

Health Reports

The Beveridge Report

- This was a government report published in 1942 which focused on poverty and rebuilding the country after WWII.
- It was drafted by the Liberal economist William Beveridge and his wife Janet Beveridge.
- William Beveridge's vision was to battle against the five giants of inequality: 1. Idleness, 2. ignorance, 3. disease, 4. squalor and 5. want
- He created the 'cradle to grave' social programme which called for a free national health service.
- It influenced the founding of the welfare state in the United Kingdom – National Insurance and the NHS



The report is more focused on justifying a National Insurance and Pensions Scheme rather than focusing on Inequalities, however the treatment of Sex and race is interesting as they act as catalysts for inequality in the future

- Several groups were not covered by the insurance scheme:
 1. Unmarried women not in work (often caring for elderly and other relatives)
 2. Single parents
 3. Divorced and separated wives
 4. Some disabled people (who had never been able to work to build up a contribution record)
- Beveridge was designing the scheme for a working man – the male able-bodied man, providing for a wife and family.

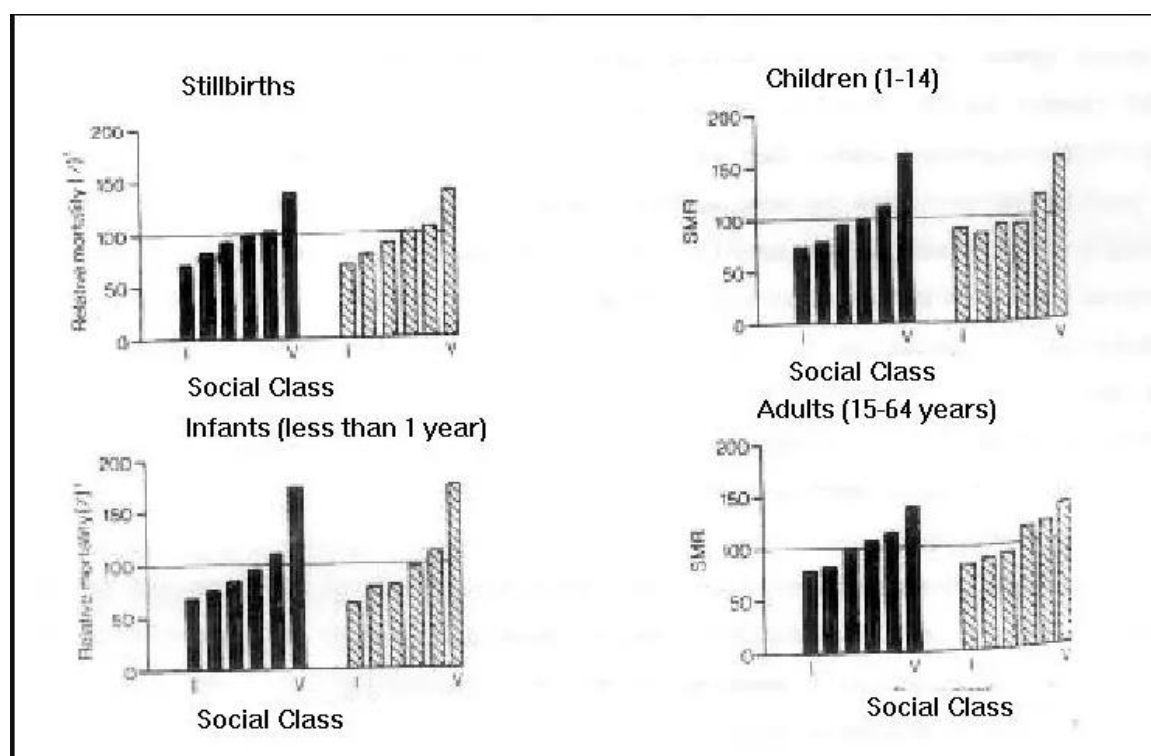
The Black Report

- This was a report published in 1980 by the Department of Health and Social Security which reported specifically on health inequality
- The report found that there were numerous causes of inequality in health outcomes, however, many of these focused on economic and social inequality.
- This reason required a wider conceptualisation of societal and public health – as a way to ensure good health for the individual
- Poor health was linked to socio-economic position, income, savings, property and housing (and other dimensions of social class)
- Where a person worked had a significant impact on their health – in terms of the level of degree of danger or risk, security and stability, fulfilment and job satisfaction and in physical or mental impact of the job.

