

# Potential impacts of Covid-19 on health inequalities in Southampton

Health and Wellbeing Board, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2020

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# Health Inequalities

## What?

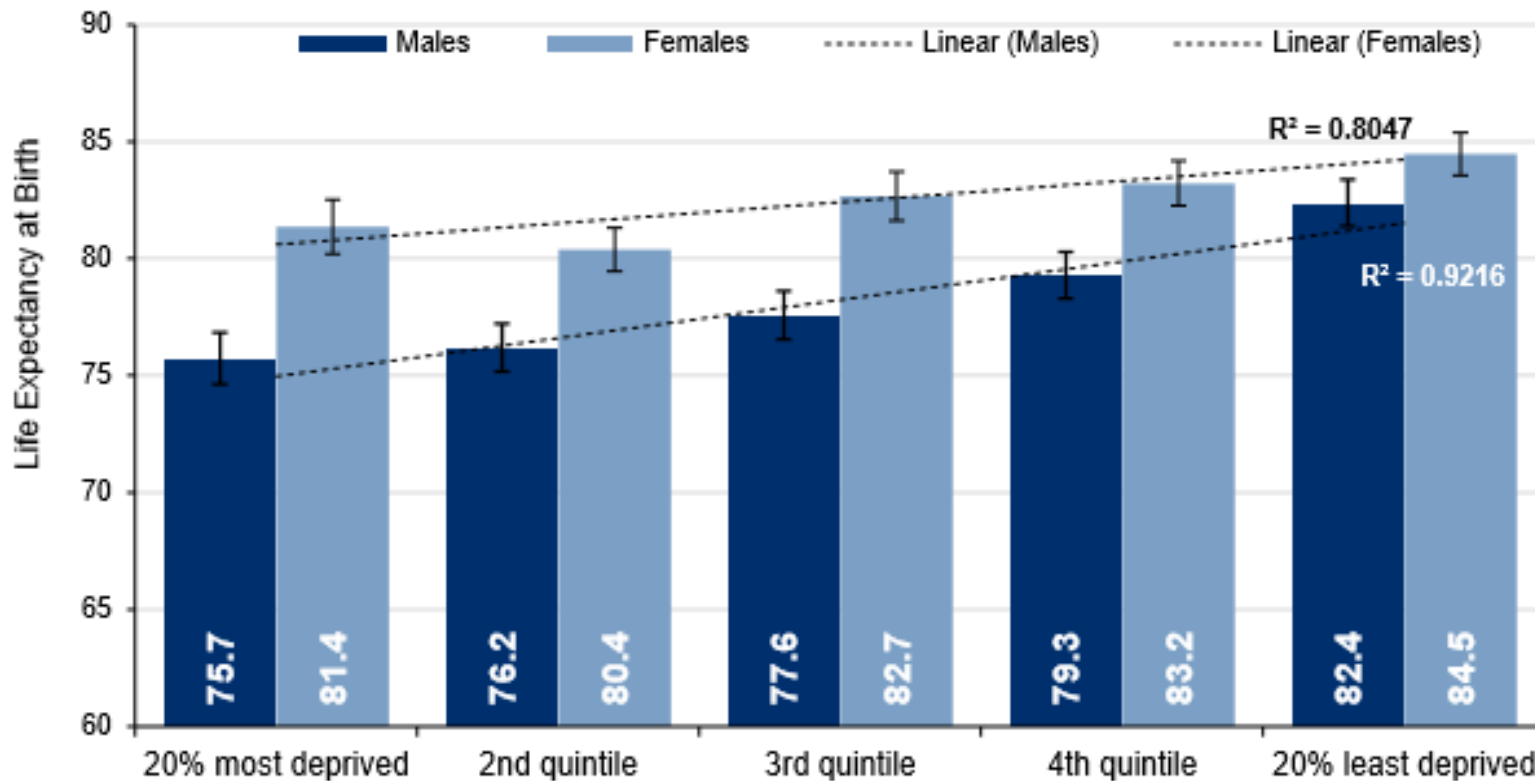
*“differences between people or groups due to social, geographical, biological or other factors. These differences have a huge impact, because they result in people who are worst off experiencing poorer health and shorter lives.” (NICE, 2012)*

## Why?

- Statutory aim of HWBB
- SCC - statutory responsibility
- NHS Long Term Plan
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority
- Health and Care Strategic Plan goal

# Health Inequalities in Southampton pre Covid-19

Life Expectancy at Birth by Local Deprivation Quintile (IMD 2015):  
2015 to 2017 (pooled)



