting Long-standing Illness**.

Two fifths (39%) of males and females in the most deprived areas stated they had a limiting long-standing illness compared with 23% in the least deprived areas.

Healthy Life Expectancy 2011-13

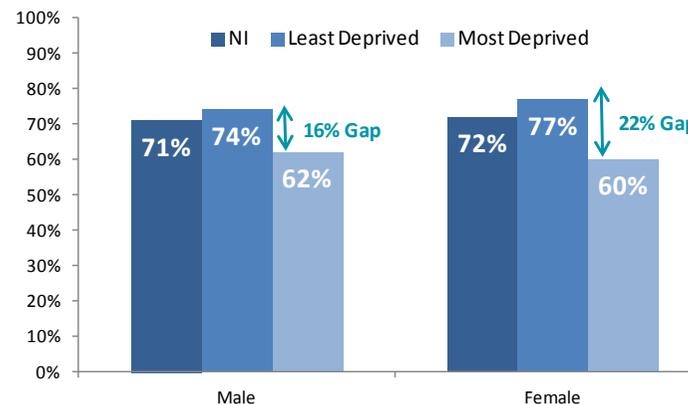


Female Healthy Life Expectancy in the most deprived areas of NI was 14.2 years lower than in the least deprived areas, while the gap for males was 11.8 years.

The Healthy Life Expectancy gender gap was 3.5 years, with both genders expected to live in good health for three-quarters of their lives.

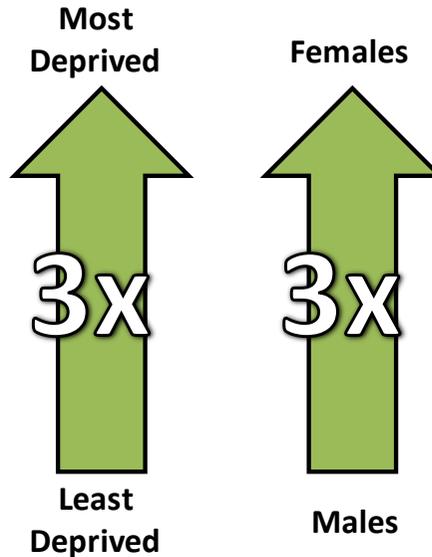
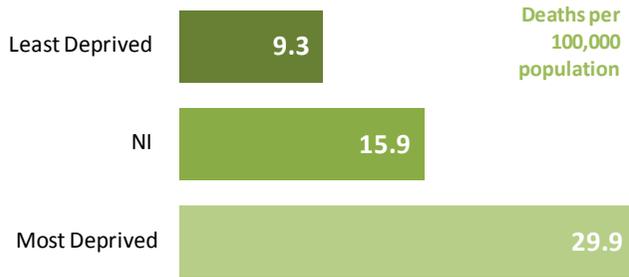
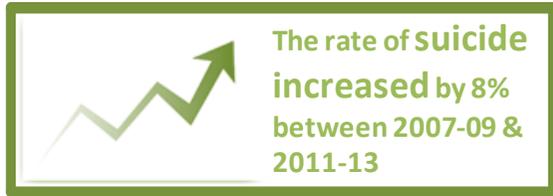
General Health 2014/15

Proportion of respondents that felt their general health was good or very good



Mental Health

Suicide Rate 2011-13



Mood & Anxiety Disorders 2013

One in five people in NI suffer from a mood & anxiety disorder



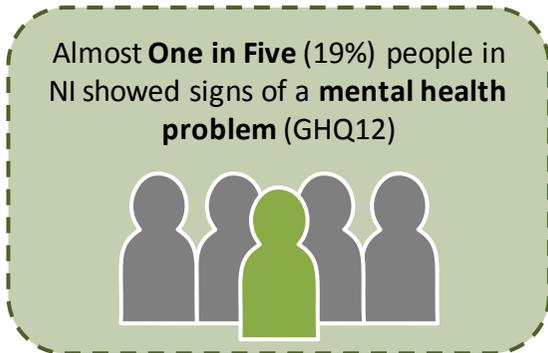
The mood & anxiety prescription rate has increased by a fifth since 2009

