

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

TITLE:	DIFFERENCES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY BETWEEN COMMUNITIES
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SUBTITLE:	0.2iii SII in LE at birth within NEL based on local deprivation deciles of LSOAs 0.2iv Gap in LE at birth between NEL and England as a whole
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Domain:	Overarching
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Frequency of Availability:	Annual
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Time Period Of Data Analysis:	0.2 iii and iv comparator 2011-13 0.2iii trend 2002-04 to 2011-13, 0.2iv trend 2000-02 to 2011-13
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AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

TYPE	AVAILABLE
National, Regional or Peer Group	Yes
Electoral Ward	No
Neighbourhood	No
Socioeconomic Differences	No
Targets, Trends & Projections	Yes

KEY POINTS

-ve	For the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the highest male SII (12.7 years) in life expectancy at birth, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber
-ve	For the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the joint highest female SII (9.3 years) in life expectancy at birth, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber.
-ve	For the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the fourth highest negative difference (-1.5 years) in male life expectancy at birth compared to the England average, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber.
-ve	For the period 2011-13 North East Lincolnshire had the joint fifth highest negative difference (-1.4 years) in female life expectancy at birth compared to the England average, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber.
-ve	Whilst male life expectancy at birth itself has increased, the gap between North East Lincolnshire and the England average has remained.
-ve	Whilst female life expectancy at birth itself has increased, the gap between North East Lincolnshire and the England average is widening.

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DESCRIPTION

Sub indicator 0.2iii utilises the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in life expectancy at birth, which represents the range in life expectancy across the whole population of the local authority (LA), from most to least deprived. An SII of 10 years, for example, indicates that life expectancy for the best-off in the LA is 10 years higher than for the worst-off in the same LA. The higher the value of the SII, the greater the inequality within the area. Figures are calculated by grouping lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) within the LA into deciles based on their Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 score. Deciles each contain approximately a tenth of the LSOAs in the LA. The life expectancy for each decile is then calculated. A statistical analysis of the relationship between these decile life expectancies and deprivation provides the SII which is a single summary measure of social inequality in life expectancy across the local authority.

Sub indicator 0.2iv provides context for the indicator of inequality in life expectancy within the LA (0.2iii), by giving the difference between life expectancy at birth in a whole LA area and the England value for life expectancy at birth. This provides an indication of overall life expectancy in the LA relative to the level for England, highlighting health inequalities between whole LA areas and England, and the need for areas with comparatively low average life expectancy to focus on their gap with England as well as any inequalities within the LA.

