

HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

10TH MARCH 2016

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

UPDATES ONLY VERSION

The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy has four priority areas and the selected indicators in this report align to these. Further to this, there are three types of indicators reflecting how the board will address the issue in question. These three types are:

Challenge Indicators – these cover areas where outcomes are poor, where inequalities are widening locally, or areas which are critical to future plans to improve health and wellbeing. The board will monitor these indicators and challenge current processes and practices in lead organisations in these areas.

Monitoring ‘Watching Brief’ Indicators – these cover areas where local outcomes are positive or where improvements have been made. The role of the board will be to monitor these indicators and intervene should outcomes deteriorate.

Commissioning Improvement Indicators – these are indicators for areas where joint working is required to improve outcomes and where the board will need to play a more active role in coordinating local commissioning.

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy indicators are set out in the grid on the next page, grouped against the four Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities and three indicator types. The outcomes framework they align to is identified within brackets. Given the remit of the board, the Public Health Outcomes Framework, Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework and NHS Outcomes Framework all figure prominently.

There are six main analyses in each individual indicator report:

South West Benchmarking – showing the position of Devon relative to other upper tier or unitary authorities in the South West, the South West rate and the national rate.

Local Authority District – highlighting differences within Devon between local authority districts.

Local Authority Comparator Group – showing Devon’s position relative to the national family of peer authorities.

Clinical Commissioning Group and Locality Comparison – highlighting differences within Devon between the Clinical Commissioning Groups and sub localities.

Trend and Future Trajectory – showing change over time on the selected indicator compared to the South West and England, and where available a future trajectory based on local targets or ambitions.

Inequalities – illustrating the extent of inequalities within Devon for the selected indicator. These will typically focus on social deprivation, but may relate to age, sex or other factors as appropriate.

Indicators which have been updated since the last report are marked as:

UPDATED INDICATOR

Any queries on this report should be directed to the Devon Public Health Intelligence Team at publichealthintelligence@devon.gov.uk

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

Indicator List

Priority	RAG	Indicator	Type	Trend	Dev/SW/Eng
1. A Focus on Children and Families	A	Children in Poverty	Chall		
	G	Early Years Foundation Score	Chall		
	G	Smoking at Time of Delivery	Watch		
	G	Teenage Conception Rate	Watch		
	-	Child/Adolescent Mental Health Access Measure	Improve	-	-
	R	Hospital Admissions for Self-Harm, Aged 10-24	Improve		
2. Healthy Lifestyle Choices	G	Proportion of Physical Active Adults	Chall		
	A	Excess Weight in Four / Five Year Olds	Chall		
	A	Excess Weight in 10 / 11 Year Olds	Chall		
	A	Alcohol-Related Admissions (Narrow Definition)*	Watch		
	A	Alcohol-Related Admissions (Broad Definition) *	Watch		
	G	Adult Smoking Prevalence	Watch		
	G	Under 75 Mortality Rate - All Cancers	Improve		
	G	Under 75 Mortality Rate - Circulatory Diseases	Improve		
3. Good Health and Wellbeing in Older Age	A	Incidence of Clostridium Difficile	Chall		
	G	Injuries Due to Falls *	Chall		
	A	Dementia Diagnosis Rate	Chall		
	G	Feel Support to Manage Own Condition *	Watch		
	G	Re-ablement Services (Effectiveness)	Watch		
	A	Re-ablement Services (Coverage)	Watch		
4. Strong and Supportive Communities	A	Readmissions to Hospital Within 30 Days	Improve		
	A	Suicide Rate	Chall		
	G	Male Life Expectancy Gap *	Chall		
	G	Female Life Expectancy Gap *	Chall		
	G	Self-Reported Wellbeing (low happiness score)	Watch		
	A	Social Contentedness	Watch		
	G	Carer Reported Quality of Life	Watch		
	A	Stable/Appropriate Accommodation (Learn. Dis.)	Improve		
G	Stable/Appropriate Accommodation (Mental Hlth)	Improve			

RAG Ratings

Red	R	Major cause for concern in Devon, benchmarking poor / off-target
Amber	A	Possible cause for concern in Devon, benchmarking average / target at risk
Green	G	No major cause for concern in Devon, benchmarking good / on-target

Priority Area Summaries

1. A Focus on Children and Families - Child poverty levels continued to fall in 2013. Recorded levels of child development are above the South West and England averages. Rates of smoking at delivery are falling over time and are amongst the lowest in the South West. Conception rates have fallen sharply, particularly in more deprived areas. Self-harm admissions in younger people are above the national average.

2. Healthy Lifestyle Choices - Higher levels of physical activity are seen in Devon. Levels of excess weight in children are above average at age 4/5 and below average at age 10/11. The narrow alcohol-related admissions rate is similar to England. Adult smoking rates are below the national average. Mortality rates are falling.

3. Good Health and Wellbeing in Older Age - Clostridium Difficile incidence aligns with South West and national rates. The gap between Devon and the South West and England for the detection of dementia, has narrowed significantly. Devon has relatively low levels of injuries due to falls. A higher proportion feel supported to manage their long-term condition in Devon. Reablement service effectiveness is above average, but recorded coverage is low. Readmission rates are below average but are increasing over time.

4. Strong and Supportive Communities - Suicide rates in Devon are consistent with the national average. There is a smaller gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived communities in Devon than nationally. Self-reported wellbeing in Devon tends to be better than the national average. The proportion stating that they have as much social contact as they would like is below the national average. Quality of life for carers is in line with the national average. Devon had lower levels of people with learning disabilities in stable and appropriate accommodation than the national average, but higher rates for people with mental health issues.