20%

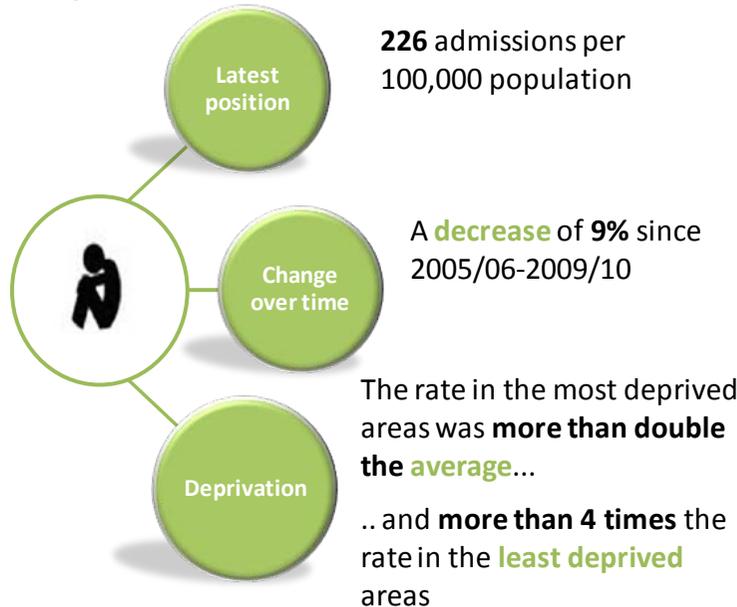
The standardised prescription rate for mood & anxiety disorders in the most deprived areas was double that in the least deprived areas

The rate was 66% higher among females than males

Mental Health 2014/15



Hospital Admissions due to Self-harm 2009/10-2013/14



Since 2005/06-09/10, self-harm admission rates have decreased by 13% in the most deprived areas, 3% in the least deprived areas, and 9% regionally.

The Inequality gap narrowed over the period.

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 16% in 2013/14.

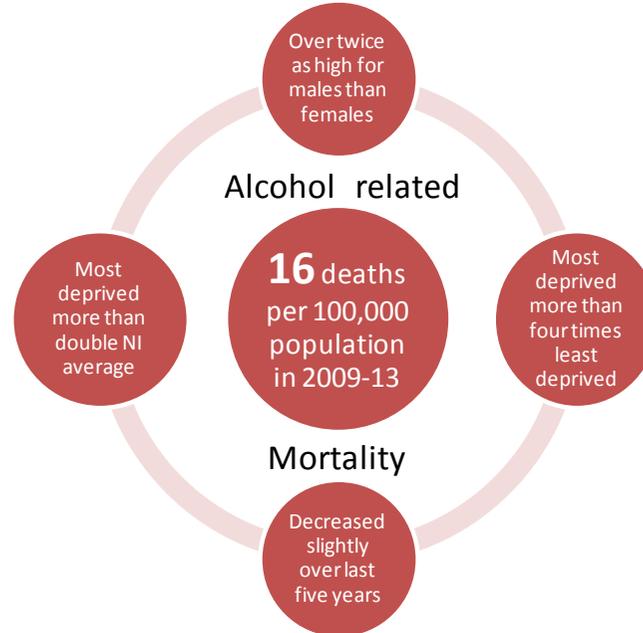
19% of adults in the most deprived areas were drinking above sensible weekly limits in 2013/14 compared with 18% in the least deprived areas



Standardised admission rate due to alcohol related causes

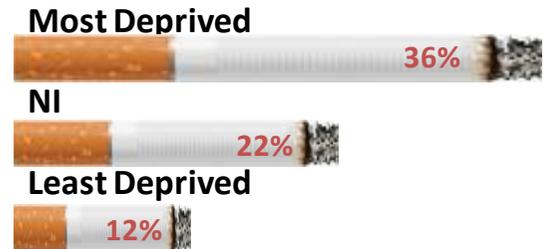
Increased by 5% over the last 5 years to stand at **694 admissions per 100,000 population** in 2011/12-13/14.