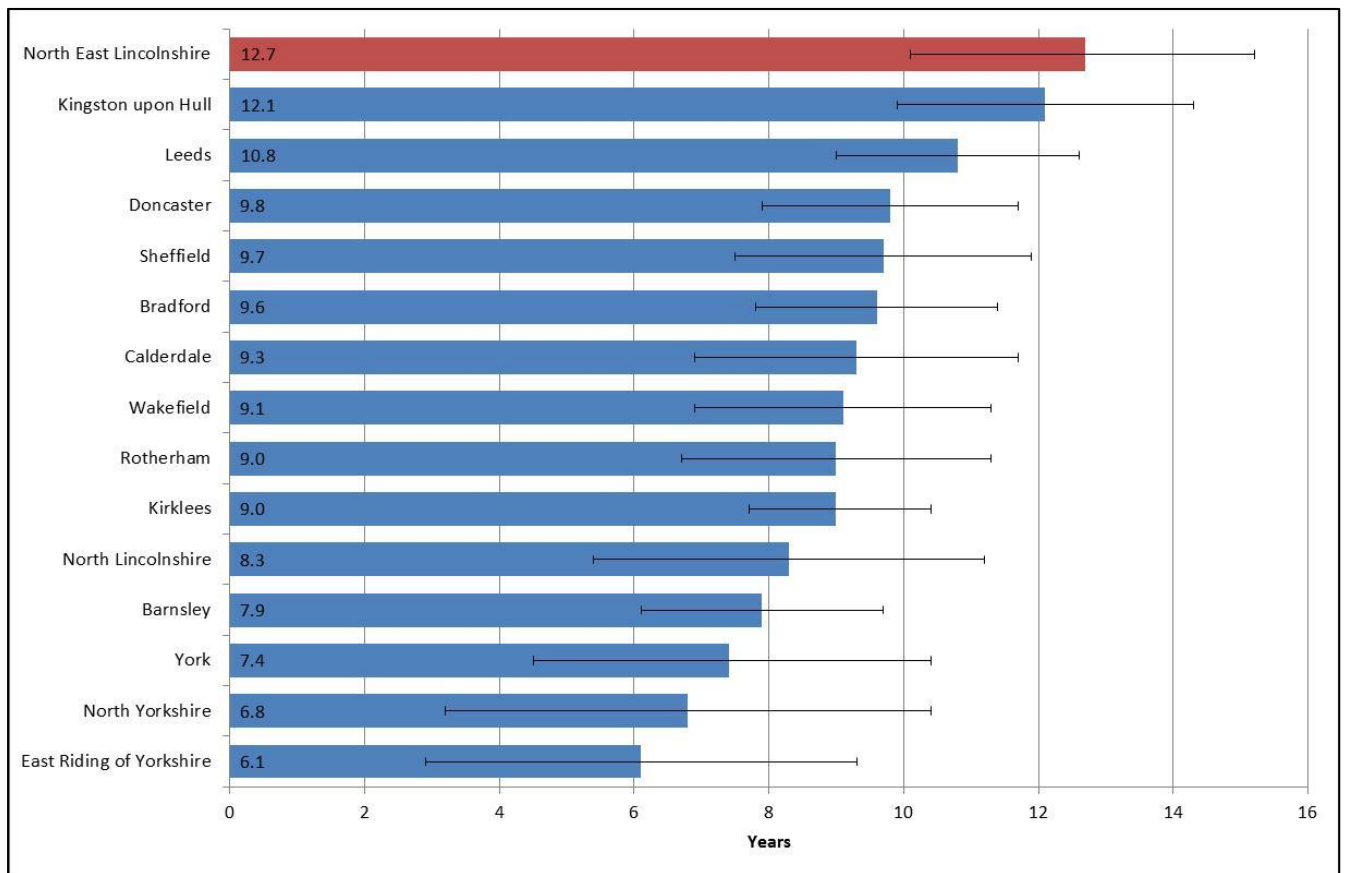
(Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, Department of Health, 2012).

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NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

Figures presented in Figure 1 show that for the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the highest male SII in life expectancy at birth, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. Within the Yorkshire and the Humber, SII in life expectancy ranged from 6.1 years (East Riding of Yorkshire) to 12.7 years (North East Lincolnshire). Inequalities in male life expectancy within LAs between the best-off and the worst-off are therefore widest in North East Lincolnshire at 12.7 years.

Figure 1 SII in life expectancy at birth, for the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, males, 2011-13

