Projects on **HEALTH INFORMATION** funded under the Health Programme 2008-2013

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Outline

Project on Health Information funded under the Health Programme

-PHAMEU 2006130 -EURHOBOP 2008312 -EUREQUO 2007102 -EURO- URHIS 200511912 SARE 2007112 -EUBIROD 2007115 -EURONEOSTAT II 20081311INEQ ITIES 20081213 -EURONOMO -EURO-PERISTAT Action -Use of Sub-national indicators to Improve Public Health in Europe (UNIPHE) -European Musculoskeletal Conditions Surveillance and Information Network -Public Health Innovation and research in Europe (PHIRE) -Inventory of good practices in Europe for Promoting gender equity in health (ENGENDER)

- Health Inequalities in the EU
- Socioe conomic Inequalities in Mortality: Evidence and Policies in cities in Europe





PHAMEU – 2006130

Primary healthcare Activity Monitor for Europe

- establish a sustainable health information and knowledge system on the state and development of primary care systems in Europe
- Expected outcome: A monitoring system with up to date comparable data on in 31 countries



EURHOBOP 20081312

- European Hospital Benchmarking by outcomes in acute coronary syndrome
- Valid standardised monitoring systems that permit European hospitals to follow their trends in outcomes
- A set of validated hospital mathematical functions suitable to benchmarking European Hospitals in cardiovascular disease management performance





EUREQUO 2007102

• European Registry of Quality Outcomes for Cataract and Refractive Surgery

- European Society of Cataract & Refractive Surgeons, Dublin, Ireland
- improved treatment and standards of care patients who undergo cataract and refractive surgeries in Europe
- An evidence base for cataract and refractive surgeries quality guidelines across Europe





EURO-URHIS 2005119

European System of urban health indicators

- Standardized methodology for data collection, processing and dissemination
- The project plans to provide the information to compile country summary reports validated by the country informants and leading to transnational comparisons and benchmarking.





I2SARE 2007112

Health inequalities in the Region of Europe

health profiles for each region of all the EU MS

 typology of geographic areas both at regional and infra regional level.





EUBIROD 2007115

- European Best Information through Regional Outcomes in Diabetes
- application of the BIRO technology (Regional Outcomes in Diabetes) in at least 20 European Member States
- A sustainable European Diabetes Register of Regional Outcomes in Diabetes covering at least 20 countries.





EURONEOSTAT II 20081311

 EURONEOSTAT II: Monitoring, consistency and quality assurance of health information

- expand a European Information System for monitoring short and long-term morbidity on the consequences of premature babies
- indicators comparison (i.e. benchmarking)





EUROMOMO 2007201

European Monitoring of excess mortality for public health action

- The aim is to develop and operate coordinated mortality monitoring across European countries
- The project will increase the European capacity to assess and manage risks associated with major health threats,





(EURO-PERISTAT Action)

- Promoting better health for mothers and babies through routine European monitoring of perinatal health and health care
- INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE
 - The project s ultimate aim is to achieve better health for mothers and babies by building a European perinatal health surveillance system to provide evidence to policy makers, clinicians and users for informed decision-making





(UNIPHE)

- Use of Sub-national Indicators to Improve Public Health in Europe
- Health Protection Agency
- environmental health monitoring system of a set of sub-national indicators





(EUMUSC.NET)

European Musculoskeletal Conditions Surveillance and Information Network

 harmonise quality of care and enable equity of care of rheumatic diseases and other musculoskeletal conditions





(PHIRE)

- Public Health Innovation and Research in Europe
- contribute to the improvement of public health knowledge and practice across the European Union by assessing the uptake and impact of the first Public Health Programme (PHP),
- judgement on the impact in terms of effectiveness, relevance, sustainability and acceptability of the public health programme



ENGENDER

- Inventory of good practices in Europe for promoting gender equity in health
- The objective of ENGENDER is the creation of an online inventory of good practice of policies and programmes that promote gender equity in health.





