



# Slides

## Health Inequalities in East Lothian


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Local Government in Scotland Act 2003



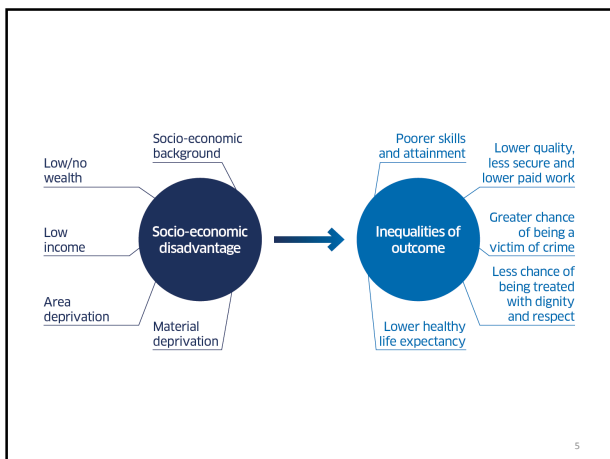
Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015



## Health inequalities

Unfair and avoidable differences in people's health and wellbeing across social groups and between different population groups

NHS Health Scotland



# Speaker notes

NOTES

Community Empowerment Act:

- Aims of Community Planning Partnerships
  - Improvement in the achievement of outcomes from or contributed to by the provision of services.
  - Resource, plan and deliver services to improve local outcomes and engage and involve communities at all stages.
  - All with a view to **reducing inequalities of outcome** which result from socioeconomic disadvantage.
- Fairer Scotland Duty: strengthened legal responsibility on public bodies, to actively consider how they can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socioeconomic disadvantage, when making strategic decisions.

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## The evidence shows us:

Inequalities are **unfair**

- They do not occur randomly or by chance,
- are socially determined by circumstances largely beyond an individual's control.

Inequalities are **avoidable**

- They are rooted in political and social decisions.
- There was a **substantial narrowing of health inequalities** in the UK (and USA) between 1920s & 1970s, when welfare states were constructed

Health Scotland health inequalities policy review here:  
<http://www.healthscotland.com/documents/23047.aspx>

NOTES

### Socio-economic disadvantage

Broadly means living on a low income compared to others in Scotland, with little or no accumulated wealth, leading to greater material deprivation, restricting the ability to access basic goods and services. Can be experienced in places and communities of interest, leading to further negative outcomes such as social exclusion.

Over a million Scots are living in poverty, including one in four children; and health inequalities and educational attainment gaps are far too wide. – FSD guidance

Material deprivation refers to the inability to afford basic resources and services such as sufficient food and heating.

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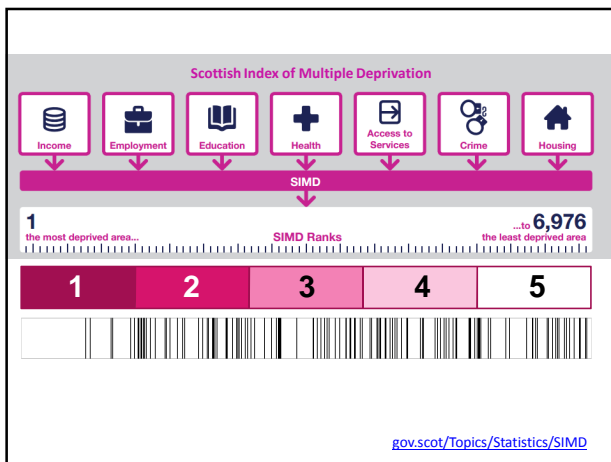
### Life expectancy

	Male life expectancy	Female life expectancy
East Lothian (2015)	78.5	82.1
Scotland (2015)	77.1	81.1
East Lothian most deprived 15% (2009-2013)	74.7	78.8
East Lothian least deprived 85% (2009-2013)	78.6	81.9

# Speaker notes

East Lothian demographics NOTES

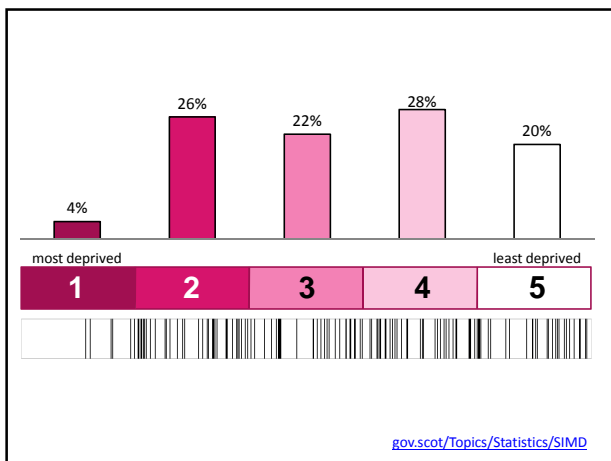
- Population = 104,840
- Population density = 154 people per km<sup>2</sup>
- Births = 971
- Deaths = 1,141