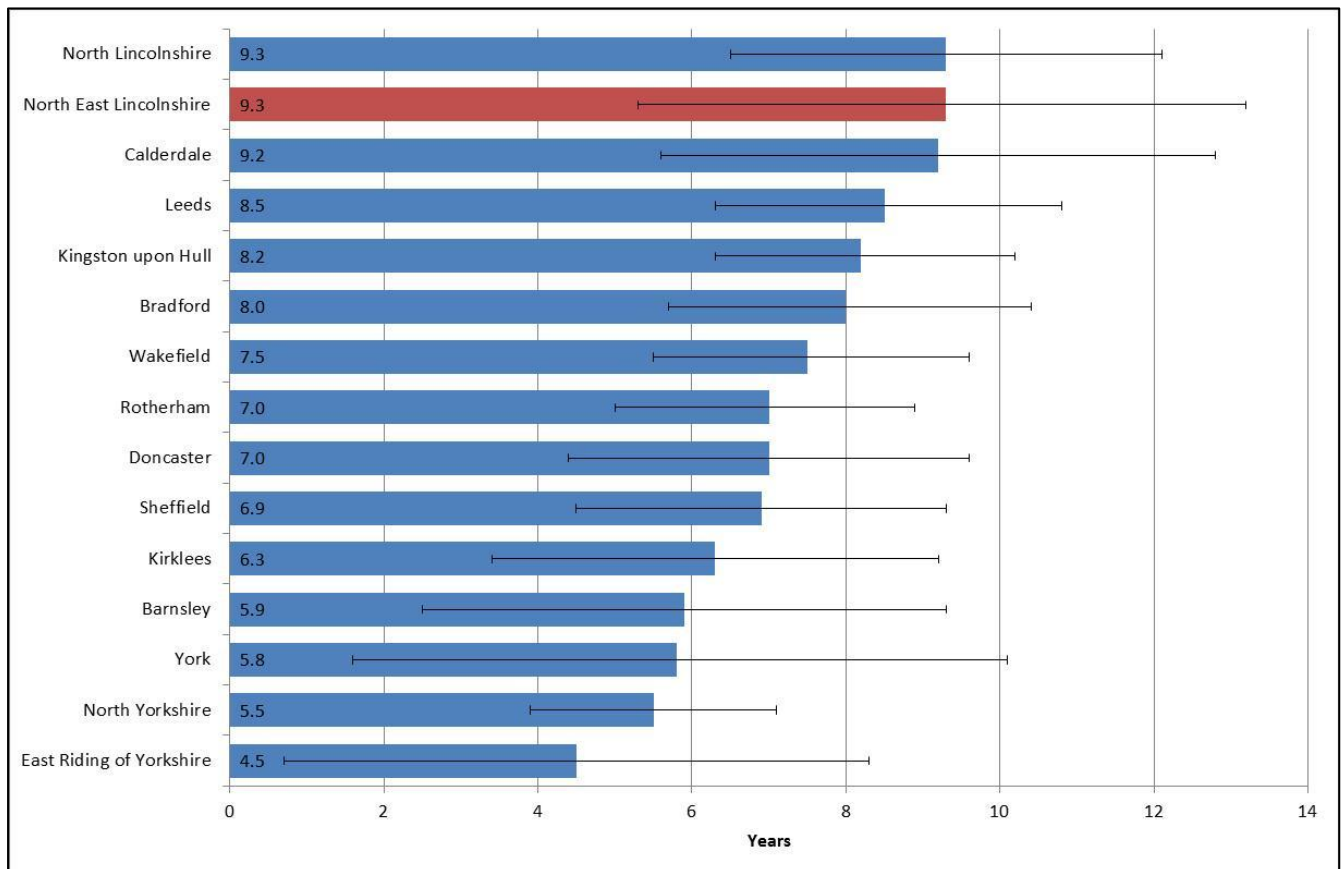


Source: Public Health England

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Figures presented in Figure 2 show that for the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the joint highest female SII in life expectancy at birth, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. Within the Yorkshire and the Humber, SII in life expectancy ranged from 4.5 years (East Riding of Yorkshire) to 12.7 years (North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire). Inequalities in female life expectancy within LAs between the best-off and the worst-off are therefore joint widest in North East Lincolnshire at 9.3 years.

Figure 2 SII in life expectancy at birth, for the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, females, 2011-13

