

Some examples of factors that cause unfair health inequalities within Haringey

Important factors that affect our health and wellbeing are not evenly spread out within Haringey. The harmful and protective factors vary between different population groups, including between people of different ages, levels of poverty, ethnic groups, geographical location and sex. Some examples of these differences within Haringey are described below.



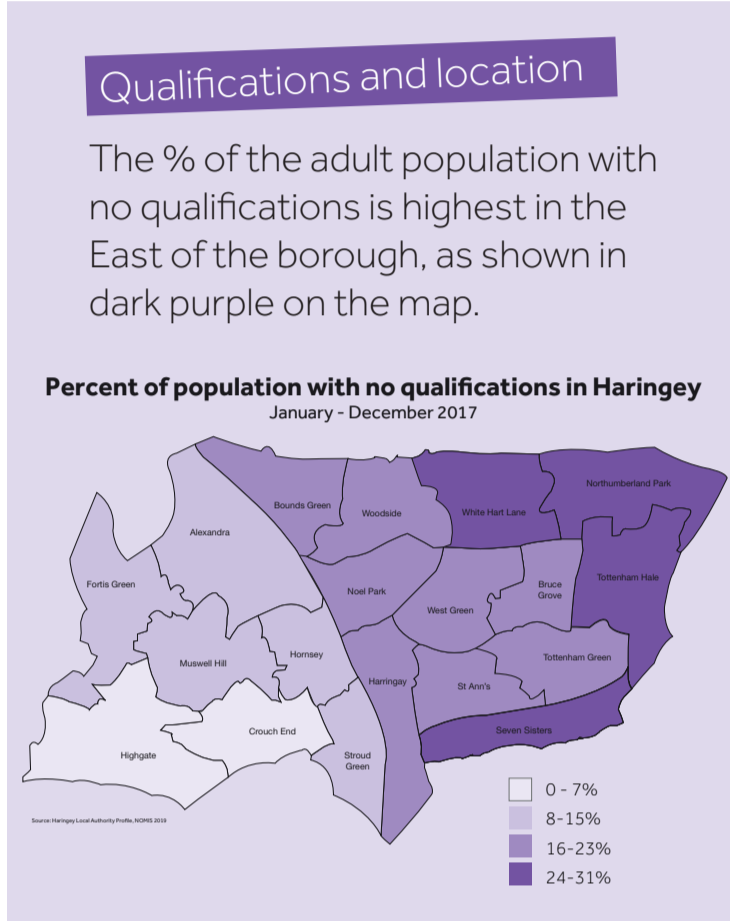
Economic and social

Child development

69% of pupils with **free school meal status** reach at least the expected level of physical, social and language development at the end of reception, compared to the **Haringey average of 74%**.

Employment and adults with learning disabilities

3% of supported working age adults with a learning disability are in employment compared with **69%** of adults in the overall population.



Environment

Social isolation and age

29% of residents **over 50 live alone** compared to **3%** of residents **aged 16-24**.

Homelessness & ethnicity

There were 395 households who were unintentionally homeless and in priority need from January – March 2018.

41% of these homeless households were from a **black ethnic group**

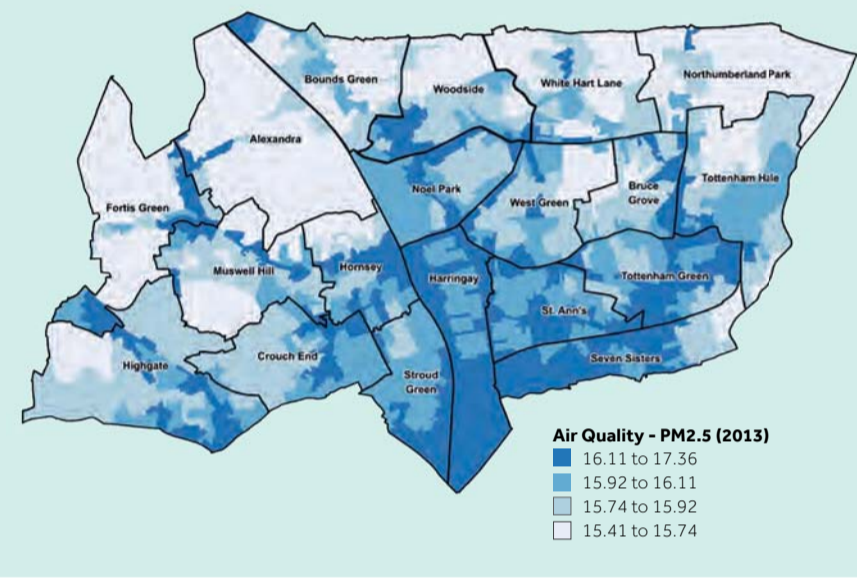
15% of the overall residents in Haringey were from a black ethnic group (2018)