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- SIMD shows where Scotland's **most deprived areas are** so we know where work can have the biggest impact
- A **relative** measure of deprivation across small areas which looks at **multiple** deprivation.
- 'Deprived' does not just mean 'poor' it can also mean people with fewer resources or opportunities

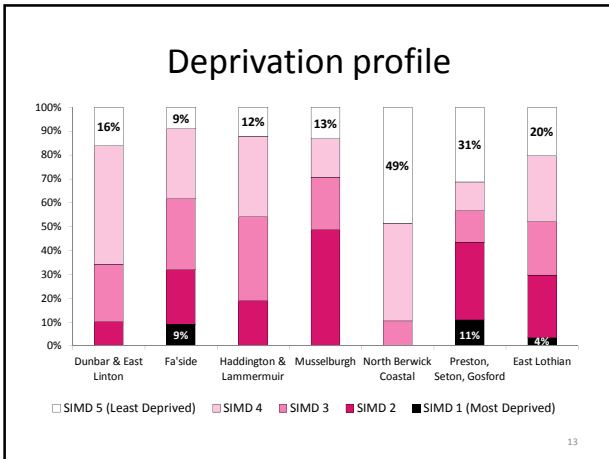
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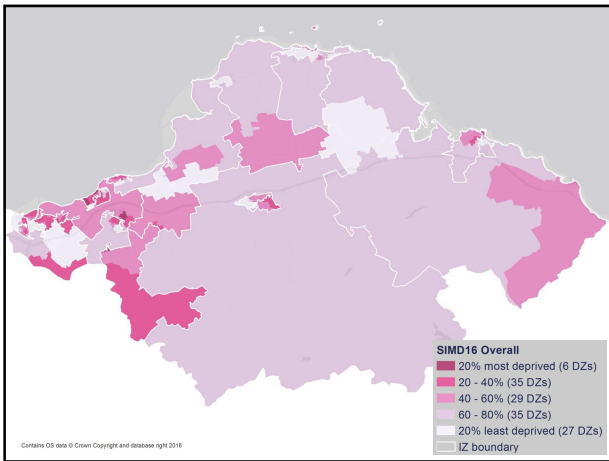
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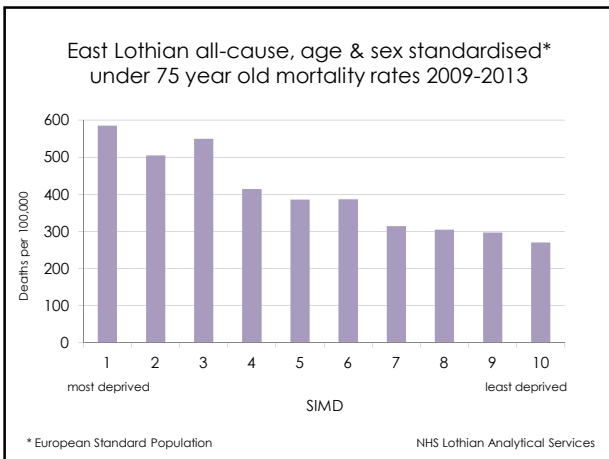
# Speaker notes



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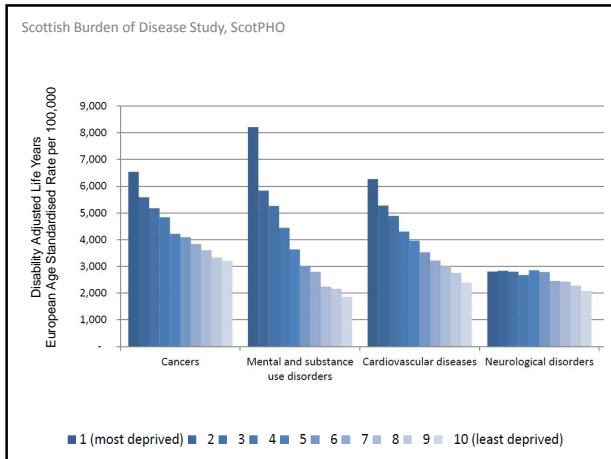


