### Kirklees Overview 2020/21

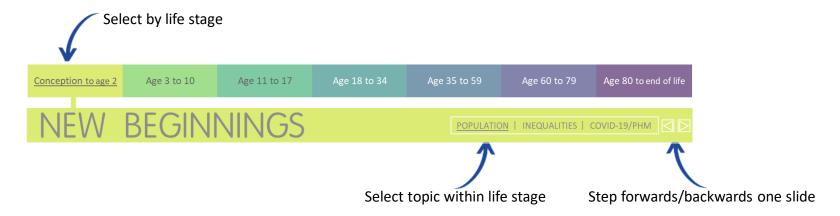


### Introduction

- This Overview utilises the content of the <u>Kirklees Director of Public Health's Annual Report</u> to highlight needs, assets and health inequalities across seven life stages. Using the latest available data, health inequalities are shown in the context of our local population and demonstrate the impact of COVID-19 since the first reported Kirklees case on 9 March 2020
- At each life stage, case studies are provided to demonstrate how taking a Population Health
   Management (PHM) approach can help to reduce inequalities
- Each slide includes links to relevant KJSA sections where more detailed information can be found

### **Navigating through the Overview**

- The seven life stages are each divided into three topics: Population; Inequalities; COVID-19 & PHM
- Click on life stage headings to navigate to any life stage, then click on sub-headings to navigate to a topic



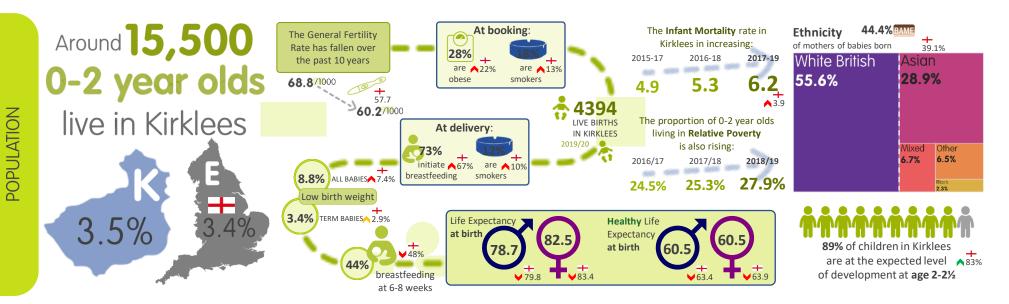
Conception to age 2 Age 3 to 10 Age 11 to 17 Age 18 to 34 Age 35 to 59 Age 60 to 79 Age 80 to end of life

### BEGINNINGS

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM |



Beginning at conception until a child's second birthday, the first 1000 days are a time of both enormous potential and vulnerability. Maternal health during pregnancy has a profound impact on her baby's ability to thrive. A child's early nutrition, environment and relationships are the foundation for their lifelong health. Positive early experiences have a huge effect on adaptability, resilience and achievement. Conversely, children are especially vulnerable to persistent negative influence during this period. Early support is considerably more effective in ensuring the best life chances than later interventions.









Sections for further details: •

- Learning and skills
- Parenting
- Poverty
- Pregnancy and infancy

- Teenage pregnancy
- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse

Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

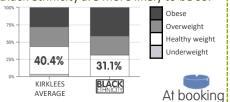
## **BEGINNINGS**

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM |

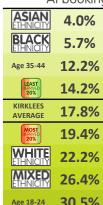


#### Health in pregnancy

In Kirklees, most pregnant women are above a healthy weight at the time of their booking appointment. Mothers of Black ethnicity are more likely to be so.

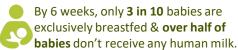


Smoking during pregnancy also disproportionately affects certain groups. At the time of booking, younger mothers, those of Mixed or White ethnicity and those living in the most deprived areas are more likely to smoke.



#### Health at birth 🔏

Most babies are breastfed when they are born, however certain groups are more likely than others to initiate breastfeeding. Culture, education, support, delivery type & self-efficacy can contribute to breastfeeding outcomes. Only 54.4% of babies born to younger (18-24) White British mothers receive any breastmilk.



A proportion of pregnant women continue to smoke throughout pregnancy; there is a similar decline across all demographic groups.

1 in 8 babies born to mothers who smoke have low birth weight, compared with 1 in 20 who are born to non-smoking mothers.



6.0% 8.3% ASIAN

: More than half of Asian babies live in the

to be born with low birth weight, which is

most deprived IMD quintile. They are a

correlated with deprivation:

Breastfeeding initiation

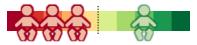
89.4%

BLACK

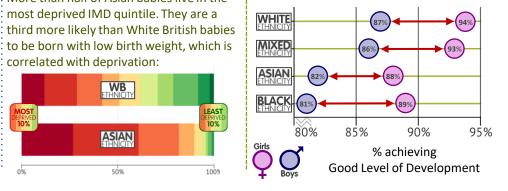


#### **Infant Mortality**

The increase in Infant Mortality in Kirklees mirrors the rise in child poverty. Locally, 3 in 4 babies are born into households within the most deprived half of neighbourhoods:



National data shows that developmental inequalities are already emerging by age 2-2½ across genders and ethnicities:



17.7%

19.4% 21.7% 30.5%

At delivery

1.4%

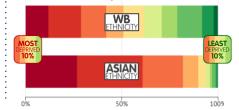
4.2%

8.5%

9.7%

12.3%

12.6%





**NEQUALITIES** 

White British ethnicity









Sections for further details: •

- Learning and skills
- Parenting
- Poverty
- Pregnancy and infancy

- Teenage pregnancy
- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse

Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT

### **BEGINNINGS**

Age 3 to 10

COVID-19 changed the way health services are delivered, including some maternity services. We worked with maternity services and our local Maternity Voices Partnership to run a survey for those who used local maternity services during the pandemic...