Rates per 1000 population England and Wales 1971

Social (occupational) class	Males (all)	Females (married, by husbands occupation)	Ratio M/F
I (Professional)	3.98	2.15	1.85
II (Intermediate)	5.54	2.85	1.94
III _n (Skilled non-manual)	5.80	2.76	1.96
III _m (Skilled manual)	6.08	3.41	1.78
IV (Partly Skilled)	7.96	4.27	1.87
V (Unskilled)	9.88	5.31	1.86
Ratio V/I	2.5	2.5	

Source: Occupational Mortality 1970-72. (Microfiches and 1978, P-37)



men aged 15-64 (England and Wales)

	age-standardised death rate per 100,000 living at ages 15-64		
Occupational Class	1951	1961	1971
I Professional	103	82	79
II Managerial	108	87	83
III Skilled manual and non manual	116	106	103
IV Partly skilled	119	108	113
V Unskilled	137	134	123

	Women aged 15-64			
	Married		Single	
	1959-63	1970-2	1959-63	1970-2
I	77	82	83	110
II	83	87	88	79
III non-manual	103	92	90	92
III manual		115		108
IV	105	119	108	114
V	141	135	121	138

Source: Registrar General's Decennial Supplement: 1961 p91, 503.
OPCS, Decennial Supplement, 1970-72, p.211.

Table 2.2: Regional Variations in Mortality

	SMR: standardised for	
Standard Region	Age	Age and class
Northern, Yorkshire & Humberside	113	113
North West	106	105
East Midlands	116	116
West Midlands	96	94
East Anglia	105	104
South East	90	90
South West	93	93
Wales I	114	117
Wales II	110	113
England and Wales	100	100

Source: occupational Mortality 1970-72, P-180

TABLE 2.3 Mortality by Country of Birth and Occupational Class (SMR) (Males 15-64)

Country of Birth	I	II	IIIN	IIIM	IV	V	All
India and Pakistan	122	127	114	105	93	73	98
West Indies	267	163	135	87	71	75	84
Europe (including UK & Eire)	121	109	98	83	81	82	89
UK & Eire (including England and Wales)	118	112	111	118	115	110	114
England and Wales	97	99	99	99	99	100	100
All birth places	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Occupational Mortality, 1970-72, pp 186-187

Report 3 - Welsh Government, 'Restoring Our Health – Chief Medical Officer Annual Report (June 2022)

I. Age of the population

- The no. of over 65's will increase from 21% to 26% from 2020 to 2040 respectively
- The amount of young people (0-15) will decrease from 18% in 2020 to 16% by 2040

II. Life expectancy

- The ONS expectancy for 2018-20 was 82.9 for females and 79.0 for males in England
- In Wales the life expectancy rate is lower, with females dropping to 82.0 and males 78.3
- Since 2011 life expectancy in Wales has stalled, and has decreased due to the pandemic
- There is a significant difference in life expectancy and health expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Wales.
- In term of life expectancy the gap between the most and least deprived is 9 years for males and 7.4 for females
- In terms of health expectancy – the gap between most and least deprived areas is 17 years for males and 18.3 years for females

Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth in Wales and UK (2001-03 to 2018-20)