Devon compared with the Local Authority Comparator Group (LACG) for Health and Wellbeing outcomes

Now 2013

Measure	Rate			Significance		LACG Rank / Position	
	Devon	LACG	England	LACG	England	Rank	Position
Life Expectancy Gap in Years (Male)	5.6	7.0	9.2	Similar	Better	1 / 16	
30 Day Readmissions to Hospital (%)	10.3	11.0	11.8	Better	Better	1 / 16	
Feel Supported to Manage own Condition (%)	67.8%	63.9%	63.0%	Better	Better	1 / 16	
Reablement Services Effectiveness (%)	88.8%	82.8%	82.1%	Better	Better	1 / 16	
Low Happiness Score (%)	6.3%	8.0%	9.0%	Similar	Better	1 / 16	
Teenage Conception Rate per 1,000	16.3	20.4	23.3	Better	Better	1 / 16	
Life Expectancy Gap in Years (Female)	3.1	5.4	7.0	Better	Better	1 / 16	
Early Years Good Development (%)	71.6%	67.1%	66.3%	Better	Better	2 / 16	
Circulatory Disease Deaths, under 75	59.1	65.4	75.7	Better	Better	2 / 16	
Excess Weight in Year Six (%)	28.7%	31.0%	33.2%	Better	Better	2 / 16	
Adult Smoking Rate (%)	13.8%	16.8%	18.0%	Better	Better	2 / 16	
Physical Activity (%)	60.3%	58.9%	57.0%	Similar	Better	3 / 16	
Carer Reported Quality of Life	8.100	7.806	7.900	Better	Better	3 / 16	
Admission Rate for Accidental Falls	1763.7	1903.5	2124.6	Better	Better	4 / 16	
Child Poverty (%)	12.4%	14.1%	18.6%	Better	Better	5 / 16	
Cancer Deaths, under 75	129.7	132.1	141.5	Similar	Better	6 / 16	
Stable Accommodation - MH (%)	60.9%	55.2%	59.7%	Better	Better	8 / 16	
Alcohol Admission Rate (Broad Definition)	1768.5	1817.6	2087.5	Better	Better	8 / 16	
Smoking at Time of Delivery (%)	11.2	12.1	11.4	Better	Similar	9 / 15	
Dementia Diagnosis Rate (%)	56.5%	56.5%	60.8%	Similar	Worse	9 / 16	
Alcohol Admission Rate (Narrow Definition)	587.9	576.9	634.7	Similar	Better	9 / 16	
Excess Weight in Reception Year (%)	22.4%	21.8%	21.9%	Similar	Similar	10 / 16	
Social Connectedness	42.8%	45.4%	44.8%	Worse	Worse	12 / 16	
Stable Accommodation - LD (%)	65.6%	69.9%	73.3%	Worse	Worse	12 / 16	
Incidence of Clostridium Difficile	30.8	27.4	26.3	Worse	Worse	12 / 16	
Hospital Admission Rate for Self-Harm	501.8	463.1	412.1	Worse	Worse	12 / 16	
Suicide Rate	10.4	9.6	8.9	Similar	Worse	13 / 16	
Reablement Services Coverage (%)	1.4%	2.8%	3.1%	Worse	Worse	15 / 16	

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

Priority 2: Healthy Lifestyle Choices

Indicator: Alcohol-Related Admissions (narrow definition)

Period: 2015-16 Q2

UPDATED INDICATOR

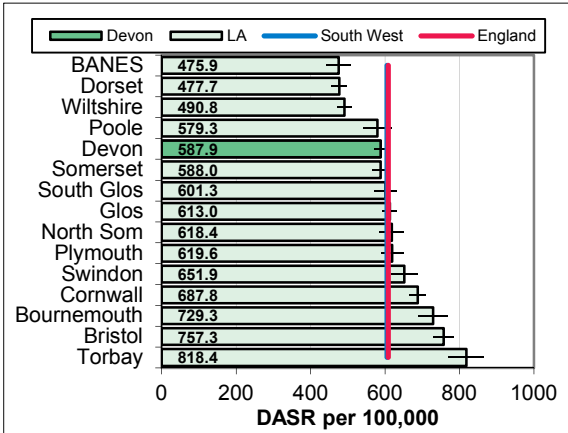
RAG Rating

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A	Amber
	Red

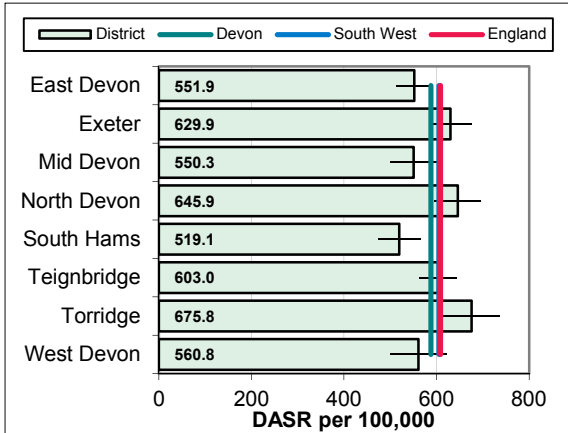
Overview
Using the narrow definition from the Public Health Outcomes Framework, there were around 4,700 alcohol-related admissions to hospital for Devon residents between October 2014 to September 2015. The Direct Age Standardised Rate of admissions (587.9 per 100,000) is slightly below regional and national rates but slightly above the local authority comparator group rate. Rates within Devon are highest in Exeter, North Devon and Torridge. Rates are higher in more deprived areas.

Equalities
Alcohol-Related Admission rates vary by age, with the highest rates in older age groups, reflecting the long-term effects of alcohol-use through life. Acute admissions (accidents and poisonings) are most common in young adults, mental health admissions in persons in their 40s and 50s, and admissions for chronic conditions in older age groups. Admission rates are higher for males than females.

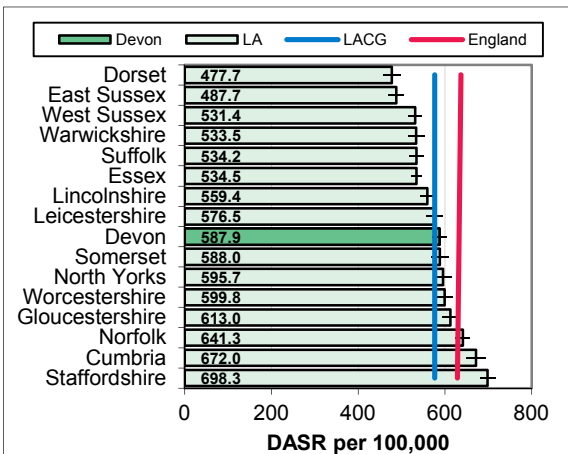
South West Benchmarking



Local Authority District



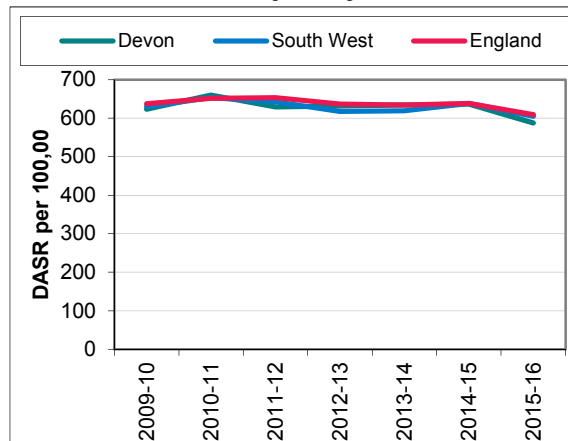
Local Authority Comparator Group (LACG)