Overall, experience of face-toface antenatal appointments, care during labour/birth, and support with infant feeding was generally positive.

> For all of these services over

84%

said their experience was very good or good

However, there were inequalities within this... poor or very poor experience: care during 8.2% 14.3% labour/birth infant feeding **5.2% ←→ 22.3%** support ! BAME women 4X more likely to report a poor experience



Auntie Pam's is a support service for mums-to-be, and mums and their babies across Kirklees. Auntie Pam's was set up to provide a co-produced service to address a range of poor health outcomes and behaviours. The service is driven by encouraging take-up by health-disadvantaged

and marginalised women, using peer-support approaches and being led by service-user feedback. With support from Auntie Pam's, women have been less likely to disengage from health and social care services, and have engaged more confidently in discussing and understanding the different aspects of their pregnancy, birth and parenthood.

In 2020, Auntie Pam's started offering a targeted smoking cessation offer aimed at reducing smoking in pregnancy by offering consistent and inclusive support. Local maternity services directly refer women to the service for support, which is **predominantly provided by volunteers** who are Level 2 Smoking Cessation trained.



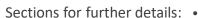
Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)











- Learning and skills
- Parenting
- Poverty
- Pregnancy and infancy

- Teenage pregnancy
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- Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

## **EARLY CHALLENGES**

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



Following on from the first 1000 days, this stage of early childhood is the other significant period of the life course where benefits are reaped at later ages from ensuring that children get the best start in life. Schooling and educational attainment, along with building friendships, are a key part of this stage. Inequalities begin to emerge in both education attainment and healthy weight. Inequalities exist for children from the most deprived areas, those in receipt of Free School Meals, and some from ethnic minority groups, particularly Black children. It is also worrying that 1 in 4 young children in Kirklees are living in poverty.

Around 46,300

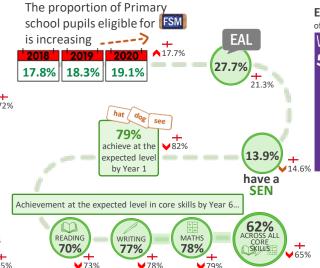
3-10 year olds

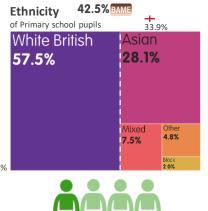
70% of children meet the expected standard of development by the end live in Kirklees 10.5%

standard of development by the end of their first year at Primary school +

> 23.0% of children are above a healthy weight at the start of Primary school +

62% of children are at the expected standard in reading, writing & maths when they start Secondary school +





**1 in 4** 3-10 year olds are

living in Relative Poverty



Children in receipt of free school meals (FSM)



English as an additional language (EAL)

**SEN** Special educational need (SEN)



BAME Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)







Sections for further details: •

- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Learning and skills
- Parenting and family breakdown
- Poverty

- SEND children
- Vulnerable children
- Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

## **EARLY CHALLENGES**

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



#### **Excess weight**

Levels of childhood obesity in Kirklees are rising in line with nationally. **Obesity** in children starting school is around twice as prevalent in those living in the most deprived areas compared to the least:



Around 1 in 5 Black Reception-aged children are obese:

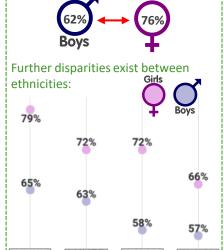


<b>ASIAN</b> ETHNICITY	3.1%	75.2%	9.8%	12.0%
BLACK	<1%	66.7%	13.9%	19.4%
MIXED ETHNICITY	<1%	73.6%	16.3%	9.6%
WHITE ETHNICITY	<1%	76.5%	13.6%	9.6%

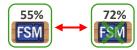
Only a small number of overweight and obese children return to a healthy weight in Year 6. However, fewer children from Black and Asian groups, and those from more deprived areas are returning to a healthy weight status.

#### **Attainment: beginning of Primary school** PARTIE KYYYG

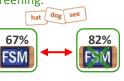
By age 4 to 5 years old, boys are less likely than girls to be at the expected standard of development:



Pupils eligible for free likely to be at the expected level by the end of Reception.



By the end of Year one, those eligible for FSM are still significantly less likely than their peers to be at the expected standard according to phonics screening.



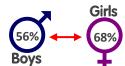
#### **Attainment: end of Primary school**



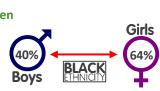
The ethnicity attainment gap continues throughout school meals are also less! Primary school. By Year 6, children of Black ethnicity fall behind their peers in all three core skills:



There are 12 percentage points between boys & girls achieving the expected standard in all core skills.



This gap is even more pronounced for children of Black ethnicity; only 2 in 5 Black boys achieve this standard.