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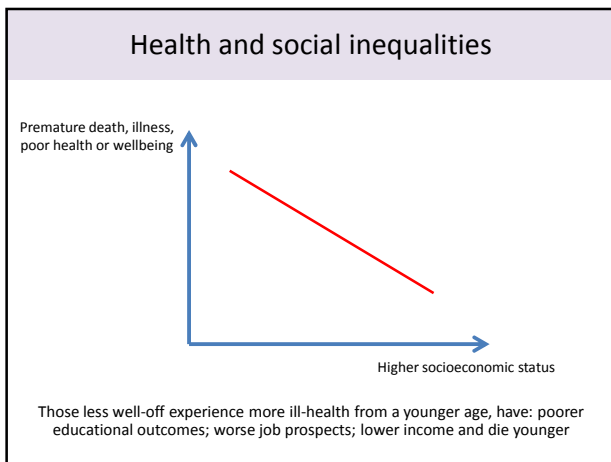
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# Speaker notes

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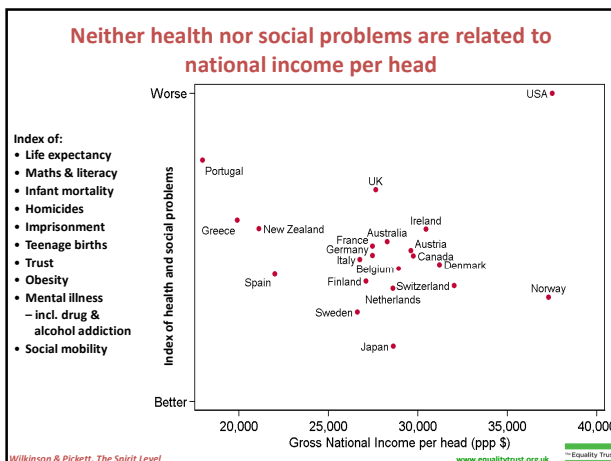


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*'I felt very ashamed having to go to a food bank the first time. It was down to my son's school liaison officer coming round to my house, because I hadn't sent my son into school for a couple of days as I couldn't afford a packed lunch for him and I couldn't afford to pay for a school dinner. I couldn't do what a mum should do for them – look after them. I couldn't even feed them. That just makes you feel really low as a parent.'*

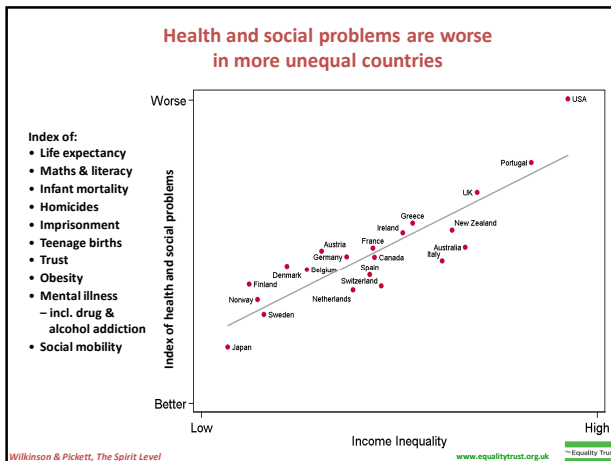
Lorna, school dinner lady and mother of three, Tower Hamlets, London