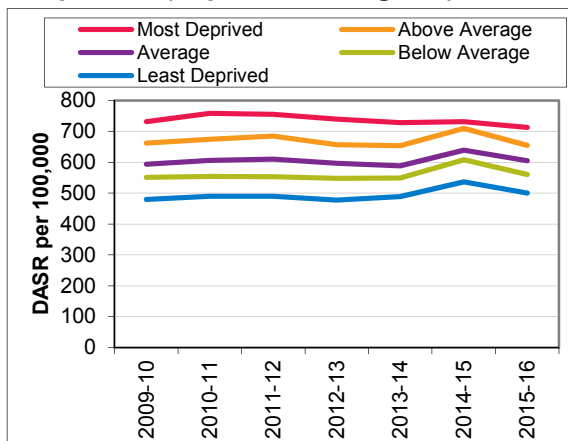
CCG and Locality Comparison

NOT CURRENTLY AVAILABLE AT CCG / LOCALITY LEVEL.

Trend and Future Trajectory



Inequalities (Deprivation - England)



DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

INDICATOR SPECIFICATION

Priority 2: Healthy Lifestyle Choices

Indicator: Alcohol-Related Admissions (narrow definition)

Period: 2015-16 Q2

Description	Direct age-standardised rate of hospital admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause per 100,000 population.
Source	North West Public Health Observatory (South West Benchmarking, Local Authority District, Trend and Local Authority Comparator Group). Devon Public Health Intelligence Team (Inequalities and CCG / Locality Comparison)
Update Frequency	Quarterly - typically six months in arrears.
Outcomes Framework	Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.18
Detailed Specification	Admissions to hospital involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause. Admissions of children under 16 were only included if they had an alcohol-specific diagnosis i.e. where the attributable fraction = 1, meaning that the admission is treated as being wholly attributable to alcohol. For other conditions, estimates of the alcohol-attributable fraction were not available for children. A detailed definition of the numerator data used for this indicator can be found at: www.lape.org.uk/downloads/Lape_guidance_and_methods.pdf
Chart Notes South West	Compares Primary Care Trusts in the South West Region. Will be changed to upper tier / unitary local authority analysis in 2013-14. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Local Authority	Compares Local Authority Districts in the Devon County Council area. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Comparator	Compares Devon to similar upper tier / unitary local authorities using the 15 closest comparator councils from the Institute of Public Finance (IPF) statistical neighbours. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes CCG/Locality	Rates cannot currently be calculated at a Clinical Commissioning Group and locality level.
Chart Notes Trend	Compares Devon rate with South West region and England over time.
Chart Notes Inequalities	Compares areas within England based on area deprivation. National deprivation quintiles from the 2010 Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation) used.

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

Priority 2: Healthy Lifestyle Choices

Indicator: Alcohol-Related Admissions (broad definition)

Period: 2015-16 Q2

UPDATED INDICATOR

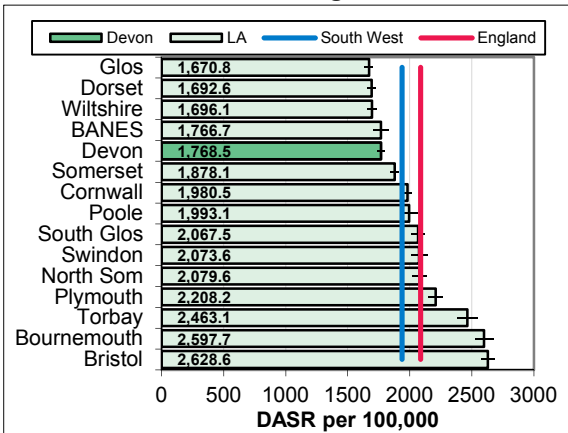
RAG Rating

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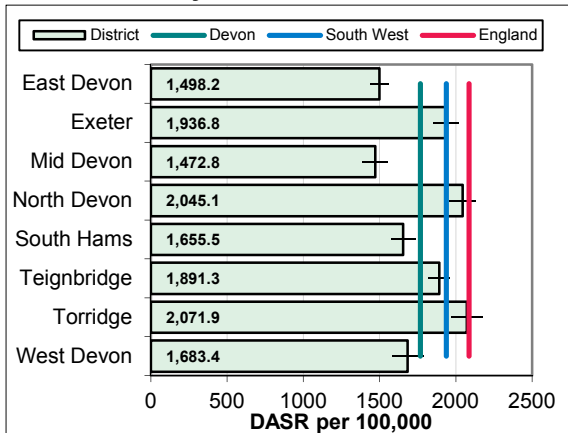
Overview
Using the broad definition from the Public Health Outcomes Framework, there were around 14,800 alcohol-related admissions to hospital for Devon residents in the year to September 2015. The Direct Age Standardised Rate of admissions (1786.5 per 100,000) was below the South West (1936.8), local authority comparator group (1817.6), and England (2087.5) rates. Rates within Devon are highest in Exeter, North Devon and Torridge. Rates are higher in more deprived areas.

Equalities
Alcohol-Related Admission rates vary by age, with the highest rates in older age groups, reflecting the long-term effects of alcohol-use through life. Acute admissions (accidents and poisonings) are most common in young adults, mental health admissions in persons in their 40s and 50s, and admissions for chronic conditions in older age groups. Admission rates are higher for males than females.