**NEQUALITIES** 

Children in receipt of free school meals (FSM)









Sections for further details: •

children are

**SEVERELY** 

OBESE

- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Learning and skills
- Parenting and family breakdown
- Poverty

- SEND children
- Vulnerable children

Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

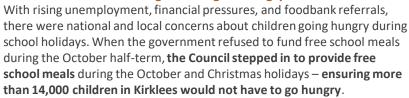
POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT



The wider impacts of COVID-19 on schooling and families have raised a number of concerns about young children...

- The impact of missed education on cognitive and social development nearly half of all primary school children in Kirklees missed school due to COVID-19 between September-December 2020
- Not all children have access to technology for online learning
- Increased risk of experiencing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), as there is evidence that domestic violence increased during lockdown
- The impact of increased family poverty, including food insecurity...

#### **Ensuring no child goes hungry**



We take a life course, whole-system and place-based approach to tackling obesity, informed by local intelligence...

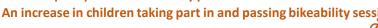
Ravensthorpe Junior School Head teacher contacted Kirklees Public Health at the end of 2016, concerned that data showed high levels of obesity within the school. A working group with a range of partners was established, with a collaborative whole system/whole school approach adopted. A pupil/parent **survey** was conducted to focus actions on areas of impact.

Some of the achievements to-date include....

Daily physical activity integrated into the school day **Healthy Ramadan activities and communications** 



Workshop for parents on healthy packed lunches







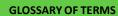




Sections for further details: •

- Food, obesity, physical activity
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### CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



This is a stage of life which encapsulates much of adolescence; the gradual transition from childhood to adulthood, where young people are establishing their sense of identity, developing aspirations, and laying the groundwork for the future. It is a period which varies greatly across cultures and demographic groups, but one which features some universal similarities. It is a time to develop skills, knowledge and resilience, and acquire the independence which is an important part of adulthood. Health and attainment at this age is an important predictor of outcomes in adulthood, and it is therefore concerning that we see stark inequalities in both health and education outcomes at this stage.

Around **38,300** 40.4% The proportion of Secondary **Ethnicity** <del>+</del> 32.8% of Secondary school pupils school pupils eligible for FSM White British Asian is increasing \_\_\_\_\_> 11-17 year olds Of children are above a healthy EAL 28.8% 59.6% 21.6% 20.1% live in Kirklees weight when they start Secondary The 2019 Young school → 35.2% People's Survey revealed.. Other 72% At age 15-16, the average feel in 11.3% Attainment 8 score is 45.4 + 46.9 good health have a **SEN** 5% The rate of teen pregnancy has smokers halved to 0.8% over the last decade, **1 in 10** 14-year-olds in line with national trends + identify as being GBT+



Children in receipt of free school meals (FSM)



English as an additional language (EAL)

SEN Special educational need (SEN)



Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)







Sections for further details: •

- Learning and skills
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**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

Conception to age 2 Age 3 to 10 Age 11 to 17 Age 18 to 34 Age 35 to 59 Age 60 to 79 Age 80 to end of life

## CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



#### **Excess weight**



A substantial number of children **move out of the healthy weight category** as they pass through Primary school:



The **Obesity gap at age 10 to 11**, between those living in the most and least deprived areas, has been widening over the last decade:



Black children continue to be disproportionally affected by obesity at age 10 to 11; **27.4%** of this group is obese.

#### Physical & emotional health & wellbeing

The results of our annual Young People's Wellbeing Survey revealed some of the disparities between the general population & LGBT+young people at age 13 to 14.



7 in 10 compared to 4 in 10 worry about not fitting in





...more than 3x as likely to say their health is bad

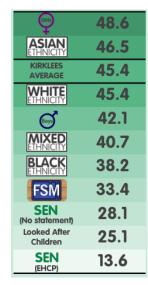


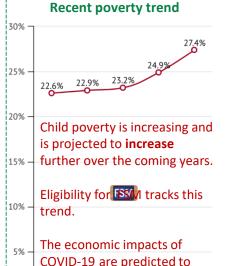
...almost 3x more likely to smoke

### Attainment 8



By the end of Key Stage 4,the average 'Attainment 8' score varies greatly amongst different groups.





More than three-quarters of 11-17 year olds living in relative poverty are from working families.

escalate it further.

0%



**NEQUALITIES** 

Children in receipt of free school meals (FSM)

**SEN** Children with a special educational need (SEN)



Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and other non-binary categories









Sections for further details: •

- Learning and skills
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Mental health
- <u>Poverty</u>



- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse
- · Vulnerable children
- Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 



There have been ongoing disruptions to education, which will potentially have long-lasting impacts...

More than half of secondary pupils in Kirklees missed some schooling between Sep-Dec 2020 due to COVID-19

In summer 2020, we surveyed 11-16 year olds. When asked about returning to school...



- Forgetting some of the things I'd learnt before
- Finding learning hard
- Not having time to get used to a new routine

Before 2020 A-level grading switched to teacher assessment, 40% of pupils had their grades downgraded – those from the most disadvantaged areas were more likely to be downgraded (1). This resulted in some students losing university places before the switched to teacher-assessed grades.





There are **17 Community Hubs** across Kirklees, bringing together local networks of schools to work together with partners to deliver a range of services for children and families. The hubs enable place-based working, where schools, wider partners and families, supported by the Council can identify local priorities for action and how best to implement actions and utilise community assets.