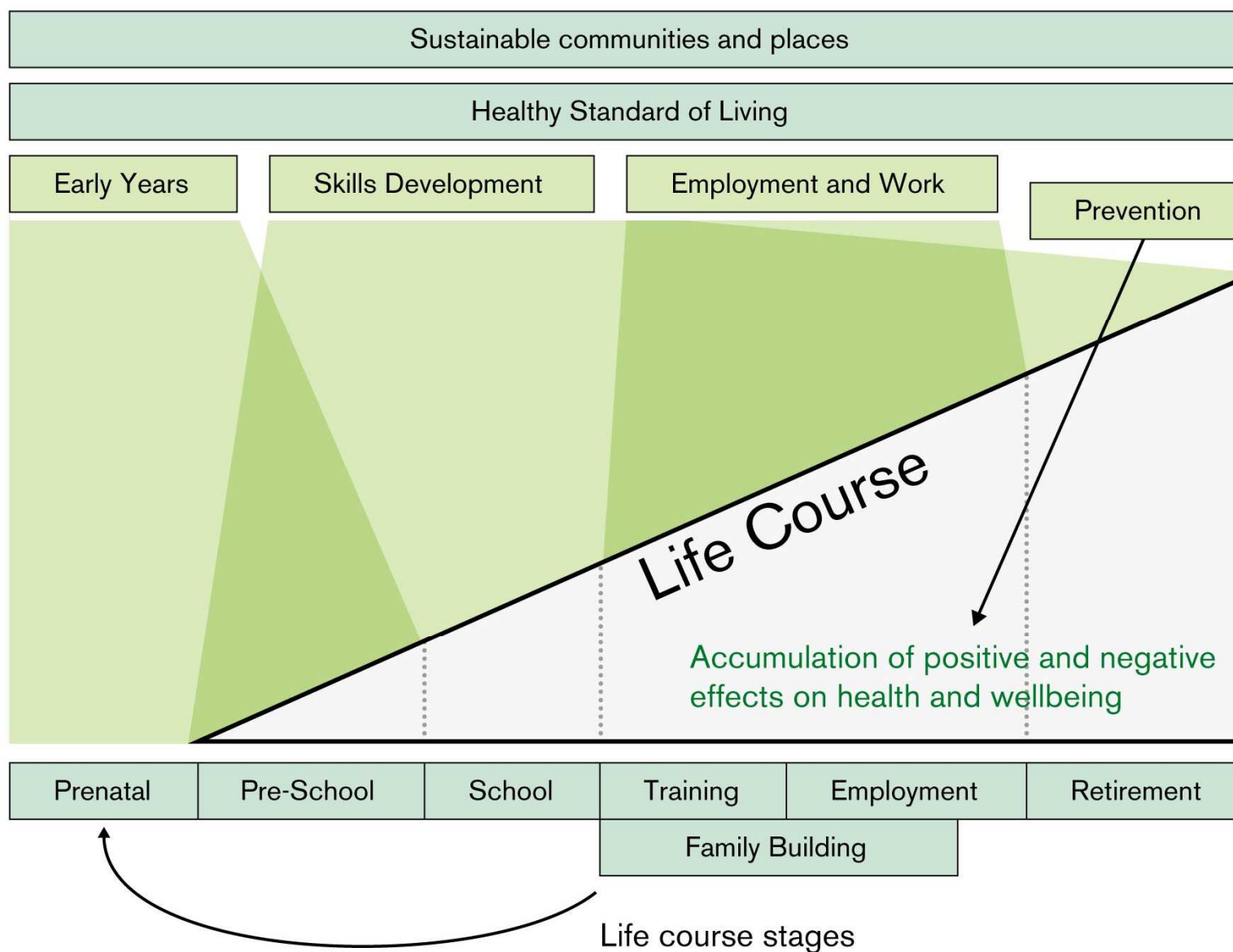
Sources: NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates & IMD (2015)

# Relative contribution of the determinants of health

Health Behaviours 30%	Socio-economic Factors 40%	Clinical Care 20%	Built environment 10%
Smoking 10%	Education 10%	Access to Care 10%	Environmental Quality 5%
Diet/Exercise 10%	Employment 10%	Quality of care 10%	Built Environment 5%
Alcohol use 5%	Income 10%		
Poor sexual health 5%	Family/Social Support 5%		
	Community Safety 5%		