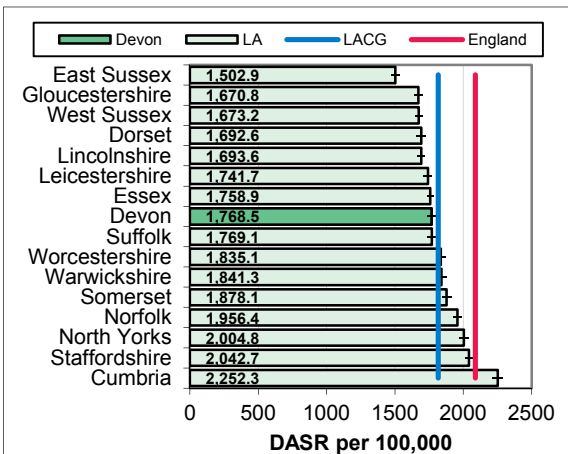
South West Benchmarking



Local Authority District



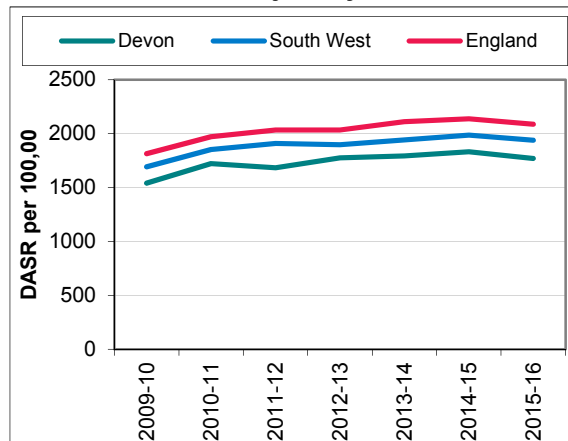
Local Authority Comparator Group



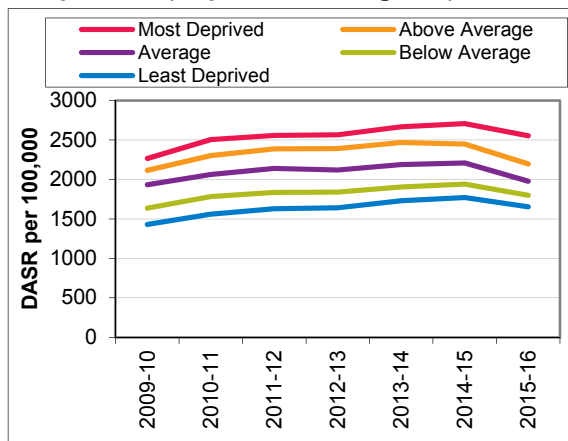
CCG and Locality Comparison

NOT CURRENTLY AVAILABLE AT CCG / LOCALITY LEVEL

Trend and Future Trajectory



Inequalities (Deprivation - England)



DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

INDICATOR SPECIFICATION

Priority 2: Healthy Lifestyle Choices

Indicator: Alcohol-Related Admissions (broad definition)

Period: 2015-16 Q2

Description	Direct age-standardised rate of hospital admissions involving an alcohol-related primary or secondary diagnosis per 100,000 population.
Source	North West Public Health Observatory (South West Benchmarking, Local Authority District, Trend and Local Authority Comparator Group). Devon Public Health Intelligence Team (Inequalities and CCG / Locality Comparison)
Update Frequency	Quarterly - typically six months in arrears.
Outcomes Framework	Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.18
Detailed Specification	Admissions to hospital involving an alcohol-related primary or secondary diagnosis. Admissions of children under 16 were only included if they had an alcohol-specific diagnosis i.e. where the attributable fraction = 1, meaning that the admission is treated as being wholly attributable to alcohol. For other conditions, estimates of the alcohol-attributable fraction were not available for children. A detailed definition of the numerator data used for this indicator can be found at: www.lape.org.uk/downloads/Lape_guidance_and_methods.pdf
Chart Notes South West	Compares Upper Tier / Unitary Local Authorities in the South West Region. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Local Authority	Compares Local Authority Districts in the Devon County Council area. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Comparator	Compares Devon to similar upper tier / unitary local authorities using the 15 closest comparator councils from the Institute of Public Finance (IPF) statistical neighbours. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes CCG/Locality	Rates are not currently available at a Clinical Commissioning Group and locality level.
Chart Notes Trend	Compares Devon rate with South West region and England over time.
Chart Notes Inequalities	Compares areas within England based on area deprivation. National deprivation quintiles from the 2010 Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation) used.

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

Priority 3: Good Health and Wellbeing in Older Age

Indicator: Injuries Due to Falls

Period: 2014-15

UPDATED INDICATOR

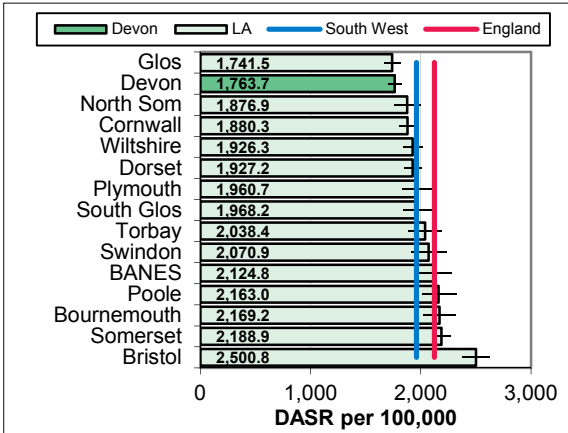
RAG Rating

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	Red

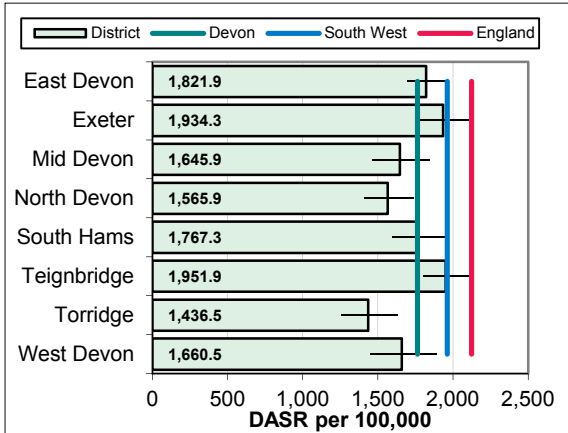
Overview
 There were 3,587 admissions due to falls in 2014-15 in Devon for people aged 65 and over. The age standardised rate per 100,000 was 1763.7 in Devon, which is below the South West (1962.4), local authority comparator group (1903.5) and England (2124.6) rates. The rate in Devon is the second lowest in the South West. Within Devon rates were significantly lower in North Devon and Torridge. Rates in Devon are similar to 2013-14 levels..

Equalities
 Rates are higher in females (2128.4) than males (1399.0). Age standardised admission rates have remained consistently higher in the most deprived deprivation quintile. Rates increase sharply with age with an age-specific rate of 484.2 for persons aged 65 to 69, compared with 6146.8 for those aged 85 and over.