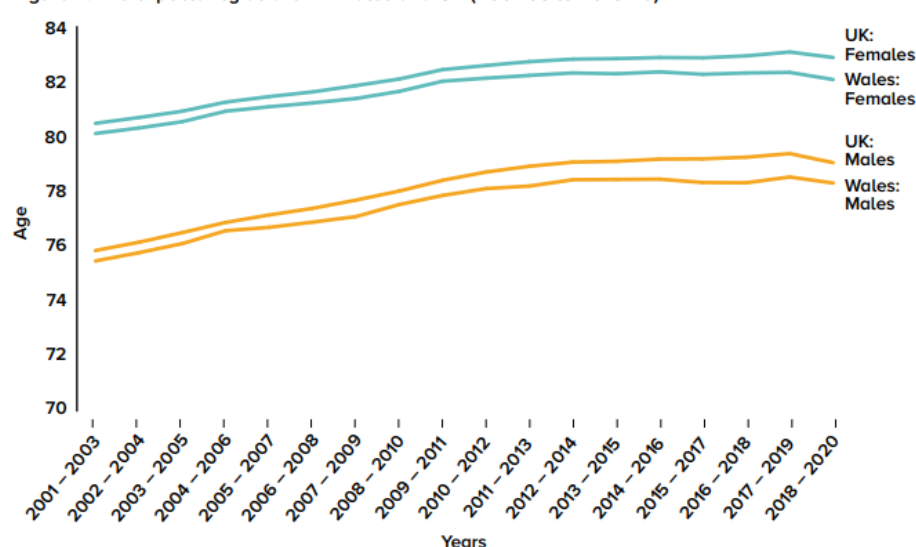
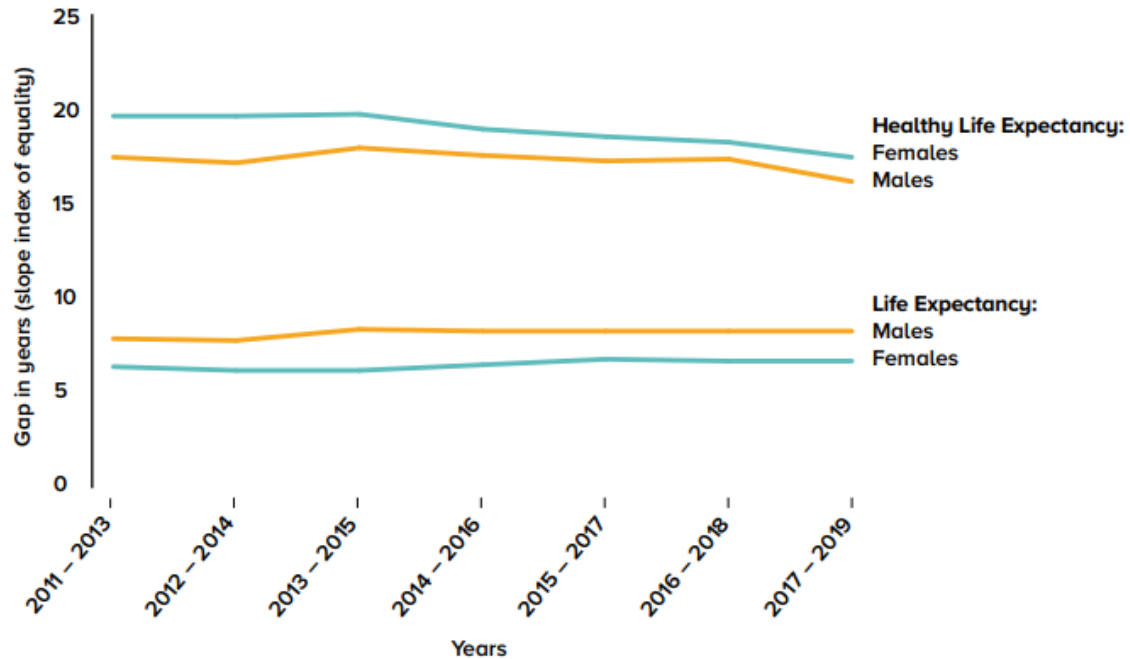