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# Speaker notes

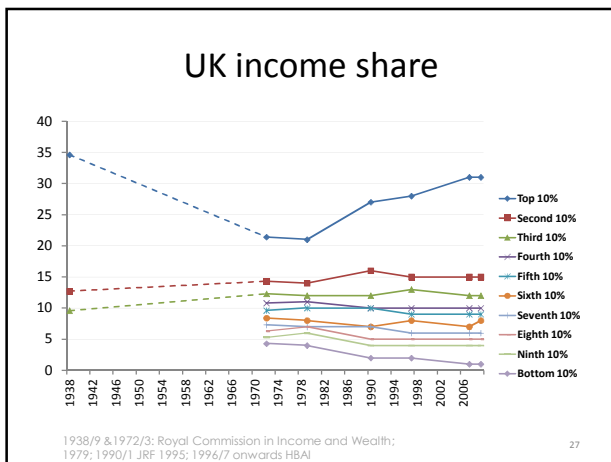
## Beyond social justice **NOTES**

Less equal societies have

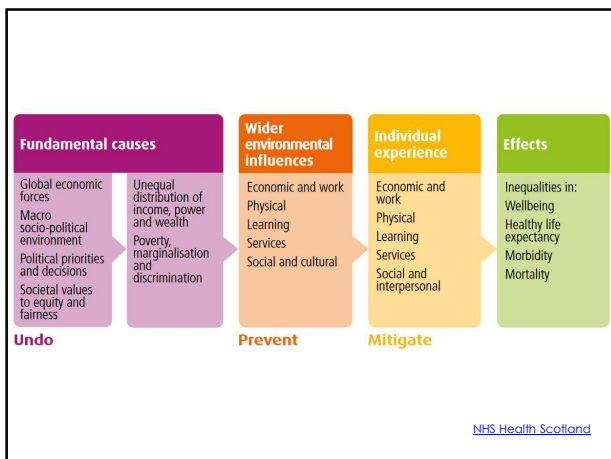
- More crime and violent crime
- Lower educational attainment
- More economic instability, debt & inflation
- Lower levels of trust in others
- Lower social and civic participation



Wilson & Pickett, *The Spirit Level*, 2009



## **NOTES**



## **NOTES**

**Fundamental causes** of inequalities:

result from social circumstances, reflect unfair distribution of power, money and resources.

Affect distribution of **Environmental influences**:

jobs, good quality housing, education and learning opportunities, access to services, & social status.


Which in turn affect individuals.

# Slides

# Speaker notes

**What works (& what doesn't) to reduce inequalities**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>X <b>Information based campaigns &amp; written materials</b></li> <li>X <b>Campaigns reliant on 'opt in'</b></li> <li>X <b>Approaches with price or other barriers</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Support for low and lower incomes</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Reducing price barriers</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Improve access</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Structural changes in the environment</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Services proportionate to need</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Intensive support</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Starting young</b></li> </ul>
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[http://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1184/tackling-inequalities-leaflet-the-right-to-health\\_apr2016\\_english.pdf](http://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1184/tackling-inequalities-leaflet-the-right-to-health_apr2016_english.pdf)



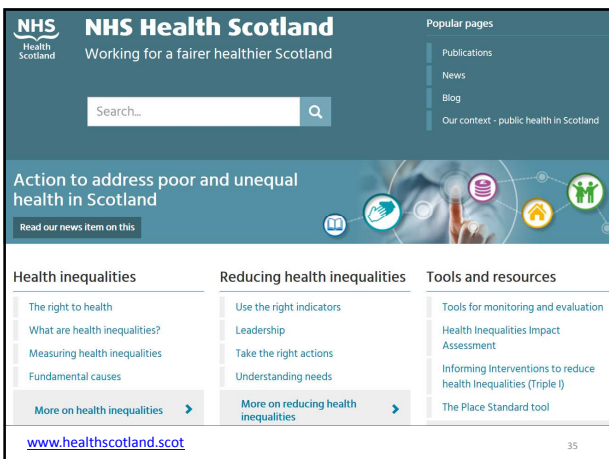
<http://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1086/health-inequalities-what-are-they-how-do-we-reduce-them-mar16.pdf>

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Health inequalities are unfair and avoidable. Need to act across range of public policy areas, to tackle economic and social inequalities alongside actions with a specific focus on disadvantaged groups and deprived areas. We need to shift the focus from meeting the cost of dealing with health or social problems after they have developed to prevention and early intervention.

**Key actions**

- Drive a fairer share of income, power and wealth through policy, legislation, regulation and taxation.
- Ensure fair and equitable access to good quality housing, education, health and other public services.
- Ensure all public services are planned and delivered in proportion to need.



**Health inequalities**

- The right to health
- What are health inequalities?
- Measuring health inequalities
- Fundamental causes
- More on health inequalities >

**Reducing health inequalities**

- Use the right indicators
- Leadership
- Take the right actions
- Understanding needs
- More on reducing health inequalities >

**Tools and resources**

- Tools for monitoring and evaluation
- Health Inequalities Impact Assessment
- Informing Interventions to reduce health Inequalities (Triple I)
- The Place Standard tool

[www.healthscotland.scot](http://www.healthscotland.scot)

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**New Health Scotland Tool**

- Triple I: Informing Interventions to Reduce Health Inequalities
- <http://www.healthscotland.scot/reducing-health-inequalities/take-cost-effective-action/informing-interventions-to-reduce-health-inequalities-triple-i/overview-of-triple-i>