Air pollution & location

The dark blue areas on the map show the highest levels of **PM 2.5**, a type of air pollution (2013). **The biggest cause of PM 2.5 emissions in Haringey is from road transport.**

Air Pollution in Haringey - PM 2.5 (2013) by OA



Lifestyle & behaviours

Smoking and mental illness

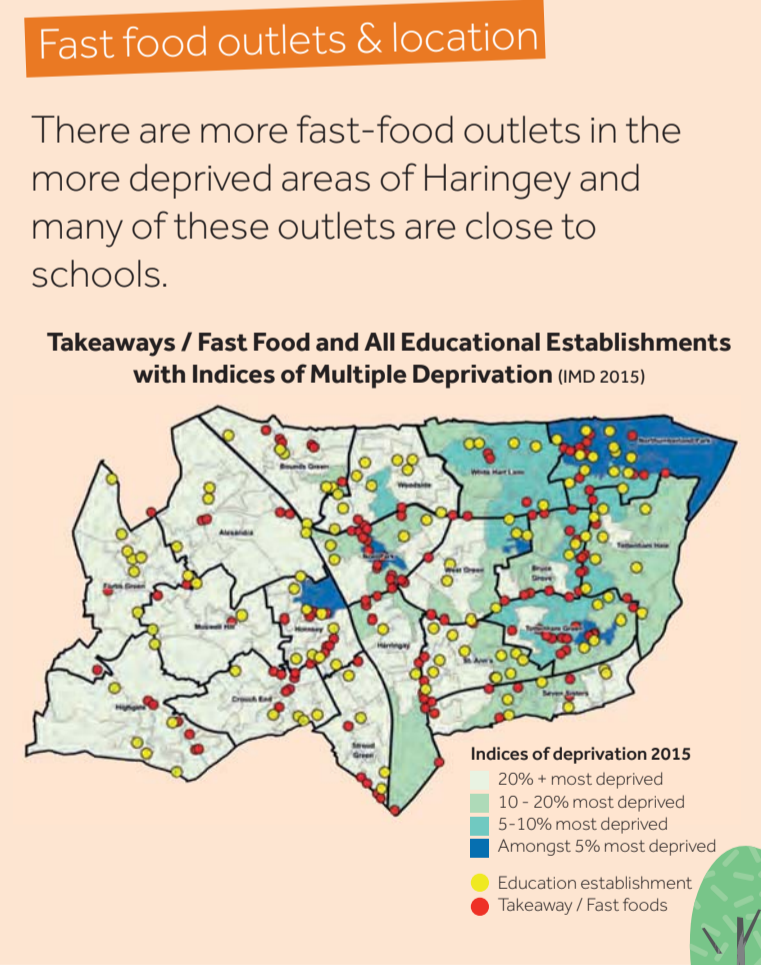
37% of people diagnosed with a **severe mental illness smoke** compared with **15%** of the **overall Haringey population**

Alcohol and age

The proportion of people who report drinking harmful amounts varies with age:

- 2%** of people **aged 18 - 34**
- 4%** of people **aged 35 - 44**
- 5%** of people **aged 45+**