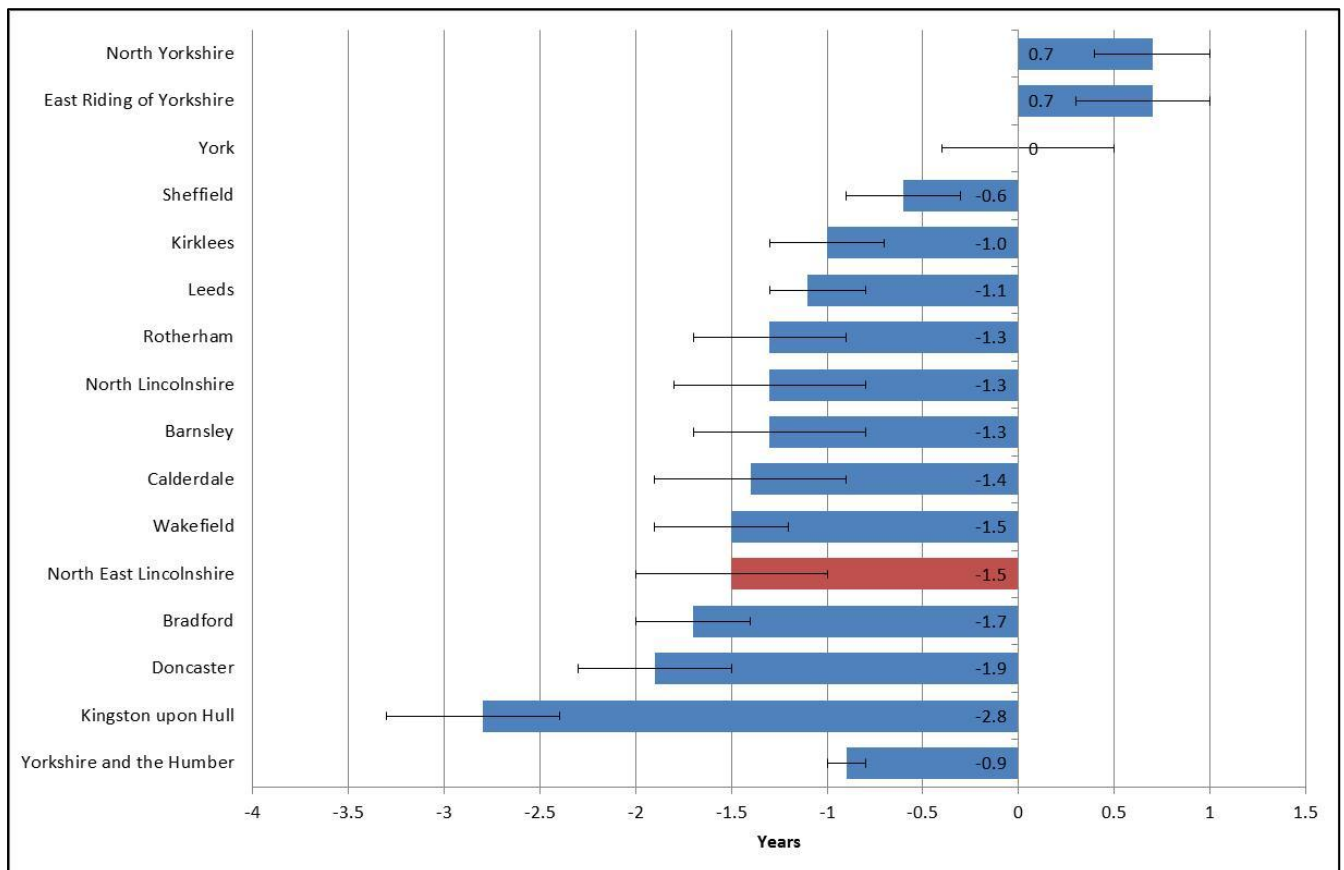


Source: Public Health England

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Figures presented in Figure 3 show that for the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the fourth highest negative difference in male life expectancy at birth compared to the England average, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire male life expectancy at birth (77.9 years) was 1.5 years lower than the England (79.4 years) life expectancy average. Two LAs in the Yorkshire and the Humber achieved a positive difference between the LA and the England average i.e. a higher LA life expectancy at birth than the England average.

Figure 3 Difference between LA life expectancy at birth and the England life expectancy average, local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, males, 2011-13