The Young People's Survey is an annual survey of all Year 9 pupils in Kirklees, asking young people about their health, wellbeing, behaviours, and other topics such as social media. This is a key source of intelligence



used to inform public health actions, identify inequalities or health needs amongst young people, and give insight to schools and community hubs.









Sections for further details: •

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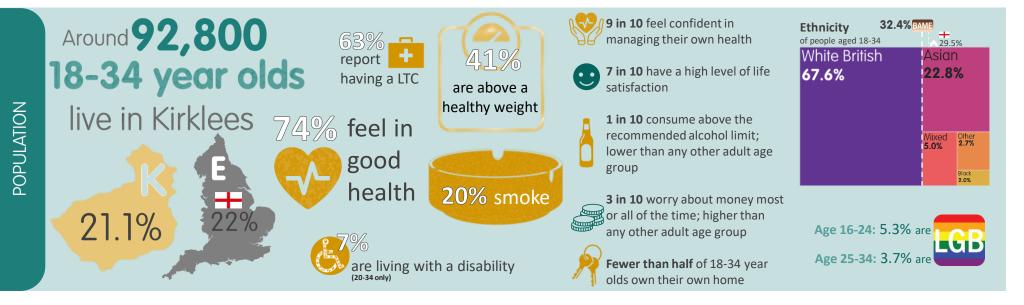
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## SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



Early adulthood is a significant transitionary period, where young adults into further education and employment. For many, this will mean living independently for the first time. This period brings opportunities: careers are started, social networks are grown, health behaviours and habits are formed, some may become parents, and important decisions which will influence the rest of the life course are made. However, this period can also be precarious and challenging, with some groups experiencing inequalities in education, employment, income and health, with mental health being of particular concern for this age group. Those who experienced inequalities in childhood are most likely to continue to experience inequalities into adulthood.





Lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGB)



Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)









- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Learning and skills
- Mental health

- Poverty
- · Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse
- Work and worklessness
- Population | Inequalities

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

# SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



#### Health 👧



Even in early adulthood, deprivationbased inequalities are evident:



SWEMWBS mean wellbeing scores across IMD quintiles show the correlation between deprivation and wellbeing in those aged 18-34:

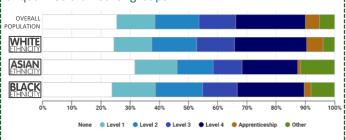
22.67 22.77 23.08 23.93 24.40

More than 1 in 3 18-34 year olds have a mental health condition. Whilst the self-reported prevalence is higher in White British adults, a lower proportion of BAME adults with mental health conditions are accessing



#### **Education**

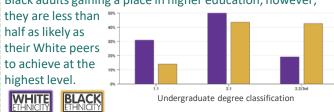
In Kirklees, adults of Asian ethnicity are more likely to be unqualified than other groups.





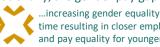
Locally, fewer than half of disabled adults are qualified to Level 2 or above (46% compared to 59% overall).

Nationally, there has been an increase in the proportion of Black adults gaining a place in higher education, however,



#### **Economic**

Nationally, the gender pay gap increases with age due to...



...increasing gender equality over time resulting in closer employment

children on women's and pay equality for younger people earning over their lives

The **median** gender pay gap in Kirklees is lower than nationally:



BAME people are underrepresented in both local government and NHS senior management and leadership positions.

The **mean** gender pay gap in Kirklees Council is almost three times higher than the local government average (5.0%):

...the impact of having





Disabled adults are more likely than the Kirklees average to live in a lower income household (<£20k pa).

Post-graduation, national average earnings across ethnicities differ considerably.

	+1 year	+5 years	+10 years
All	£19,900	£26,000	£30,500
Indian	£21,900	£28,500	£33,100
Pakistani	£18,400	£22,400	£24,700
African	£19,500	£23,900	£28,700
Caribbean	£18,000	£23,300	£27,500
White	£20,000	£26,100	£30,700



**NEQUALITIES** 

Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)









Sections for further details: •

- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
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## SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



The proportion of working-age people claiming unemployment benefits (12-months to in Kirklees has more than doubled to 6.8% Oct-2020). National data shows... (1) **Unemployment rates** Young adults have been worst affected are **highest** in those aged 18-24 and 25-49 People aged 16-25 were more than **2x** more than older likely workers **6** in **1** people aged 16-25 saw their incomes fall to have lost their job Young adults are also more likely to have been affected by... Increased prevalence Homes with small Missing rent or of mental health living spaces and no mortgage problems garden access payments

Population Health Management

#### Place Partnerships to support good mental health

The Council identified mental health as a priority, with £1m in funding allocated to **support good mental health in communities**. 7 **'place partnerships'**, formed of neighbouring wards and led by a Councillor, were brought together to **identify place-based priorities** and allocate funding to **specific initiatives** to support these. **Intelligence packs**, with a range of mental health and wider indicators, were compiled for each place partnerships to **support place-based** and **intelligence-led decision making**.

Funding has been committed for a number of local projects:

**Mental Health Champions Training Programme and Support Network** 

Mental health first aid training Improving access to green spaces Promoting physical activity

A two-year pilot to better understand and raise awareness of menopause



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### SETTLING DOWN

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



This stage encompasses the largest part of someone's working life, but is also the stage where people are most likely to have caring responsibilities. Adults in this life stage are often working, caring for children, and may also be supporting elderly parents. These pressures and responsibilities may create barriers to healthy behaviours. For some, they may feel their health and wellbeing begin to decline and develop a long-term condition. Promoting resilience and confidence in managing health and wellbeing is important for this group, but there are large inequalities in people's subjective experience of their own health and their ability to manage it.