INEQ-CITIES 20081213

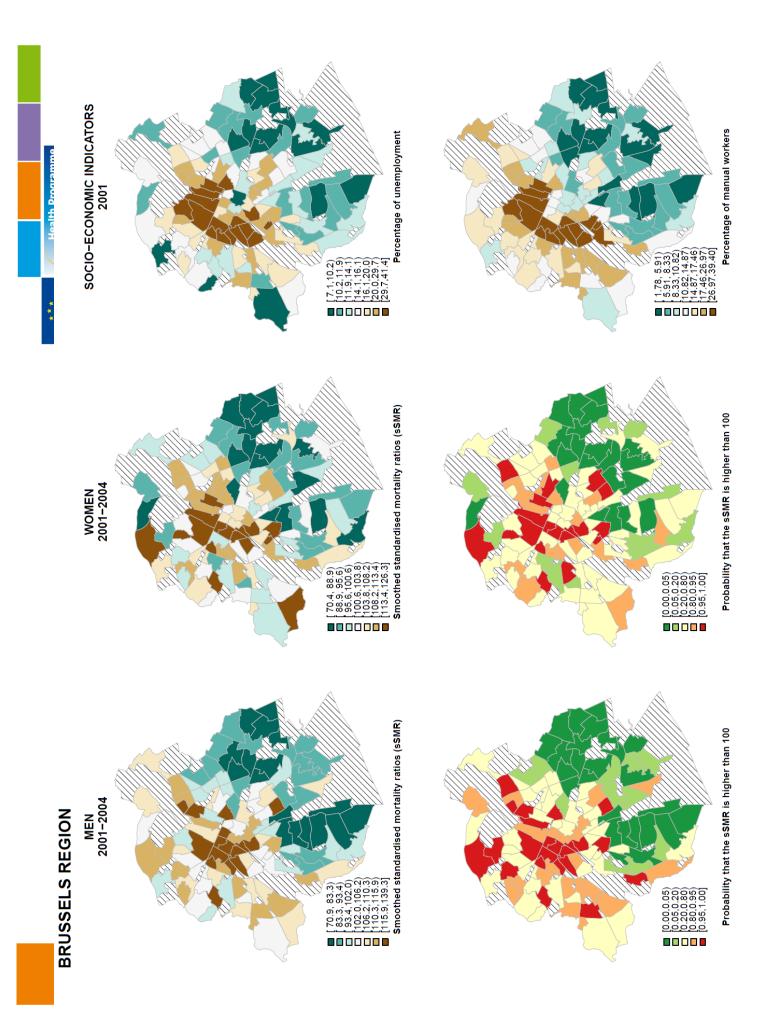
- Socioeconomic Inequalities In Mortality: Evidence And Policies In Cities Of Europe
- Agència de Salut Pública de Barcelona
- The general objective of this project is to identify socioeconomic inequalities in mortality in census tracts of 14 European cities at the beginning of the XXI century (over a span of 5-10 years centred around 2005) and also to compare the social and health policies undertaken in these cities (including policies using EU structural funds) to address inequalities.
- A better understanding of mortality inequalities at small area level in several cities of Europe, incl. through recommendations on the information and indicators necessary for monitoring and tackling inequalities in health at city level.