**Source:** Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. Used in US to rank counties by health status

# A life-course approach



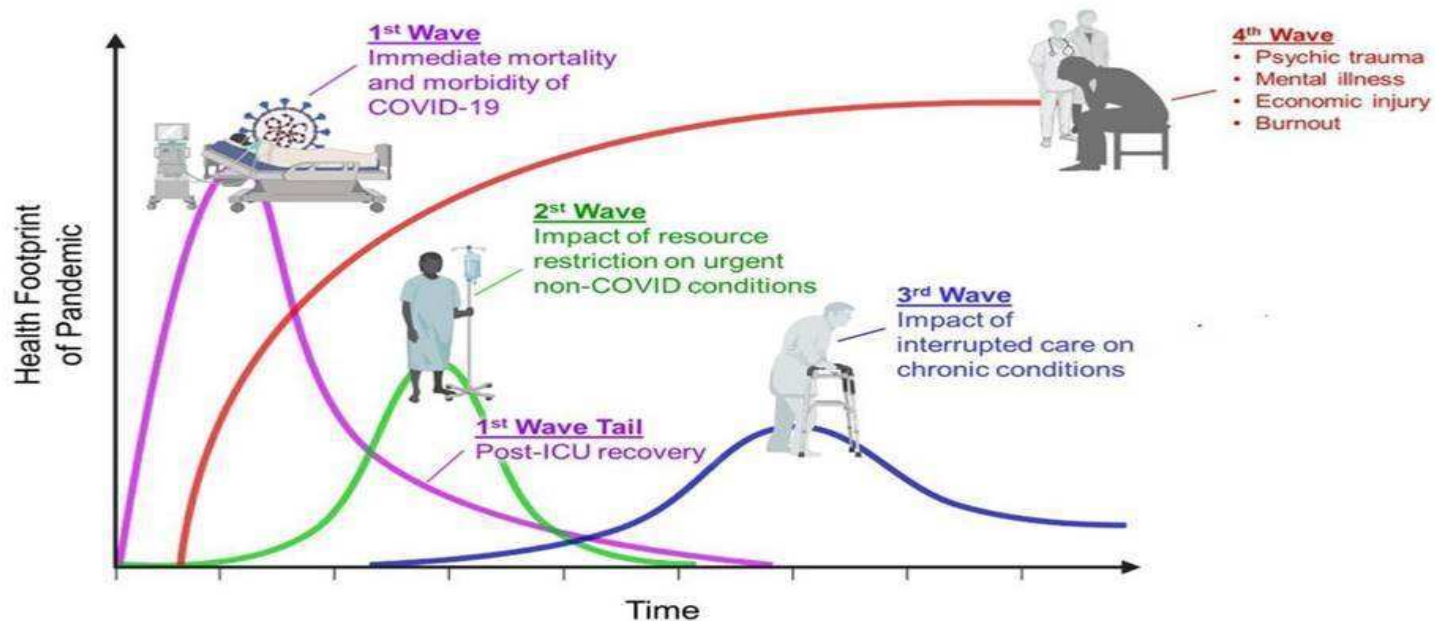
## Direct impacts of actions on health outcomes

Area	Scale of problem in relation to public health	Strengths of evidence of actions	Impact on health	Speed of impact on health	Contribution to reducing inequalities
Best start in life	Highest	Highest	Highest	Longest	Highest
Healthy schools and pupils	Highest	Highest	Highest	Longer	Highest
Jobs and work	Highest	Highest	Highest	Quicker	Highest
Active and safe travel	High	High	High	Longer	Lower
Warmer and safer homes	Highest	Highest	High	Longer	High
Access to green spaces and leisure services	High	Highest	High	Longer	Highest
Strong communities, wellbeing and resilience	Highest	High	Highest	Longer	High
Public protection	High	High	High	Quicker	High
Health and spatial planning	Highest	High	Highest	Longest	Highest

9 <http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/improving-publics-health>

# Impact of covid-19 on health inequalities

Health footprint of #coronavirus pandemic



# Impact of covid-19 on health inequalities

## Impact

- Risk and outcomes of Covid-19
- Access to urgent care
- Care for long-term conditions
- Long term mental and socio-economic impact