Around 144,600
35-59 year olds
live in Kirklees

73% report having a LTC

feel in

good

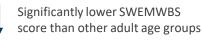
health

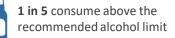
60% are above a healthy weight

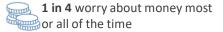
17% smoke

2 in 5 have children living at home 4 in 5 are in employment 1 in 20 have all three responsibilities

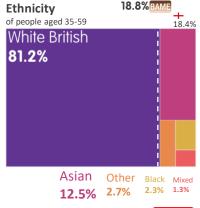
1 in 5 have caring responsibilities











**Age 35-49:** 2.9% are

**Age 50-64:** 2.2% are







Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)



POPULATION





32.9%

Sections for further details: •

- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Learning and skills

are living with a disability

Mental health

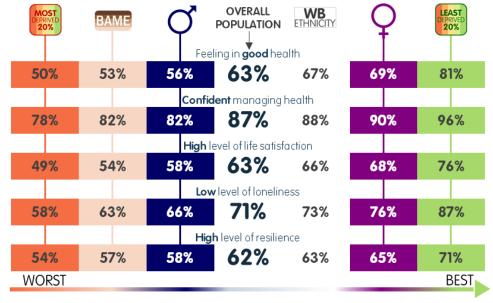
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**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 



#### Subjective health & wellbeing

Five measures of subjective health & wellbeing demonstrate a pattern of significant inequality in Kirklees. Demographic groups, including those living in the most deprived quintile, males, and BAME adults consistently report lower average wellbeing and self-efficacy:



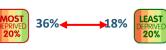


Of all the adult age groups, the 35-59 year olds are most likely to lack important social connections (15%):



They are also the group most prone to experiencing very frequent sleep problems (28%).

There are significant differences between IMD quintiles:



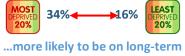


Employability, career mobility and therefore earning potential are often dependent on qualifications. 44% of this age group aren't qualified to Level 2; there are inequalities relating to deprivation and ethnicity:



35-59 year olds living in more deprived areas are...

...more likely to have been prevented from working in the last 12 months by a physical or mental health condition:



sick leave/disabled:





INEQUALITIES

Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)



White British ethnicity









Sections for further details: •

- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Learning and skills
- Mental health

- Poverty
- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse
- Work and worklessness
- Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

Suicide



The older group of working-age adults have been significantly impacted by the economic consequences of COVID-19, including unemployment, furlough, and decreased income.

The 35-59 age group has the largest number of parents of school-age children, therefore...

the **economic impacts** they face result in rising child poverty

School closures and children selfisolating means many parents have had to homeschool, sometimes struggled for childcare, had to take time off work, or work from home with children

National evidence shows some groups have been more impacted...

A third of working mothers lost work or **hours** due to lack of childcare

This rose to 44% amongst **BAME** mothers

The **gender** gap for time spent on childcare has grown (2

POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT

The Kirklees Suicide Audit told us that 119 people in Prevention Kirklees took their own life between 2016 and 2018.

The audit identified important risk factors:

relationship breakdown; being single, divorced or separated; living alone; unemployment; debt; physical health problems; a mental health diagnosis

Data also shows that men aged 46-55 are the group most likely to take their own life, and three out of four suicides are men

This intelligence informed...

The Kirklees suicide prevention action group took an early intervention and prevention approach to tackling suicide, setting up a suicide prevention men's grant scheme. Projects are place-based and personcentred, in areas of concern and fundamentally aim to reach disengaged men in activities that connect them and reduce isolation.



Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)







Sections for further details: •

- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Learning and skills
- Mental health

- Poverty
- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse
- Work and worklessness
- Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

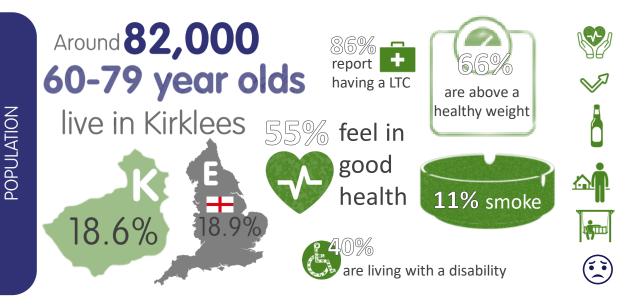
Conception to age 2 Age 3 to 10 Age 11 to 17 Age 18 to 34 Age 35 to 59 Age 60 to 79 Age 80 to end of life

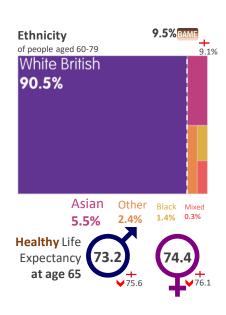
### CHANGING PACE

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



This is a stage of transition from working-age adulthood to older adulthood and retirement. People's health and quality of life can vary greatly during this period, in large part due to the influences of their experiences, environment and behaviours earlier in life. This is the most common stage of life for people's health to decline and them to acquire additional health needs; effective prevention and management of long-term conditions is therefore crucial. Getting prevention and early detection and management of disease right earlier in the life course can greatly improve outcomes in this stage. Inequalities in life expectancy are first seen during this stage, with premature mortality disproportionately affecting those living in the most deprived areas.







Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)







Sections for further details: •

- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Healthy ageing
- Poverty

- Cancer | Cardiovascular disease | Diabetes
- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse

Population | Inequalities

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

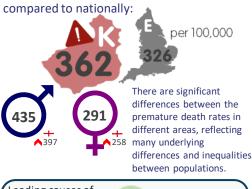
## CHANGING PACE

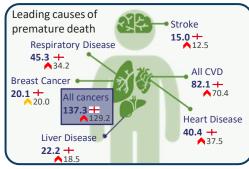
POPULATION | <u>INEQUALITIES</u> | COVID-19/PHM



#### **Premature Mortality**

The rate of premature mortality (under 75 years) is significantly higher in Kirklees compared to nationally:





### Risk factors

Those living in the **most deprived** neighbourhoods are more than 3 times as likely to **smoke** as those living in the least deprived:



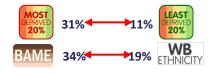
Intention to quit declines with age; 37% of smokers don't intend to stop.

Conversely, those living in the least deprived areas are more likely to drink more than the recommended limit:



Concern about drinking declines with age; 63% of excessive drinkers in this age group aren't concerned.

Social isolation and loneliness significantly increase risk for premature mortality. Those living in areas of high deprivation and BAME groups are at higher risk of experiencing frequent feelings of loneliness:

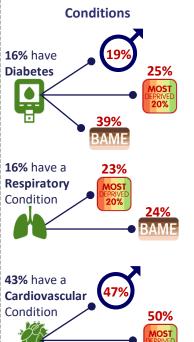


60-79 year olds in BAME groups and those living in more deprived areas feel...
...less confident managing their health:



...less resilient:





58%



INEQUALITIES

Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)



White British ethnicity







Sections for further details: •

- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Healthy ageing
  - Poverty

- <u>Cancer</u> | <u>Cardiovascular disease</u> | <u>Diabetes</u>
- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse

Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

Population health management



There are approximately **18,100** clinically extremely vulnerable people in Kirklees, identified as being at increased risk from COVID-19, who were asked to shield themselves by staying at home and reducing contact with others for extended periods of time. This increased the risk of social isolation.

The **60-79 age group** has the **largest number of CEV people.**The age group represents 45% of the CEV list in Kirklees.



COVID-19 caused delays and disruptions to health services, including to screening and diagnosis services – such as cancer screening and diagnostics, and health checks.

There are concerns about what the impact of these delays will be on health outcomes and inequalities — there is therefore a need to reopen services inclusively and target public health services

### A place & person based approach to Health Checks

The <u>NHS Health Check</u> is a check-up for adults 40 to 74 every 5 years. The check is designed to spot early signs of cardiovascular (CVD) conditions, type 2 diabetes and dementia.

We are looking to maximise the impact of health checks, finding creative ways to target and reach those most at risk of poor health from CVD conditions, and to provide person-centred support to enable better outcomes for people. A pilot has been designed to increase uptake of Health Checks by groups disproportionately affected by CVD conditions, and support people to reduce their own risk and improve their wellbeing. The pilot will be delivered in a Primary Care Network (PCN), allowing local place insight to be used to help engage priority groups. Data will be used to choose a PCN with a high-risk population and/or low health check take-up. The Kirklees Wellness Service will deliver the activity, complementing ongoing primary care activity.

The Wellness Service The Wellness Service is an integrated, holistic and wraparound service. providing 1:1 support for adults to develop and achieve personally tailored health and wellbeing goals.



**COVID-19** 





Sections for further details: •

- Disabled adults
- Food, obesity, physical activity
- Healthy ageing
- <u>Poverty</u>



- Tobacco, alcohol, drug misuse
- Population | Inequalities

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### TAKING STOCK

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



At this stage in life, the large majority of older adults are managing at least one long-term condition, and often more. Many will require ongoing health and social care, and effective community-based care is critical in promoting health for this age group. Both physical and cognitive impairments, including dementia, are common amongst this age group, and both of these can increase the risk of experiencing social isolation. Access to appropriate social care is crucial, but can be affected by affordability and availability. End of life care pathways and planning are important for ensuring people are comfortable and have their wishes respected as they reach the end of life.

Around 20, 200

people aged 80+

live in Kirklees

37% feel in

good
health

4.6%

4.6%

are living with a disability

1 in 4 have memory impairments

1 in 4 have visual impairments

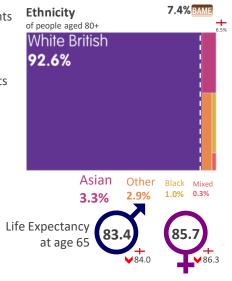
1 in 2 have hearing impairments

1 in 4 people aged 80+ need support to remain in their own home

3 in 4 have mobility problems

1 in 3 has had a recent fall







POPULATION

Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)









- Bereavement and end of life
- Dementia
- · Disabled adults
- Healthy ageing

- Poverty
- Population | Inequalities

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

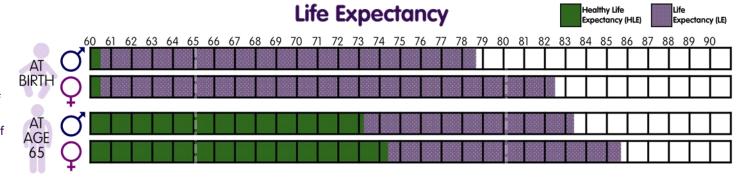
## TAKING STOCK

POPULATION | <u>INEQUALITIES</u> | COVID-19/PHM



#### Age-related inequalities

There are a number of ways in which older people can experience health inequalities. Disparities between life expectancy for males and females, a higher prevalence of sensory impairments, age-related mobility problems and availability of adequate support can all affect health status.