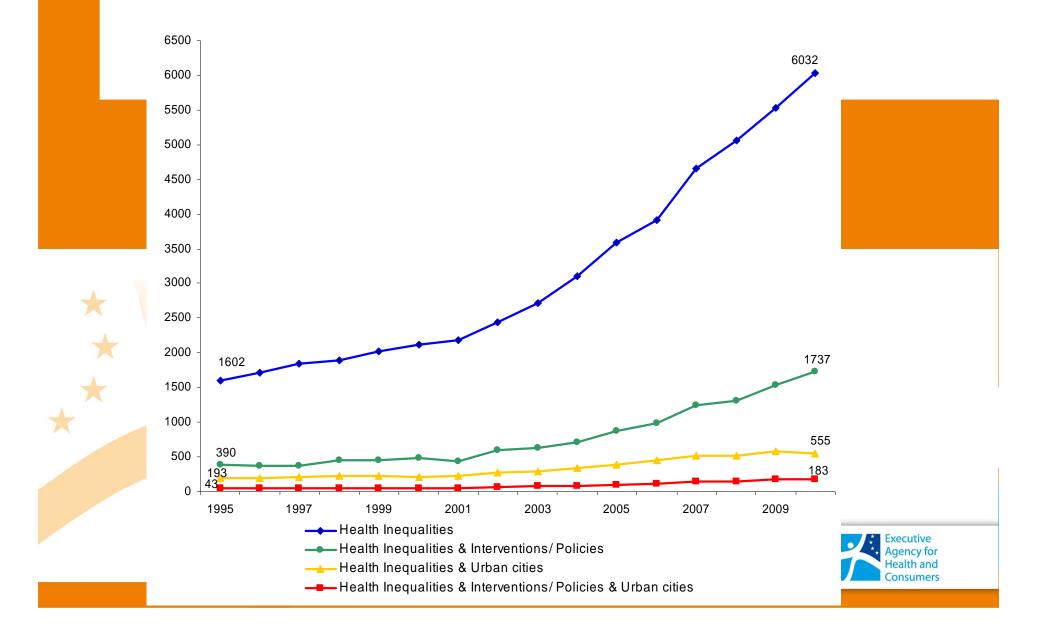
Cities included







Publications on health inequalities (Pu





https://www.ucl.ac.uk/ineqcities/

INEQ-CITIES

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN MORTALITY: EVIDENCE AND POLICIES IN CITIES OF EUROPE

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN MORTALITY: EVIDENCE AND POLICIES IN CITIES OF EUROPE

WELCOME TO INEQ-CITIES, A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN MORTALITY IN CENSUS TRACTS OF 15 EUROPEAN CITIES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XXI CENTURY.

Within the countries of Europe, there are many examples of systematic differences in health between different social groups. Most disadvantaged groups have worse health and higher morbidity and mortality. In this sense, people of disadvantaged social classes and people living in deprived areas are the worst off. These inequalities in health are more marked in urban areas. Cities are characterised by geographical segregation of social classes, resulting in heterogeneous neighbourhoods with different socio-economic and health characteristics. Taking into consideration that the majority of the population lives in urban areas, there are relatively few studies analysing socio-economic inequalities in health in these areas. Comparison of patterns of inequalities in health across several cities in Europe with different social and political contexts will help the understanding of these inequalities. Moreover, comparative analysis of interventions and policies to tackle inequalities in health in urban areas will be useful to make recommendations for the future.

INEQ-CITIES will identify the social and health policies undertaken in these cities in order to make recommendations to monitor and to tackle these inequalities.

INEQ-CITIES, partially financed by the *Executive Agency for Health and Consumers* (EAHC) of the European Union, will take place from September 2009 to August 2012. The project is co-ordinated by the Agencia de Salut Publica de Barcelona, and includes a network of collaborators from research centres in Belgium, Hungary, Finland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, the UK, Slovakia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Romania, and the Czech Republic.







UCL study on Health Inequalities

Report on health inequalities in the EU is based on the work of a Consortium led by UCL

- Covers a section on the health inequalities situation in the EU; territorial inequalities in the social determinants of health, health behaviours, health outcomes and health services; inequalities in health behaviours, health outcomes and health services by the social determinants –
- Focus on material deprivation and education