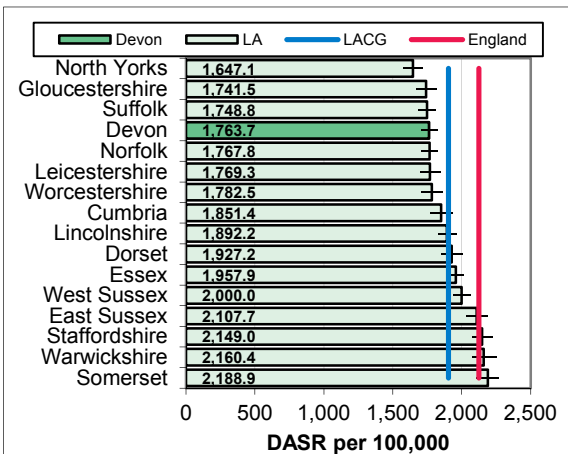
South West Benchmarking



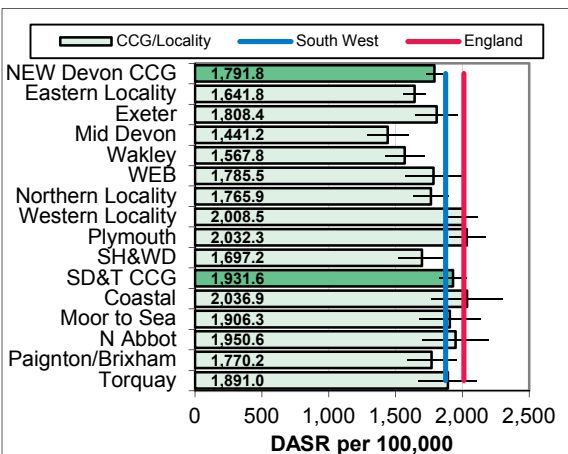
Local Authority District



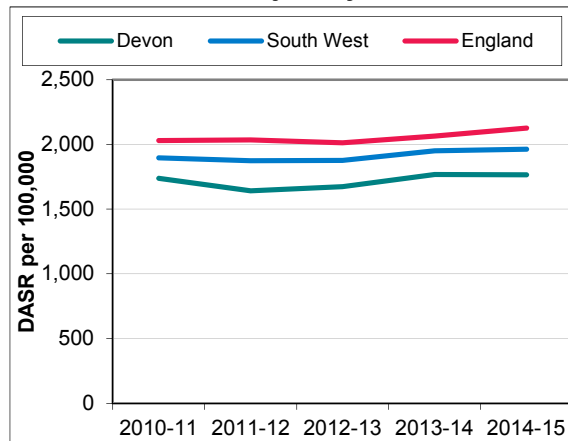
Local Authority Comparator Group (LACG)



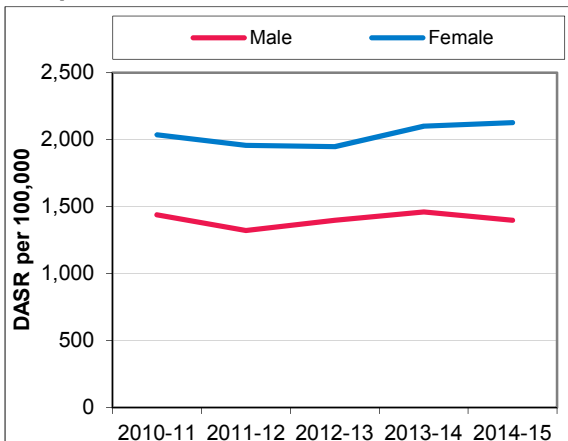
CCG and Locality Comparison (2013-14)



Trend and Future Trajectory



Inequalities



DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

INDICATOR SPECIFICATION

Priority 3: Good Health and Wellbeing in Older Age

Indicator: Injuries Due to Falls

Period: 2014-15

Description	Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000.
Source	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), Health and Social Care Information Centre: analysed nationally by West Midlands Knowledge and Information Team, and locally by Devon Public Health Intelligence Team
Update Frequency	Annually, around six months after year end (2015-16 national comparators due Autumn 2016).
Outcomes Framework	Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.24
Detailed Specification	Emergency admissions for falls injuries classified by primary diagnosis code (ICD10 code S00-T98) and external cause (ICD10 code W00-W19) and an emergency admission code. Age at admission 65 and over. Counted by first finished consultant episode (excluding regular and day attenders) in financial year in which episode ended, by local authority and region of residence from the HES data. Population based on Local Authority estimates of resident population produced by ONS. Analysis uses the quinary age bands 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84 and 85+, by sex. Calculated using the 2013 European Standard Population.
Chart Notes South West	Compares Upper Tier / Unitary Local Authorities in the South West Region. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Local Authority	Compares Local Authority Districts in the Devon County Council area. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Comparator	Compares Devon to similar upper tier / unitary local authorities using the 15 closest comparator councils from the Institute of Public Finance (IPF) statistical neighbours. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes CCG/Locality	Displays rates for the two Clinical Commissioning Groups in the wider Devon area, their localities, and their sub-localities. This is based on GP practice attributions. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Trend	Compares Devon rate with South West region and England over time. Trajectory is projection to reach the national target of 67% by 2015.
Chart Notes Inequalities	Compares areas within Devon based on local GP practice deprivation quintiles. Calculated using the 2010 Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation).