Children born into families living in the most deprived areas of Kirklees can expect to have a significantly shorter lifespan than those living in less deprived areas:



National data shows an even wider gap in healthy life expectancy. Compared with their counterparts living in the most deprived IMD decile, **males** living in the least deprived areas can expect to live **18.9** more years in good health and **females**, **19.4** years.

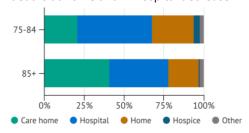
There are significant IMD inequalities in levels of dependency and in unmet need. Of those aged 65+, those living in the most deprived areas are more than twice as likely to require help with day-to-day living:



Furthermore, they are twice as likely to have an unmet support need:



Of those aged 75+, **1 in 10** live in a care home. The proportion of people dying in a care home increases with age, while deaths at home and in hospital decrease.





**NEQUALITIES** 





Sections for further details: •

- Bereavement and end of life
- Dementia
- Disabled adults
- Healthy ageing

- Poverty
- Population | Inequalities

Of those age 65 to 79, 18% use a mobility aid ..... This increases to 45% for those aged 80+

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

Age 3 to 10

Age 11 to 17

Age 18 to 34

Age 35 to 59

Age 60 to 79

### TAKING STOCK

POPULATION | INEQUALITIES | COVID-19/PHM



The 80+ age group is the most at-risk of hospitalisation and death from COVID-19

Among people with a positive test, those aged 80+ were 70x more (compared to those aged under 40)

aged 80+ are CEV (clinically extremely yulnerable

Shielding and social restrictions have further increased social isolation and loneliness

Care homes have been significantly impacted by COVID-19

likely to die

Up to the 20<sup>th</sup> Nov 2020, around

of **COVID-related deaths** were 36% of COVID-related deaths we residents in care homes for older adults

Public Health England's review into disparities in risk and outcomes of **COVID-19 (1)** found...





### Shared and integrated data to support shielding patients

At the start of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, people identified as clinically extremely vulnerable were put onto a "Shielded Patients List" (SPL) asked to "shield", not leaving their homes at all. Kirklees Council, with partners, coordinated a local support offer. A call centre was set up to contact all local shielding patients to check what support they may need. The SPL was enhanced with data provided by healthcare partners and held on other council systems to ensure support was offered to the most vulnerable first

#### Local partnerships and community assets



Population Health Management

The Kirklees Dementia Hub is a partnership between Community Links and Age UK Calderdale & Kirklees and offers community activity, awareness raising and information and advice sessions for adults of any age a diagnosis of dementia.

The Kirklees Dementia Action Alliance (KDAA) has an aim is to make Kirklees 'Dementia Friendly'. 'Dementia Friendly' training sessions can be provided by the alliance to businesses, schools and community groups.

### DAA

Kirklees Dementia Action Alliance



**COVID-19** 

Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)









Sections for further details: •

- Bereavement and end of life
- Dementia
- Disabled adults
- Healthy ageing

- Poverty
- Population | Inequalities

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS** 

### **Glossary of terms**

#### **New beginnings**

**General fertility rate**: Birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years **Infant Mortality**: Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births

**Relative poverty**: Living in a household with an income that is low relative to other households, as determined by whether the income is below 60 per cent of median income, before housing costs

Low birth weight: All births (live and still births) with a recorded birth weight under 2500g

**Preterm birth**: A gestational age of less than 37 complete weeks

**Good level of development at 2-2½**: Percentage of children who received a 2-2½ year review who were at or above the expected level in the in all five Ages and Stages Questionnaire-3 (ASQ-3) domains (Communication, Gross & Fine Motor Skills, Problem Solving, & Personal-Social)

### **Early challenges**

**Excess weight**: Proportion of children classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference according to age and sex

**Relative poverty:** Living in a household with an income that is low relative to other households, as determined by whether the income is below 60 per cent of median income, before housing costs

**Expected level of development at 4-5**: Having reached at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning-mathematics; literacy; personal, social and emotional development; physical development; communication and language

Expected level of development at 10-11: Having reached at least the expected level in reading, writing and mathematics

#### **Character development**

**Good health**: Reporting their general health to be "good" or "very good".

**Excess weight**: Proportion of children aged 10-11 years classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference according to age and sex.

NEET: Not in education, employment or training.

**Child poverty**: children living in relative poverty, defined as living in a household with an income that is low relative to other households, as determined by whether the income is below 60 per cent of median income, before housing costs.

Attainment 8: Average score based on revised GSCE grading, from 9 (highest/best) to 1 (lowest/worst).