## Differences across

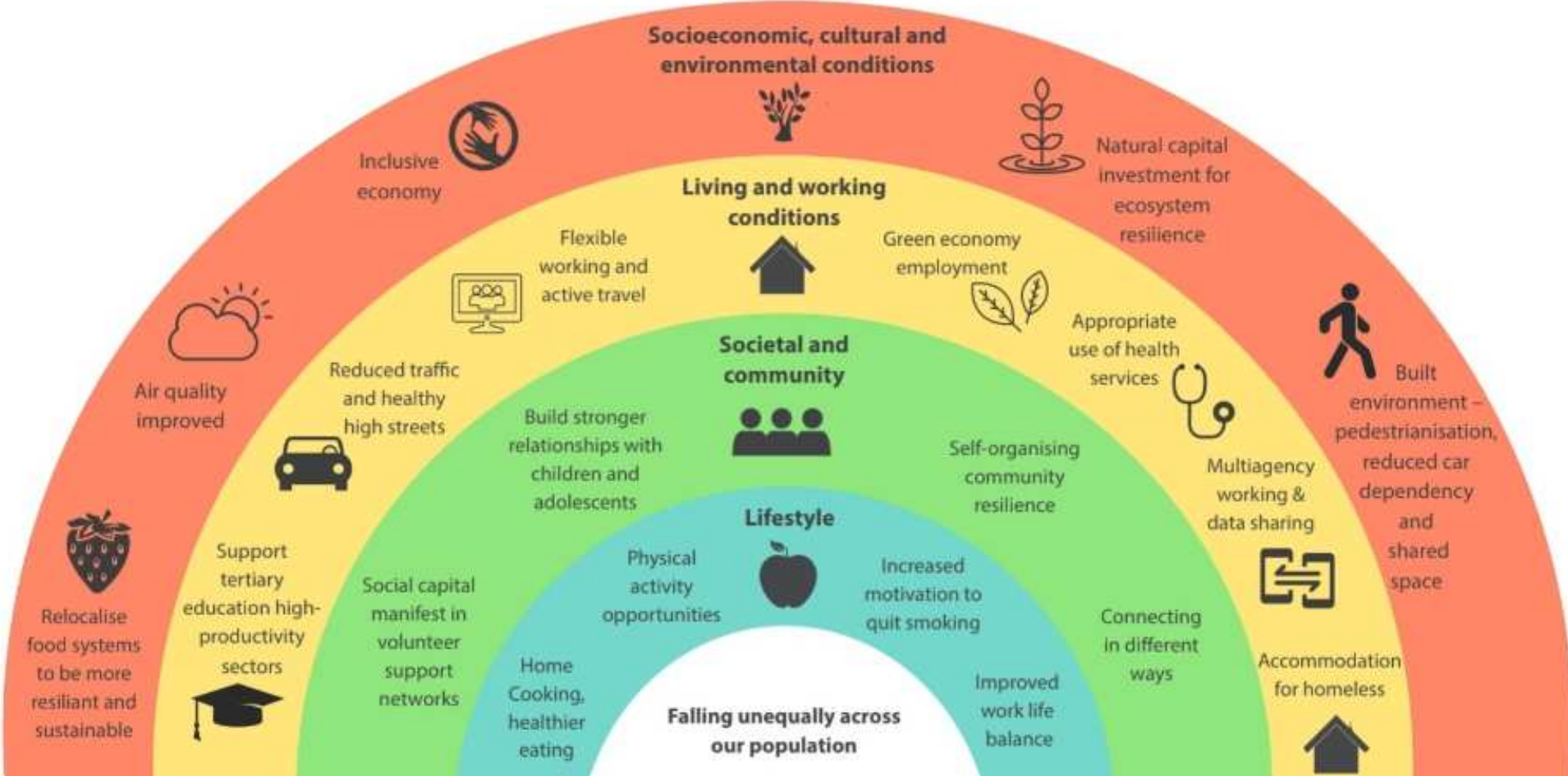
- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Deprivation
- Geography
- Occupation
- Co-morbidities
- Other risk factors



# Opportunities

- **Rebalance in response to Covid 19**
- **Opportunity for reducing health inequalities at the heart of the system**
- **Focus on the wider determinants of health provides greatest impact**
- **Good evidence for the effectiveness of interventions across the life-course**
- **Requires a 'whole systems' place-based approach**
- **Leaders of 'anchor institutions'**
- **Leadership of Health and Wellbeing Board**

# Rebalancing



Source: West Berkshire Council

# Summary

- **Significant health inequalities In Southampton before Covid-19**
- **Covid-19 likely to exacerbate health inequalities**
- **Evidence is emerging, so use intelligence to inform decision-making**
- **Evidence-based approaches require a ‘whole-system’ approach.**
- **The Health and Wellbeing Board is well-placed to lead this approach**

## Recommendation

**That the board agree in principle to consider the impact on health inequalities when developing Covid-19 recovery, or ‘rebalancing’ plans and consider what they require to enable this.**