

WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

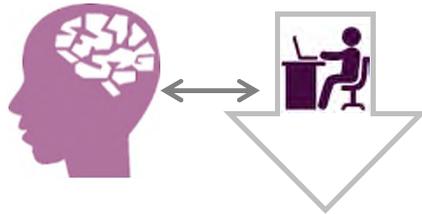
- Many factors combine to affect the health of individuals and communities, including genetic factors, their circumstances, their environment, their lifestyle choices and access to services.
- A good education is strongly associated with better health outcomes including life expectancy.
- Evidence shows that good housing can have a positive impact on the physical and mental health and wellbeing.
- There are higher levels of diagnosed mental health illness in people who are unemployed in Islington.
- Poverty is a key determinant of poor outcomes in health and wellbeing and is linked to numerous health problems and unhealthy life styles.

¹ Camden's Housing Need Register, August 2013

Employment

9% claiming out of work benefits, similar to London.

Highest unemployment levels are in middle age adults (45-54), BME groups and people with learning disabilities.



About **6,100 (3%)** working age people are on disability benefits due to mental illness, meaning **one-in-three (33%) out of work benefit claims are due to mental illness.**

Housing and health



30% of council flats in Camden do not meet the Decent Homes Standard.



About **5,500** households are overcrowded. Households from BME are **4 times more likely** to be overcrowded than White British.¹

Education



47% of 5 year olds in Camden are reaching a 'good level of development'. This is **lower** than the London (53%) and England (52%) averages.



4.4% of 16-18 year olds (190 young people) in Camden are not in education, employment, or training. This is not significantly different to London (3.4%) and England (4.7%).

Poverty



Camden is the **15th most deprived borough** in London.



More than a quarter (28%) of children in Camden are living in poverty. This is **higher** than the **England (19%)** and **London average (22%)**.

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Indicator		Current value	Progress
1. Life expectancy and health inequality	Life expectancy at birth - men	●	↑
	Life expectancy at birth - women	●	↑
	*Gap in life expectancy - men	●	→
	*Gap in life expectancy - women	●	↑
2. Reducing death rates from the top 3 killers	Cancer	●	↓
	Cardiovascular diseases	●	↓
	Respiratory diseases	●	↑
3. Children & young people have the best start in life	Infant mortality	●	↓
	Vaccinations - MMR1 2 years	●	↑
	Vaccinations - MMR2 5 years	●	↑
	Child weight management - Reception	●	→
	Child weight management - Year 6	●	→
	School readiness - Reception	●	↑
	School readiness - Year 1	●	↑
4. Residents lead active lives and eat well	Adult weight management	●	N/A
	Physical activity	●	↑
5. Fewer residents are harmed by tobacco	Smoking prevalence	●	→
	Smoking quits	●	↓
6. Fewer residents are harmed by alcohol and drug misuse	Premature liver disease mortality	●	↓
	Alcohol related hospital admissions	●	→
7. Residents have good sexual health	Teenage pregnancy	●	↓
	Teenage abortion	●	↓
8. Residents have good mental health & wellbeing	Suicide	●	↓
	Excess deaths in serious mental illness	●	↓
9. People with long term conditions are diagnosed earlier	CKD	N/A	→
	Diabetes	N/A	→
	COPD	N/A	→
	Hypertension	N/A	→
	CHD	N/A	→
10. Support residents to age healthily	Healthy life expectancy at birth - men	●	→
	Healthy life expectancy at birth - women	●	→

Current value

Camden performance compared to the national average

- Significantly worse
- Not significantly different
- Significantly better

Progress

Camden performance compared to performance in previous years

- ↑ Worse
- No change
- ↑ Better

*Gap in life expectancy is compared to the London average

FURTHER INFORMATION

About Public Health Intelligence

Public health intelligence is a specialist area of public health. Trained analysts use a variety of statistical and epidemiological methods to collate, analyse and interpret data to provide an evidence-base and inform decision-making at all levels. Camden and Islington's Public Health Intelligence team undertake epidemiological analysis on a wide range of data sources.

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