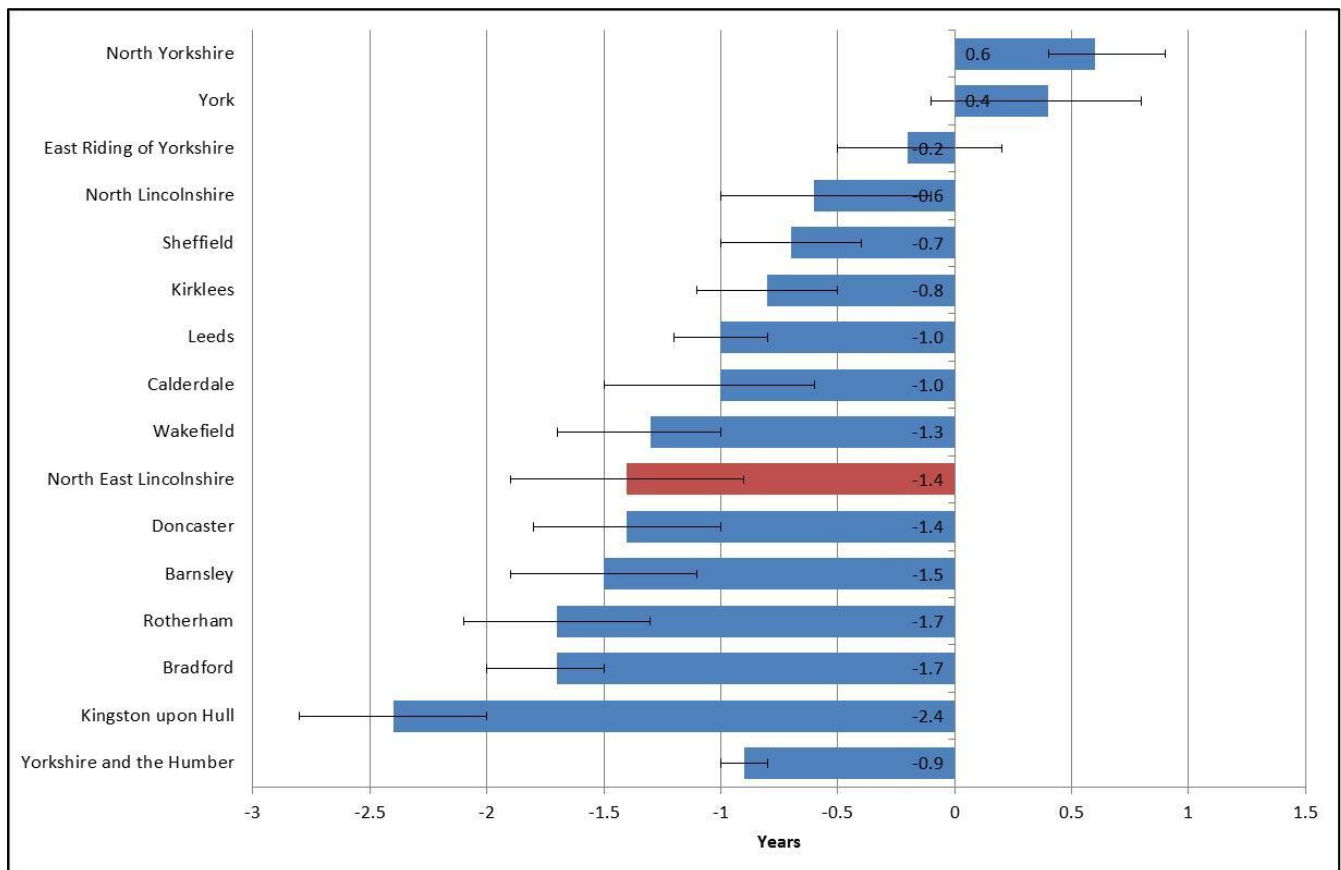


Source: Public Health England

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Figures presented in Figure 4 show that for the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the joint fifth highest negative difference in female life expectancy at birth compared to the England average, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire female life expectancy at birth (81.7 years) was 1.4 years lower than the England (83.1 years) life expectancy average. Two LAs in the Yorkshire and the Humber achieved a positive difference between the LA and the England average i.e. a higher LA life expectancy at birth than the England average.