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.

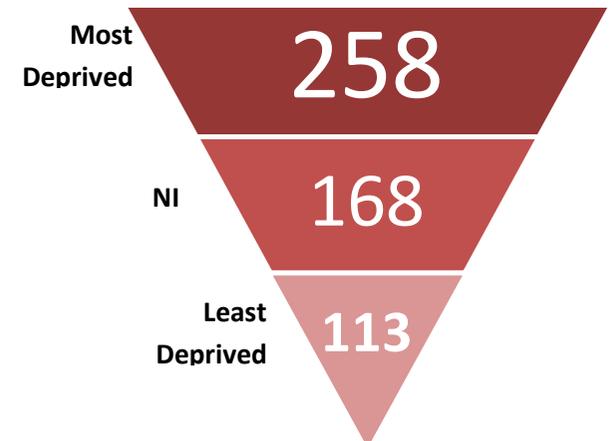


Smoking

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



Smoking-related deaths per 100,000 population



Drugs

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



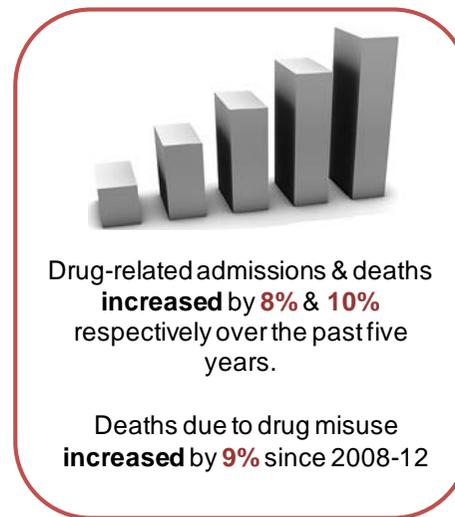
Drug related admissions & deaths, and drug misuse deaths among the most deprived were over **four times** the rate for the least deprived

4x

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



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



Pregnancy & Early Years

Infant Mortality, Pregnancy & Birth Rates

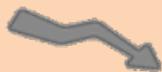
The teen pregnancy rate decreased by a third from 17.6 to 12.7 pregnancies per 1,000 females between 2009 & 2013



The overall pregnancy rate decreased from 27.2 to 26.6 per 1,000 females between 2009 & 2013



Since 2005-09 the infant mortality rate fell by 9%, standing at 4.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2009-13



The teenage birth rate in 2013 was 11.3 births per 1,000 females



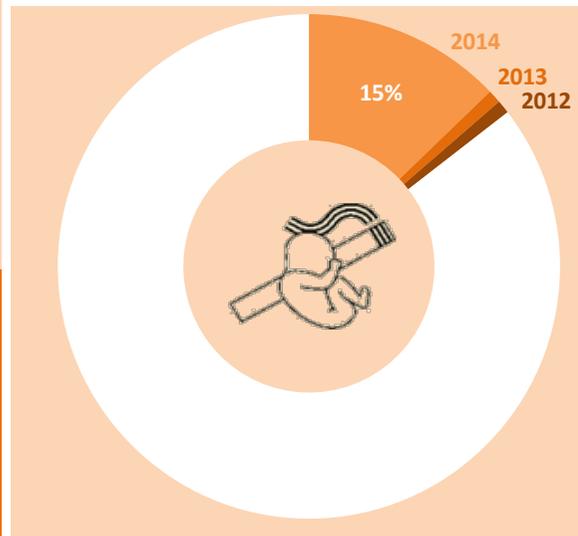
The teenage birth rate (under 20) in the most deprived areas was 6 times the rate in the least deprived areas

6x

The infant mortality rate in the most deprived areas was 24% higher than in the least deprived areas



Smoking in Pregnancy



The percentage of mothers that had smoked in pregnancy decreased from 17% in 2012 to 15% in 2014