The Chief Medical Officer advises not to drink regularly more than 14 units/week



Healthcare

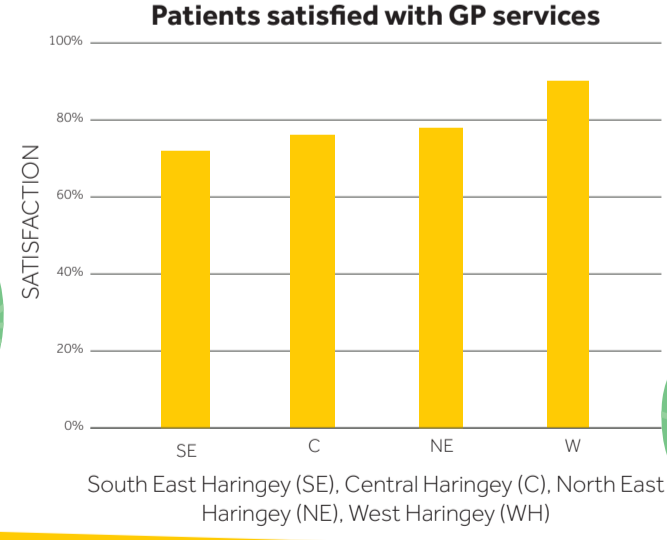
Cervical cancer screening and age

Women aged **25-49 years** have a **lower uptake** of cervical screening, compared with women aged **50-64 years**.

Overall, **66.2%** of women aged 25-64 years attended cervical screening as recommended (2017/18)

GP patient satisfaction and location

Patient **satisfaction with GP services** is highest in the more affluent **West of Haringey**



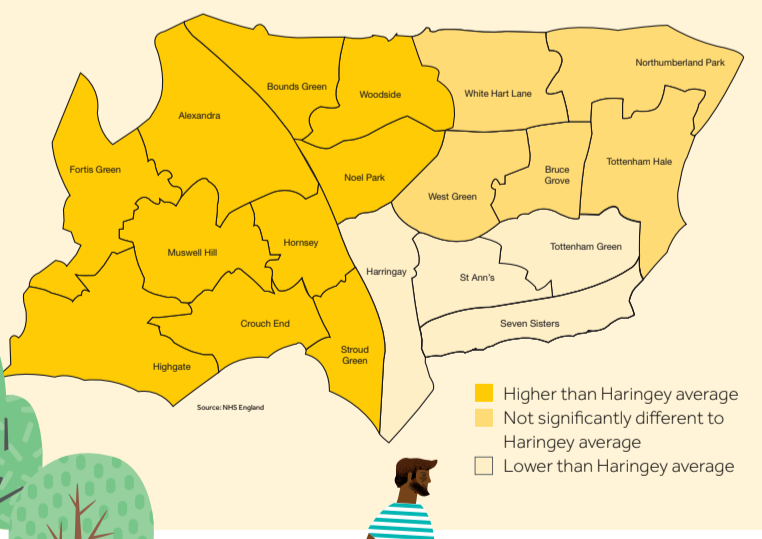
Vaccination uptake and location

Overall in Haringey, **74%** of children aged **5** received the recommended **2 doses of MMR**.

In South Tottenham, only **64%** of children aged 5 received the 2 doses (2017/18).

The MMR vaccination, to protect against serious infections measles, mumps and rubella, has two doses. The first is given to children aged 12-13 months, the second at 3 years 4 months to 5 years.

MMR uptake at age 5 (two doses) by GP Network
Haringey registered population, 2017/18



Vulnerable population groups*

Vulnerable population groups are those who are more likely to have poor health and wellbeing. Often multiple factors overlap and contribute to health inequalities in Haringey. For example, someone living in poverty is also more likely to live in an area with high levels of air pollution and is more likely to smoke. These factors combine to increase the likelihood of health problems.

- Examples of health inequalities experienced by particular population groups include:**
- Some black and ethnic minority (BME) groups have an increased risk of health conditions such as type 2 diabetes. They can also have poorer access to healthcare services, including preventive services such as screening and immunisations
 - The lesbian gay bisexual and transgender (LGBT) population have higher levels of mental health problems and sometimes experience discrimination in healthcare services

- People with learning disabilities on average have worse physical and mental health than people without a learning disability. Life expectancy is 18 years shorter for women and 14 years shorter for men, compared with the general population
- People who are unpaid carers, providing high levels of care for relatives and friends are more than twice as likely to have poor health, compared with those who are not carers
- Men who sleep rough have a life expectancy of 47 years and women who sleep rough have a life expectancy of 43 years. Rough sleepers have higher rates of long-term physical and mental health conditions, compared with the general population
- Looked after children are more likely to have mental health problems, with 60% of children and young people who are looked after in England reporting emotional and mental health problems
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities have the lowest life expectancy of any ethnic group



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* This section is based on national data