#### **Seizing opportunities**

LTC: Long-Term Condition or illness expected to last 12 months or more

Excess weight: Having a BMI of 25 or above

**SWEMWBS**: The Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale is a validated measure of overall wellbeing using the mean metric score of responses to seven positively worded statements

#### **Settling down**

Qualified to Level 2: the equivalent of GCSE - grades 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 or grades A\*, A, B, C

#### **Changing pace**

Above a healthy weight/excess weight: Having a BMI of 25 or above

#### **Taking stock**

Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV): People who are defined as clinically extremely vulnerable are thought to be at very high risk of serious illness from coronavirus

#### **Data sources**

### **New beginnings** | Early challenges

Population estimate for 0-2 year olds (2019), Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Go to section >

General Fertility Rate (2010, 2019), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

Ethnicity, BMI of mother at booking/Smoking status of mother at booking & delivery/Breastfeeding initiation (2019/20), Kirklees births dataset, Calderdale & Huddersfield Foundation Trust and Mid-Yorkshire Hospitals Trust

Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks (2019/20), 6-8 week Health Visitor Review, Locala

Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks in England (2019/20), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

Life expectancy at birth (2017-19), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

Healthy life expectancy at birth (2016-18), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

Infant Mortality (2017-19), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

0-2 year olds living in relative poverty (2018/19), Children in low-income families, Department for Work & Pensions

Good level of development at 2-2½ (2019/20), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

Good level of development at 2-2½ in England, by ethnicity and gender (October 2016 to March 2017), Ages & Stages Questionnaire Analysis, NHS Digital and Ofsted

Low Birth Weight of all babies (2018), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

Low Birth Weight of term babies (2019), Child and Maternal Health Profile, Public Health England

COVID-19 and local maternity services: Kirklees Council, Maternity Survey.

Population estimate for 3-10 year olds (2019), Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Go to section >

Excess weight: Reception (2019/20), Child and Maternal Health Profile & Enhanced NCMP Pupil dataset, Public Health England Kirklees

Expected level of development at 4-5/Phonics screening at 6-7/ Expected level of development at 10-11 (2018/19), Education, skills and training outcomes, Department for Education

3-10 year olds living in relative poverty (2018/19), Children in low-income families, Department for Work & Pensions

Ethnicity/FSM/EAL (2019/20), School census, Department for Education

SEN (2019/20), Local area SEND report, Department for Education

### **Data sources**

### Character development | Seizing opportunities | Settling down

Population estimate for 11-17 year olds (2019), Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics	Go to section >
11-17 year olds living in relative poverty (2018/19), Children in low-income families, Department for Work & Pension	
Attainment 8 at 15-16 (2018/19), Education, skills and training outcomes, Department for Education	
LGBT+/Smoking at 13-14/Health & Wellbeing indicators (2019), Kirklees Young People's Survey, Kirklees Council Public Health Intelligence	
Ethnicity/FSM/EAL (2019/20), School census, Department for Education	
SEN (2019/20), Local area SEND report, Department for Education	
COVID-19 secondary schools survey: Kirklees Council, Young People's COVID-19 Survey Summer 2020.	
Population estimate for 18-34 year olds (2019), Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics	Go to section >
Health & Wellbeing indicators (2016), CLiK survey, Kirklees Council Public Health Intelligence	
Ethnicity/Qualification level (2011), Census, Kirklees Observatory	
Gender pay gap in Kirklees (2020), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics	
Local Authority gender pay gap (2018), The gender pay gap in Local Government, Local Government Association	
Kirklees Council gender pay gap (2018), <u>Gender pay gap report</u> , Gender Pay Gap Service	
Undergraduate degree results (2018/19), Education, skills and training outcomes, Department for Education	
BAME representation in LA & NHS (2020), <u>Leadership Deep Dive - Ensuring our leadership is reflective of our communities and our staff have a voice</u> , West Yorkshire a Health and Care Partnership	and Harrogate
Post-graduate earnings (2017/18), Education, skills and training outcomes, Department for Education	
Unemployment figures: Claimant count data at local authority level. Kirklees data available at: https://observatory.kirklees.gov.uk/dataviews/view?viewId=555	
Population estimate for 35-59 year olds (2019), Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics	Go to section >
Health & Wellbeing indicators (2016), CLiK survey, Kirklees Council Public Health Intelligence	
Ethnicity (2011), Census, Kirklees Observatory	

# Data sources Changing pace | Taking stock

Population estimate for 60-79 year olds (2019), Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Health & Wellbeing indicators (2016), CLiK survey, Kirklees Council Public Health Intelligence

Ethnicity (2011), Census, Kirklees Observatory

Health life expectancy at 65 (2016-18), Productive Healthy Ageing Profile, Public Health England

Premature mortality rates (2017-19), Mortality Profile, Public Health England

COVID-19 clinically extremely vulnerable data: internal data source, Kirklees Shielded Patients List

Population estimate for those aged 80+ (2019), Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Go to section > Health & Wellbeing indicators (2016), CLiK survey, Kirklees Council Public Health Intelligence

Ethnicity (2011), Census, Kirklees Observatory

Life expectancy at 65 (2017-19), Productive Healthy Ageing Profile, Public Health England

Place of death (2019), Palliative and End of Life Care Profiles, Public Health England

COVID-19 mortality risks: Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID-19 (August 2020), Public Health England

Proportion of COVID-19 deaths in care homes: Vaccine Priorities Bulletin, COVID019 Actuaries Response Group. Available at: https://www.covid-arg.com/post/vaccine-priorities.

Analysis used ONS weekly deaths data