Smoking in pregnancy in the most deprived areas was almost three and a half times higher than in the least deprived areas

Low Birth Weight 2010-14

The proportion of babies born at a low birth weight has remained at

6.1%

over the past 5 years

7.3% in the most deprived areas and 5.1% in the least deprived areas

Breastfeeding

46% Breastfeeding on discharge in 2014

32% in Most Deprived areas

63% in Least Deprived areas

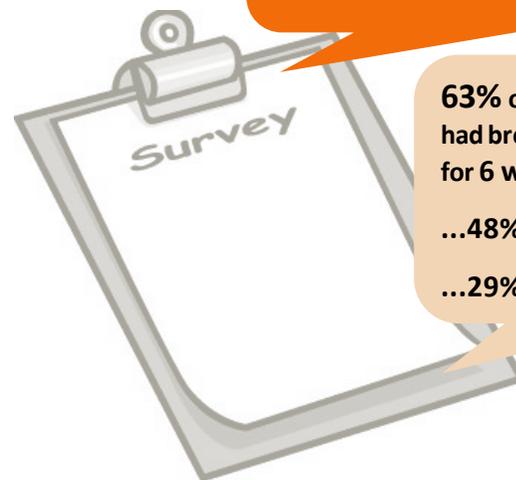
Proportion breastfeeding on discharge remained similar over past 5 years

55% of mothers surveyed in 2014/15 stated that they had breastfed at least one of their children, compared with 43% in the most deprived areas and 69% in the least deprived areas.

63% of mothers that indicated that they had breastfed their children, had done so for 6 weeks or more...

...48% for three months or more...

...29% for six months or more.



Mortality

Premature Mortality



The under 75 mortality rate decreased by 9% over the past five years and stood at 388 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009-13.

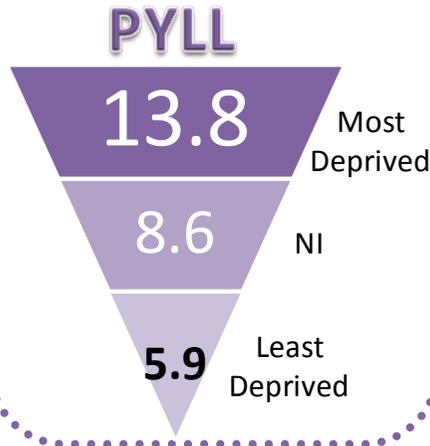
Similar decreases were seen in the most and least deprived areas.



Premature mortality remains markedly higher in the most deprived areas and Inequality gaps have remained similar over the last five years

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

In 2011-13, there were 8.6 years lost per 100 population due to premature death, a decrease of 9% since 2007-09.

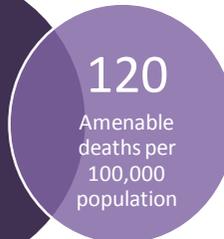
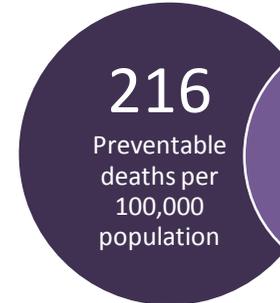


Avoidable Mortality



Since 2005/09 there has been a 12% reduction in the standardised avoidable death rate from 294 to 259 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009-13.

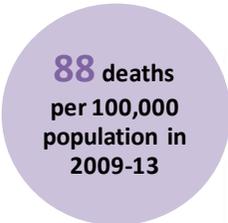
Improvements were also seen for preventable (-11%) and amenable mortality (-18%) over the period.