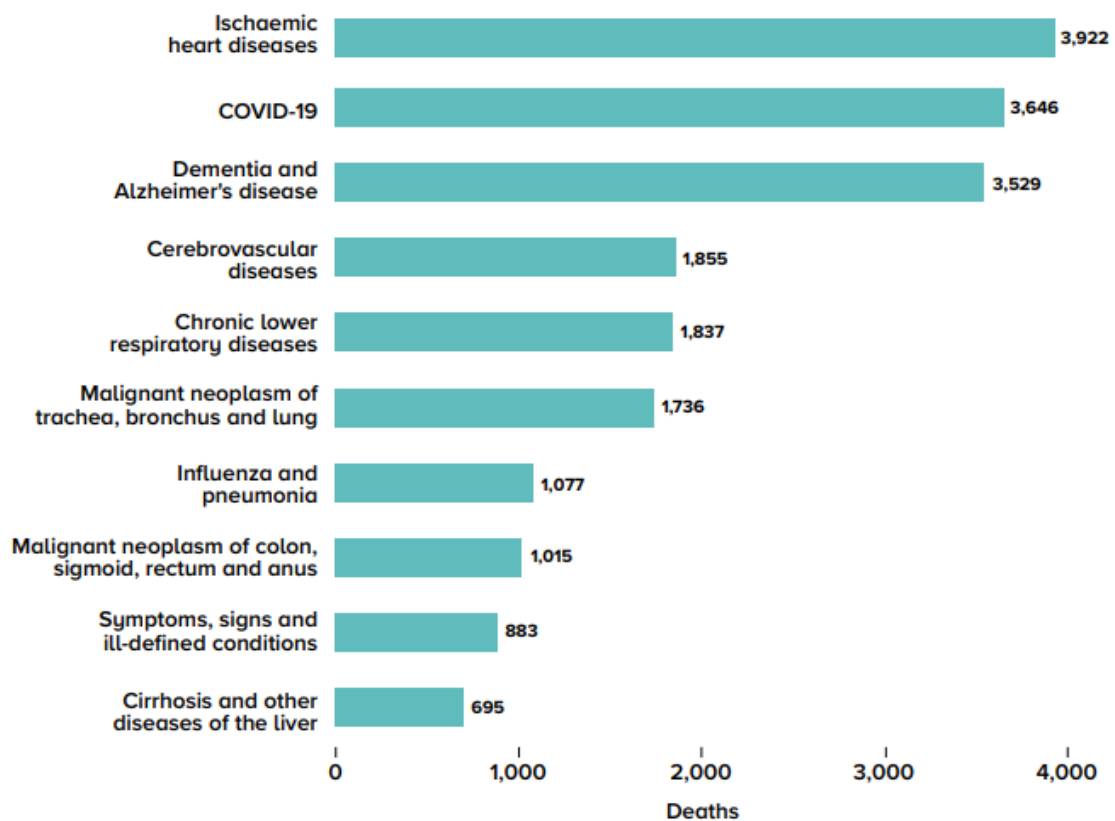
Figure 3: Slope index of inequality for life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, males and females, 2011-13 to 2017-19



III. Causes of death

- Mortality rates have fallen since WWII and have remained stable.
- There were excess 4382 deaths in Wales due to Covid
- Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death in 2021, followed by Covid-19, dementia and Alzheimer's disease