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

Priority 3: Good Health and Wellbeing in Older Age

Indicator: Feel Supported to Manage Own Condition

Period: 2015-16 Q1-Q2

UPDATED INDICATOR

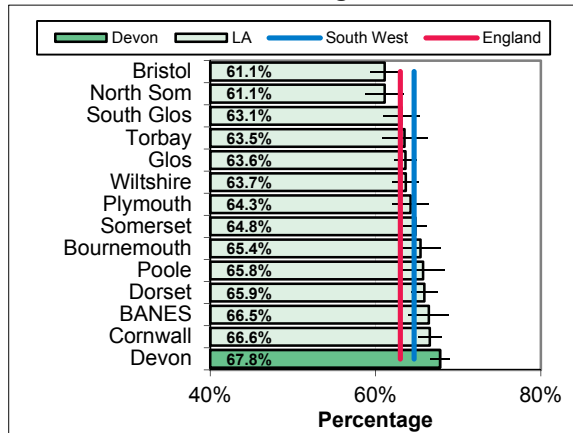
RAG Rating

G	Green
	Amber
	Red

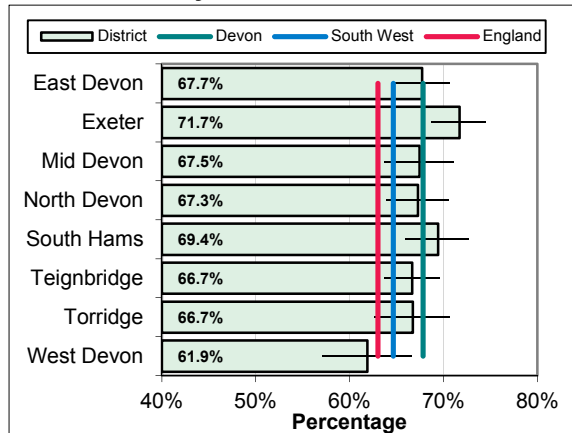
Overview
In Devon during early 2015-16, 67.8% of people with a long-term condition in the GP survey, felt they had enough support to manage their own condition. This is significantly higher than national (63.0%), South West (64.7%) and local authority comparator group (63.9%) rates. Rates were higher in NEW Devon CCG (67.1%) than South Devon and Torbay CCG (65.0%), and highest in the Exeter locality (71.6%).

Equalities
There was no clear relationship between feeling supported to manage their own condition and deprivation. National results reveal the older age groups (85 and over, 69.2%) feel better supported than younger age groups (18 to 24, 58.2%), males (65.3%) feel better supported than females (62.0%), and minority ethnic groups feel less well supported.

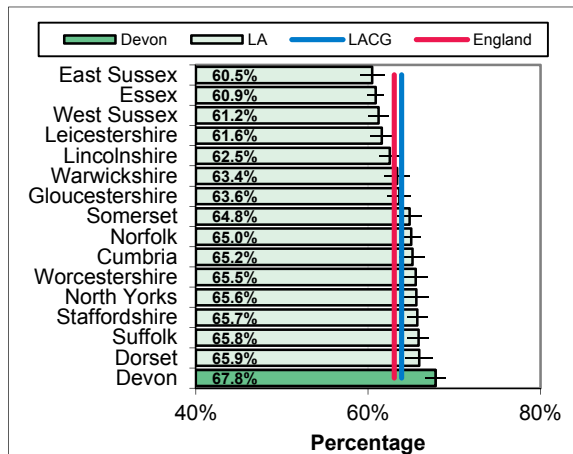
South West Benchmarking



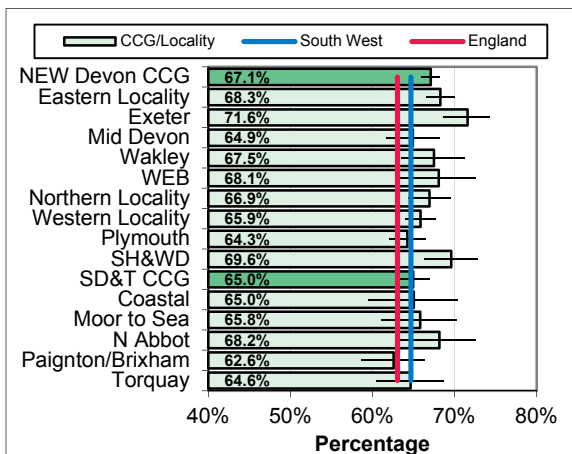
Local Authority District



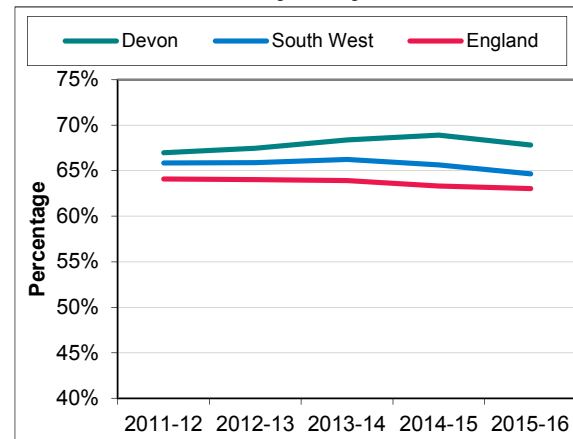
Local Authority Comparator Group (LACG)



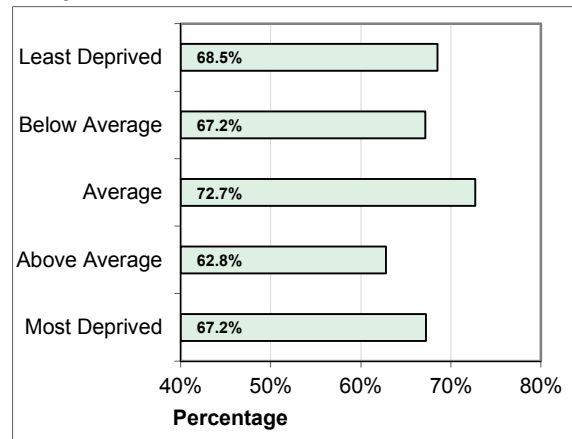
CCG and Locality Comparison



Trend and Future Trajectory



Inequalities



DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

INDICATOR SPECIFICATION

Priority 3: Good Health and Wellbeing in Older Age

Indicator: Feel Supported to Manage Own Condition

Period: 2015-16 Q1-Q2

Description	Weighted percentage of people feeling supported to manage their condition.
Source	NHS GP Patient Survey
Update Frequency	Two times a year, next update due July 2016
Outcomes Framework	NHS Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.1
Detailed Specification	Numerator: For people who answer yes to the Question 30 “Do you have a longstanding health condition”, the numerator is the total number of ‘Yes, definitely’ or ‘Yes, to some extent’ answers to GPPS Question 32: In the last 6 months, have you had enough support from local services or organisations to help you manage your long-term condition(s)? Please think about all services and organisations, not just health services • Yes, definitely • Yes, to some extent • No • I have not needed such support • Don’t know/can’t say. Responses weighted according to the following 0-100 scale: “No” = 0 “Yes, to some extent” = 50 “Yes, definitely” = 100.
Chart Notes South West	Compares Former Primary Care Trusts in the South West Region. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Local Authority	Compares Local Authority Districts in the Devon County Council area. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Comparator	Compares Devon to similar upper tier / unitary local authorities using the 15 closest comparator councils from the Institute of Public Finance (IPF) statistical neighbours. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes CCG/Locality	Displays rates for the two Clinical Commissioning Groups in the wider Devon area, their localities, and their sub-localities. This is based on GP practice attributions. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Trend	Compares Devon rate with South West region and England over time.
Chart Notes Inequalities	Compares areas within Devon based on local GP practice deprivation quintiles. Calculated using the 2010 Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation).