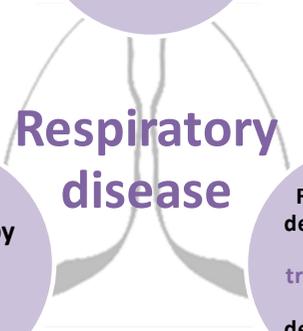
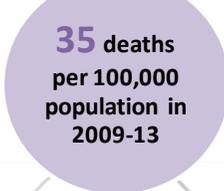
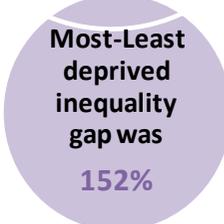
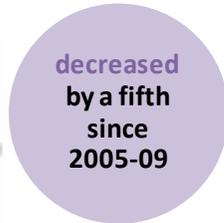
Most-Least deprived Inequality Gaps

Avoidable: 144%
Preventable: 150%
Amenable: 111%

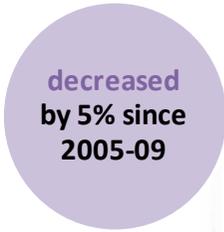
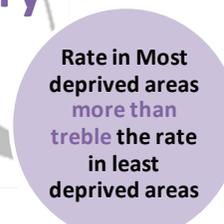
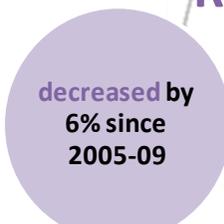
Major Causes of Mortality in Under 75s



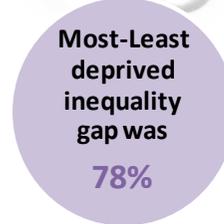
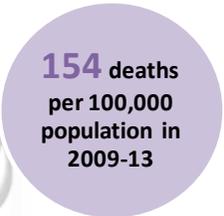
Circulatory disease



Respiratory disease



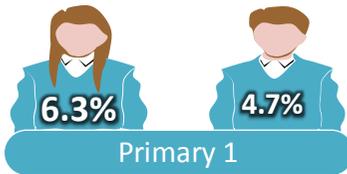
Cancer



Diet & Dental Health

Childhood Obesity 2013/14

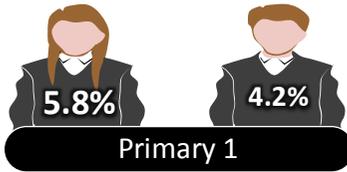
Most Deprived



Change

Obesity rates for P1 and Y8 pupils have remained fairly similar in recent years.

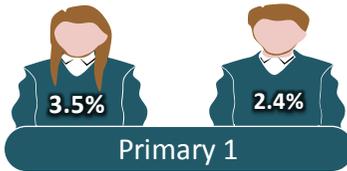
Northern Ireland



Inequality Gap

P1 obesity was 86% higher in the most than least deprived areas. The inequality gap for year 8 pupils was 62%.

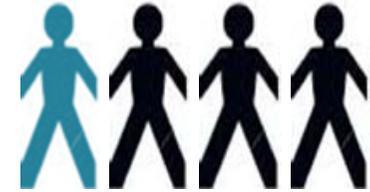
Least Deprived



Gender Gap

Obesity rates were two-fifths (39%) higher for females at the P1 stage, and over a quarter (27%) higher for males at the Y8 stage.

Adult Obesity



1 in 4 adults (25%) surveyed in 2014/15 were considered obese

The adult obesity rate in the most deprived areas (28%) was 47% higher than the rate in the least deprived areas (19%).

Dental Health

Four in five respondents (79%) stated that they brush their teeth at least twice a day



72% of respondents described their dental health as 'good' or 'very good', compared with 67% in the most deprived and 76% in the least deprived areas.



7% of respondents stated that they had lost all of their natural teeth



77% of respondents in the most deprived areas stated that they brush their teeth at least twice a day compared with 83% in the least deprived areas



The dental registration rate inequality gap decreased from 18% in 2010 to 10% in 2014



The proportion of respondents in the most deprived areas that stated they had lost all of their teeth was almost double the rate in the least deprived areas

2x

Five-a-day 2014/15



Over 1 in 3 adults (36%) report that they ate the recommended five portions of fruit and veg a day



31% of respondents from the most deprived areas report that they ate the recommended five portions of fruit and veg a day, 21% less than the proportion in the least deprived areas (39%)