### Population Health Plan

Summary Information for Manchester Health Scrutiny Committee 22 May 2018

David Regan, Director of Population Health and Wellbeing

### Priority 1 - Improving outcomes in the first 1,000 days of a child's life





8 6 2004-2006 2008-2010 2010-2012 2011-2013

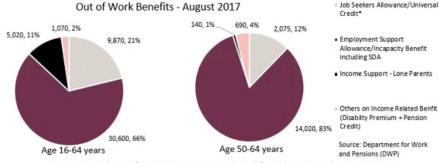
Figure 7: School readiness 2016/17



Source: Department for Education (DfE), Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Profile

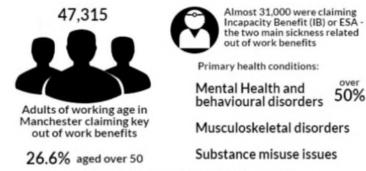
## Priority 2 - Strengthening the positive impact of work on health

Figure 8: Breakdown of types of benefits claimed



<sup>\*</sup> currently includes out of work claimants not required to look for work e.g. due to illness or disability

Figure 9: Sickness related benefits



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November 2017

Figure 10: Age profile of benefit claimants (August 2017)

9.4% of residents aged 16-49 were claiming out of 24.7% of those work benefits in August 2017, compared to 24.7% aged 50+

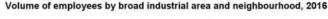
of these claimants aged 16-49 received Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit (potential to move back into work), compared to

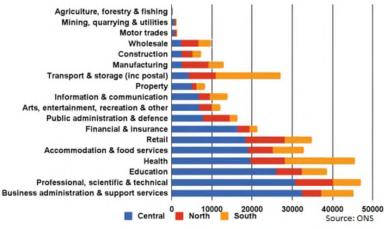
Source: DWP, ONS, Nomis



Figure 11: Out of work assets

Figure 12: Manchester residents' employment by industry





# Priority 3 - Supporting people, households and communities to be socially connected and make changes that matter to them

Figure 13: New migrant GP registrations



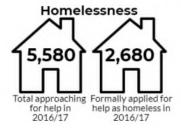
18,000

New migrant GP registrations in 2016

33.1 per 1,000 residents compared to 12.1 for England

Source: ONS, NISRA, Patient Register Data Service (PRDS)

Figure 14: Homelessness and rough sleepers





2016/17

Figure 14: Residents providing care



8.5% of residents provided unpaid care



8,000 providing 1-19hrs care a week 7,000 providing 20+ hrs care a week



Figure 15: Manchester's care experienced young people



1,235 looked after children at end of March 2016 - a rate of 105.3 per 10,000 young people compared to 60.3 per 10,000 for England (Source: DfE)

718 care leavers, of which 37% were not in education, employment or training (NEET)
(Source: Manchester City Council, September 2015)

Figure 16: Child poverty

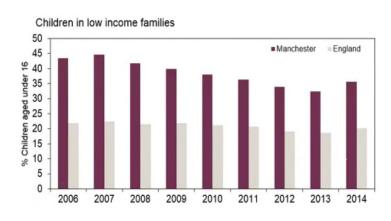
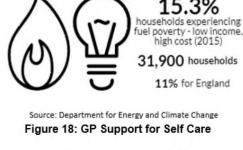


Figure 17: Fuel poverty



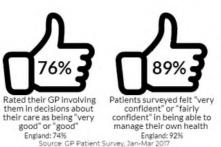
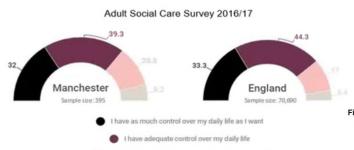


Figure 19: Control of daily life - adult social care



I have some control over my daily life but not enough

1 have no control over my daily life

Figure 20: People living alone

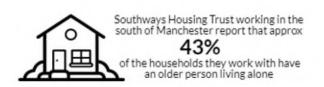
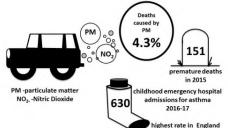


Figure 21: Impact of Air Quality (indoor and outdoor)



### Priority 4 - Creating an age-friendly city that promotes good health and wellbeing for people in mid and later life

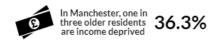
Figure 22: Out of work benefit claimants

26.6% of out of work benefit claimants are over 50

20% of out of work benefit claimants due to ill health are over 50

Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2017

Figure 23: Income deprivation of older residents



Source: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index, 2015

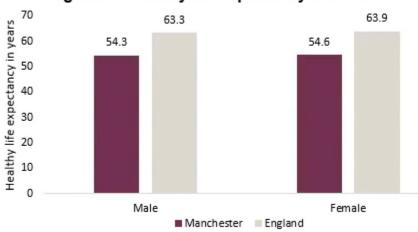
#### Figure 25

Manchester has a significantly higher rate of emergency hospital admissions age 65+ due to falls

Rate of admissions for injuries due to falls was 2,540 per 100,000 population age 65+ compared to 2,114 for England

Source: Public Health England

Figure 24: Healthy life expectancy 2014-2016

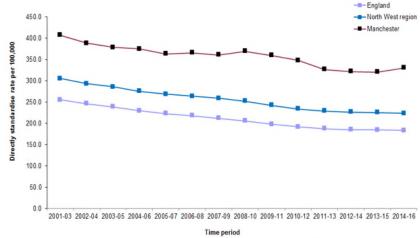


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

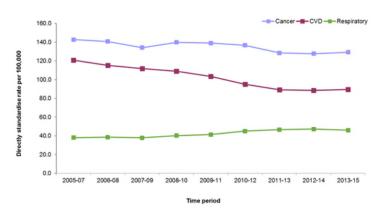
Priority 5 - Taking action on preventable early

deaths

Figure 26: Death rate from causes considered preventable



Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)



4,623 premature deaths (2014-2016)

149th н out of - 150

local authorities

Heart disease and Stroke - 150th Lung disease - 150th Cancer - 149th

Liver disease - 145th Injuries - 144th premature deaths per 100,000

539

Source: Public Health England, - Healthier Lives tool

Figure 28: Diagnosing conditions

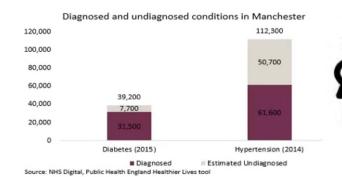


Figure 29: Screening uptake

46% of people eligible for bowel screening were screened in the last 2.5 years, compared to 59% for England

62% of women eligible for breast screening were screened in the last 3 years, compared to 75% for England

64% of women eligible for cervical screening were screened (3.5 - 5.5 yrs), compared to 72% for England

(Source: Public Health England, 2017)

Figure 30: Smoking prevalence

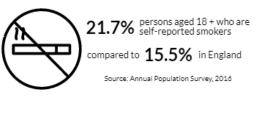


Figure 31: Inactivity levels

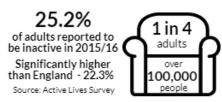


Figure 32: Suicide and mental health services



Source: Greater Manchester Suicide Audit 2015