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

Priority 4: Strong and Supportive Communities

Indicator: Male Life Expectancy Gap

Period: 2012 to 2014

UPDATED INDICATOR

RAG Rating

G	Green
	Amber
	Red

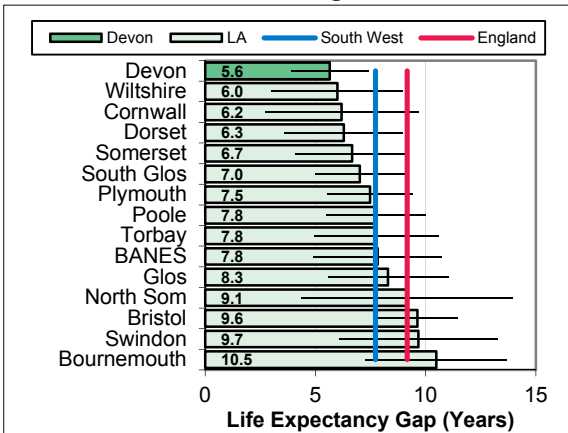
Overview

The Slope Index of Inequality compares life expectancy in the most deprived and least deprived communities within an area's population, revealing the gap in life expectancy in years. For males in Devon the gap is 5.6 years which is significantly lower than the gaps for the South West (7.7), and England (9.2).

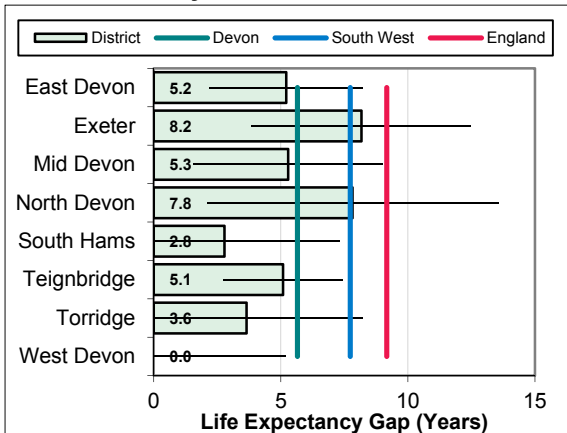
Equalities

As the slope index of inequality compare the most and least deprived communities within an area's population, the smaller gap seen is partly a product of less severe social inequalities compared to other areas. The gap is more notable at the extremes with a 15 year gap in life expectancy at an electoral ward level. The life expectancy gap is much larger for males than females.

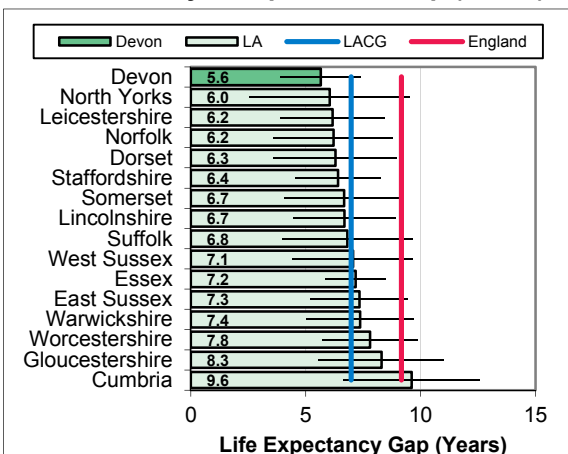
South West Benchmarking



Local Authority District



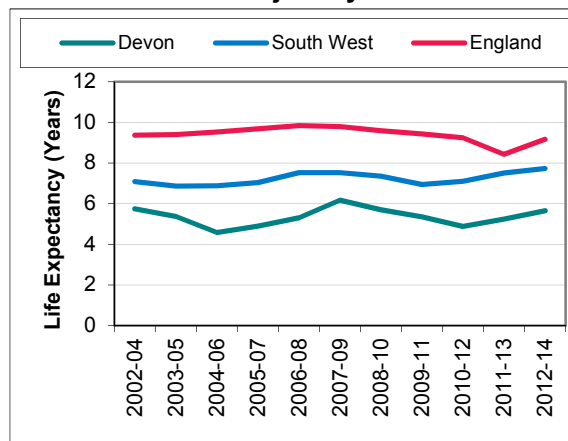
Local Authority Comparator Group (LACG)



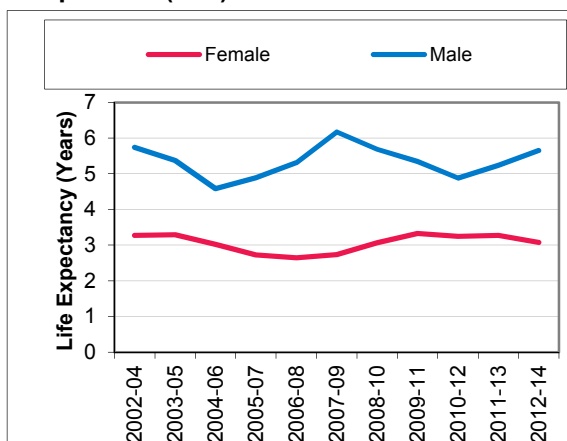
CCG and Locality Comparison

NOT CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
AT A LOCAL LEVEL

Trend and Future Trajectory



Inequalities (Sex)



DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

INDICATOR SPECIFICATION

Priority 4: Strong and Supportive Communities

Indicator: Male Life Expectancy Gap

Period: 2012 to 2014

Description	Estimated gap in male life expectancy in years between the most and least deprived communities in a given area
Source	Slope Index of Inequality, Association of Public Health Observatories, London and East Midlands Public Health Observatories (now Public Health England), CCG figures derived by Devon Public Health Intelligence Team
Update Frequency	Annually, typically around 12 months in arrears
Outcomes Framework	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Overarching Indicator 0.2 (indicator altered to cover three year period)
Detailed Specification	Local authority populations divided into 10 local deciles using Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 at a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. Life expectancy calculated for each local decile using Office for National Statistics annual mortality extracts and mid-year population estimates. Regression analysis performed across 10 local deciles to produce estimated gap in life expectancy in years within area.
Chart Notes South West	Compares Upper Tier / Unitary Local Authorities in the South West Region. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes Local Authority	No longer available at local authority district level.
Chart Notes Comparator	Compares Devon to similar upper tier / unitary local authorities using the 15 closest comparator councils from the Institute of Public Finance (IPF) statistical neighbours. Error bar is 95% confidence interval.
Chart Notes CCG/Locality	Not available at CCG or locality level.
Chart Notes Trend	Compares Devon rate with South West region and England over time.
Chart Notes Inequalities	Shows overall average life expectancy for the most deprived 10% of the population and least deprived 10% of the population and other groups over time.

DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

Priority 4: Strong and Supportive Communities

Indicator: Female Life Expectancy Gap

Period: 2012 to 2014

UPDATED INDICATOR

RAG Rating

G	Green
	Amber
	Red

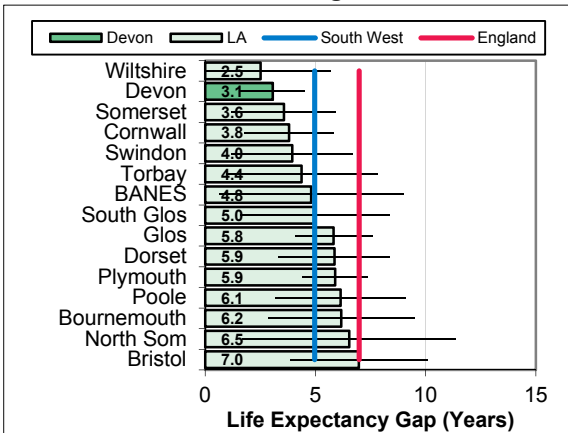
Overview

The Slope Index of Inequality compares life expectancy in the most deprived and least deprived communities within an area's population, revealing the gap in life expectancy in years. For females in Devon the gap is 3.1 years which is significantly lower than the gaps for the South West (5.0), the local authority comparator group (5.4), and England (7.0).

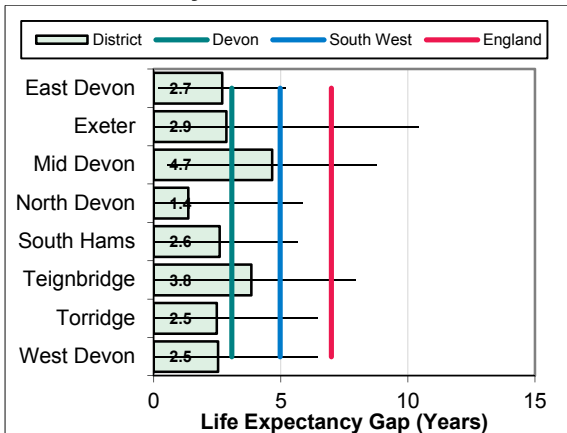
Equalities

As the slope index of inequality compare the most and least deprived communities within an area's population, the smaller gap seen is partly a product of less severe social inequalities compared to other areas. The gap is more notable at the extremes with a 15 year gap in life expectancy at an electoral ward level. The life expectancy gap is much larger for males than females.

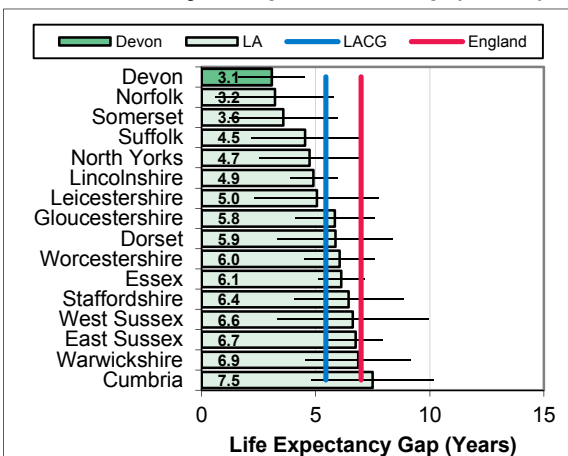
South West Benchmarking



Local Authority District



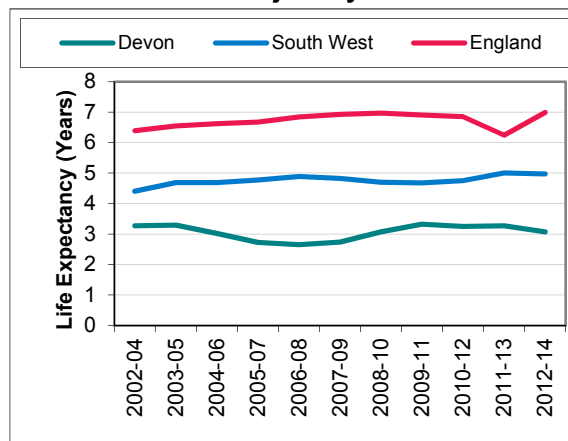
Local Authority Comparator Group (LACG)



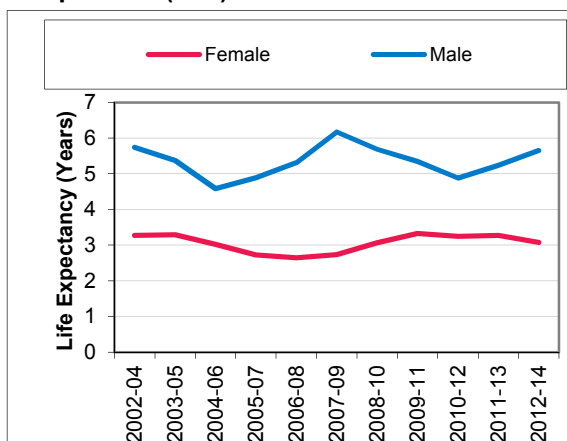
CCG and Locality Comparison

NOT CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
AT A LOCAL LEVEL

Trend and Future Trajectory



Inequalities (Sex)



DEVON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES REPORT

INDICATOR SPECIFICATION

Priority 4: Strong and Supportive Communities

Indicator: Female Life Expectancy Gap

Period: 2012 to 2014

Description	Estimated gap in female life expectancy in years between the most and least deprived communities in a given area
Source	Slope Index of Inequality, Association of Public Health Observatories, London and East Midlands Public Health Observatories (now Public Health England), CCG figures derived by Devon Public Health Intelligence Team
Update Frequency	Annually, typically around 12 months in arrears
Outcomes Framework	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Overarching Indicator 0.2 (indicator altered to cover three year period)
Detailed Specification	Local authority populations divided into 10 local deciles using Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 at a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. Life expectancy calculated for each local decile using Office for National Statistics annual mortality extracts and mid-year population estimates. Regression analysis performed across 10 local deciles to produce estimated gap in life expectancy in years within area.
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