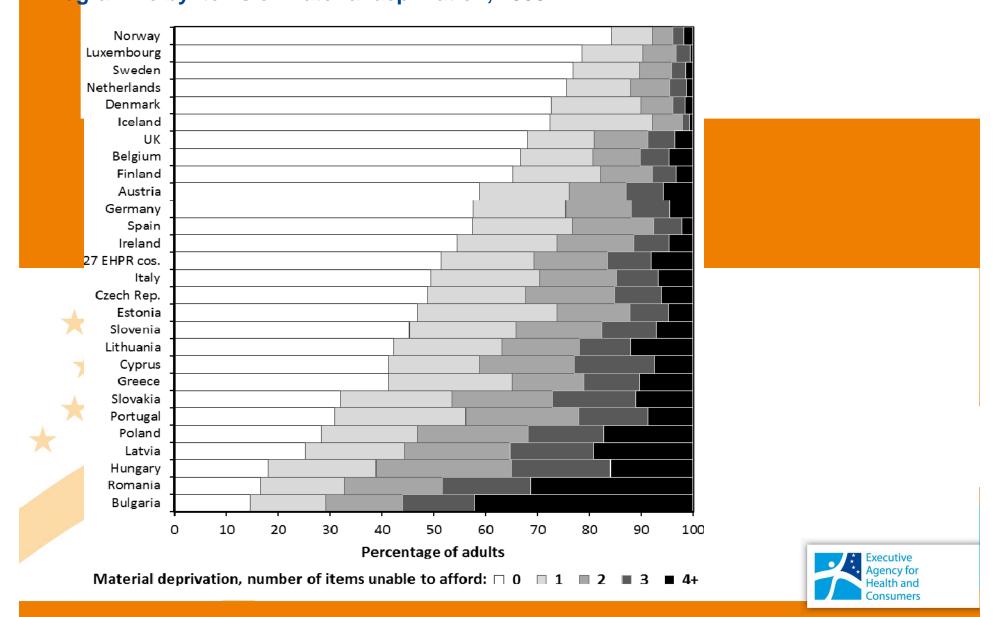


Health inequalities situation

- Health divide between regions of the EU continue to be unacceptably large
- Persistently large, and in some cases growing, health inequalities within countries
- Increases in health inequalities, particularly in EE but also in Nordic countries
- Analysies of mortality in regions is now largely explained by inequalities in NCDs for both men and women
- Steepest gradients are those between material deprivation and adverse health outcomes



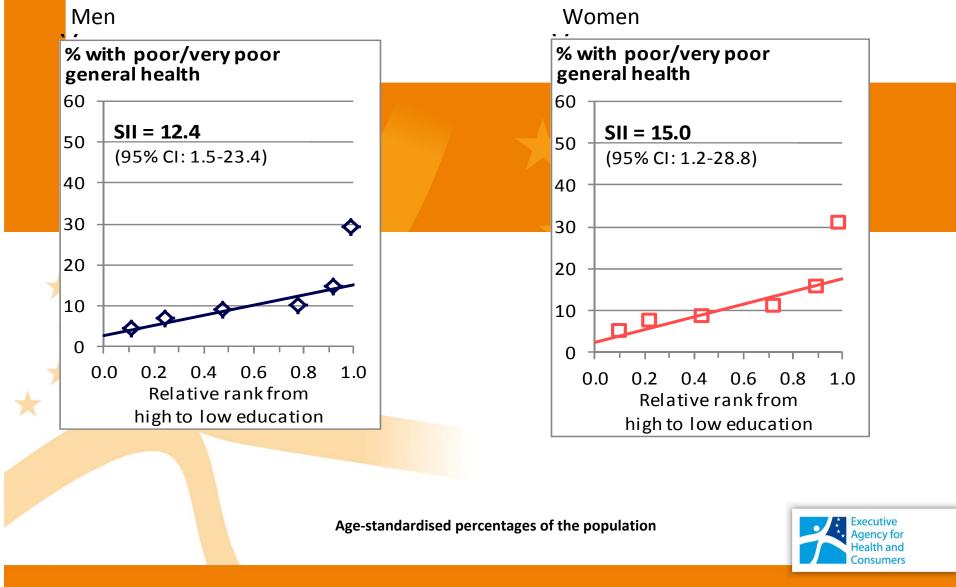
Per cent distribution of population aged 25 and over in countric time European Health Programme by items of material deprivation, 2008



Health Programme



Slope indices of inequality (SIIs) for poor/very poor general health by educational distribution, EU, 2008





Thank you – any questions?