Figure 4: Leading causes of death, Wales, 2021

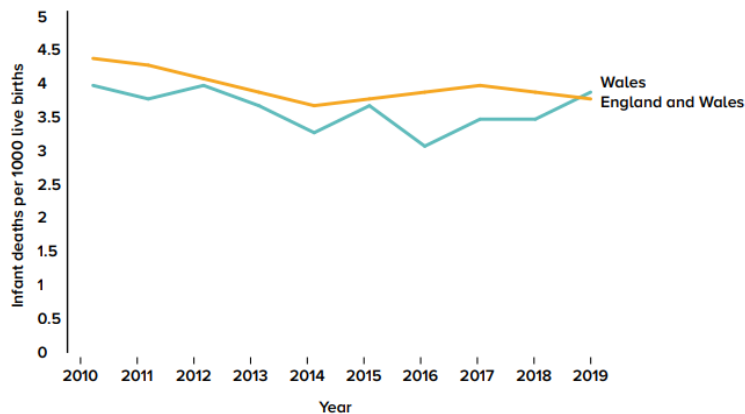


Source: Office for National Statistics.

IV. Infant Mortality Rate

- Wales infant mortality rate has historically been lower than England
- However, in 2016 to 2019 the rate increased to above England – this corresponded with the closure and centralisation of several maternity and paediatric services in Wales

Figure 5: Rate of infant mortality for Wales and England and Wales combined from 2010 to 2019



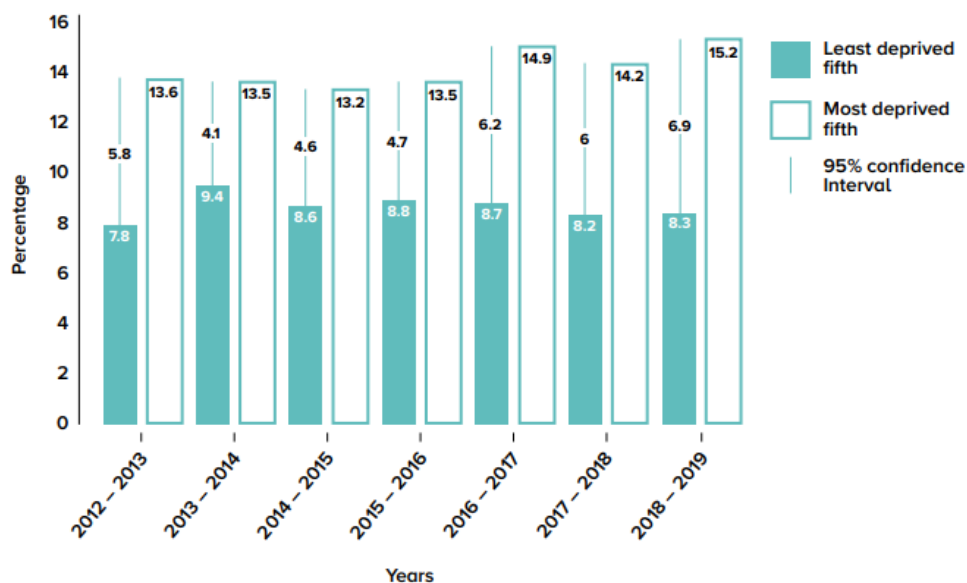
Source: Office for National Statistics.

V. Morbidity

i. Children

- The percentage of children 4-5 who are overweight or obese is 26.9%
- This is higher than other UK Nations - England 22.6%, Scotland 22.4% of children are overweight or obese.
- The more deprived a child was, the more likely they would be obese.

Figure 6: Obesity and deprivation – Percentage of children, aged 4 to 5 years, who are obese, most and least deprived fifth in Wales, Child Measurement Programme for Wales 2012-13 to 2018-19



ii. Adults

- Adults are living less healthy lifestyles
- Men have fewer healthy lifestyle behaviours than women
- 24% of adults over 16 are obese

Socio-economic status influences health outcomes

- those from less deprived areas are more likely to get physical activity (60%) than less deprived (41%)
- Those from deprived areas are more likely to smoke (21%) than least deprived areas (8%)
- Those from more deprived areas will consume less fruit and veg (22%) than less deprived (34%)
- Those from less deprived areas drink more alcohol (20%) above the guidelines than least deprived areas (13%). Despite this you are more likely to die because of alcohol in deprived areas.