Figure 4 Difference between LA life expectancy at birth and the England life expectancy average, local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, females, 2011-13



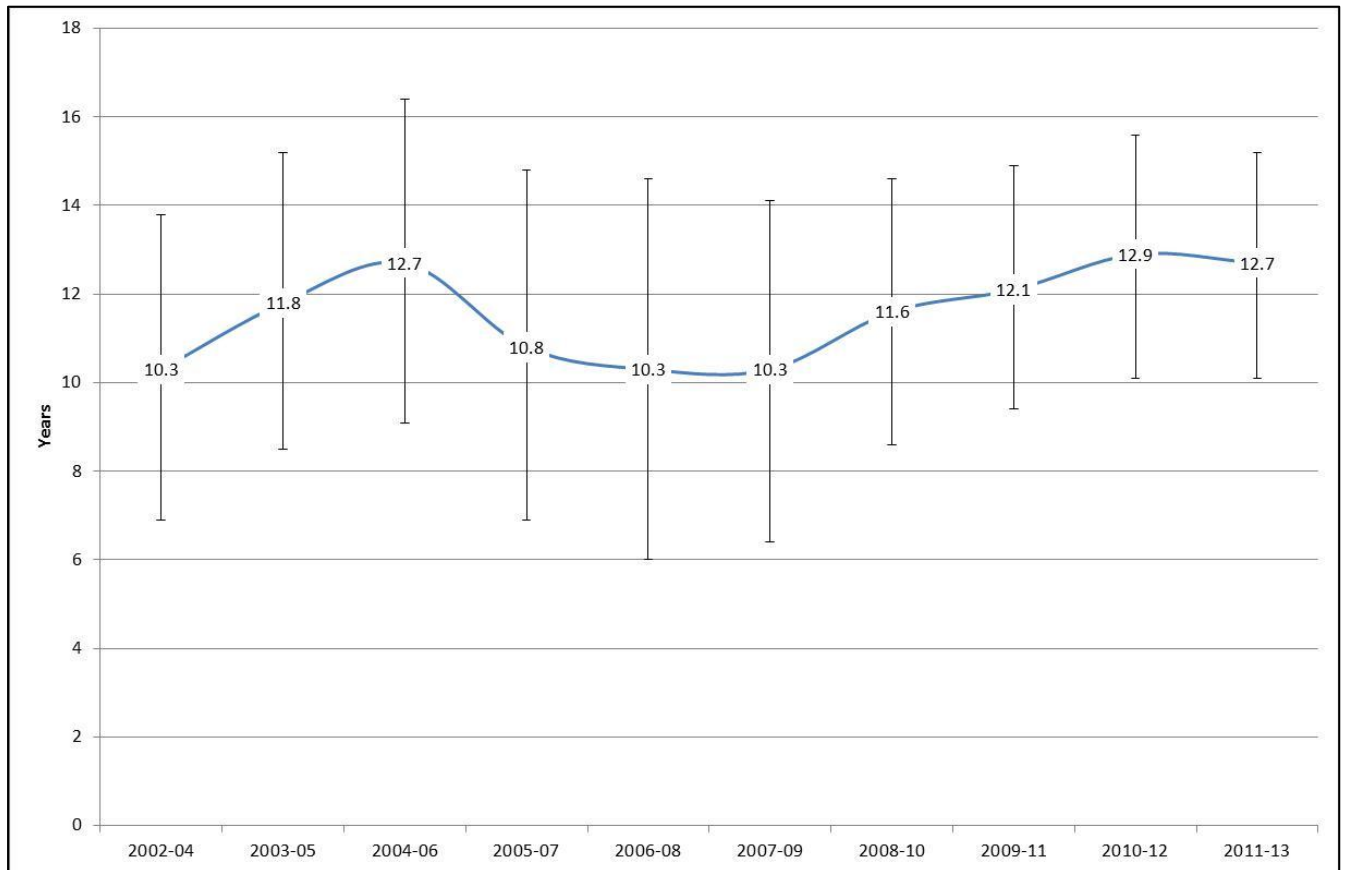
Source: Public Health England

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TRENDS, TARGETS & PROJECTIONS

Figures presented in Figure 5 show that the North East Lincolnshire SII in male life expectancy at birth has fluctuated between 10.3 and 12.9 years since 2002-04. There has therefore been consistent inequality of over 10 years in male life expectancy between the best-off and the worst-off within North East Lincolnshire.

Figure 5 Trend for SII in life expectancy at birth, North East Lincolnshire UA, males, 2002-04 to 2011-13

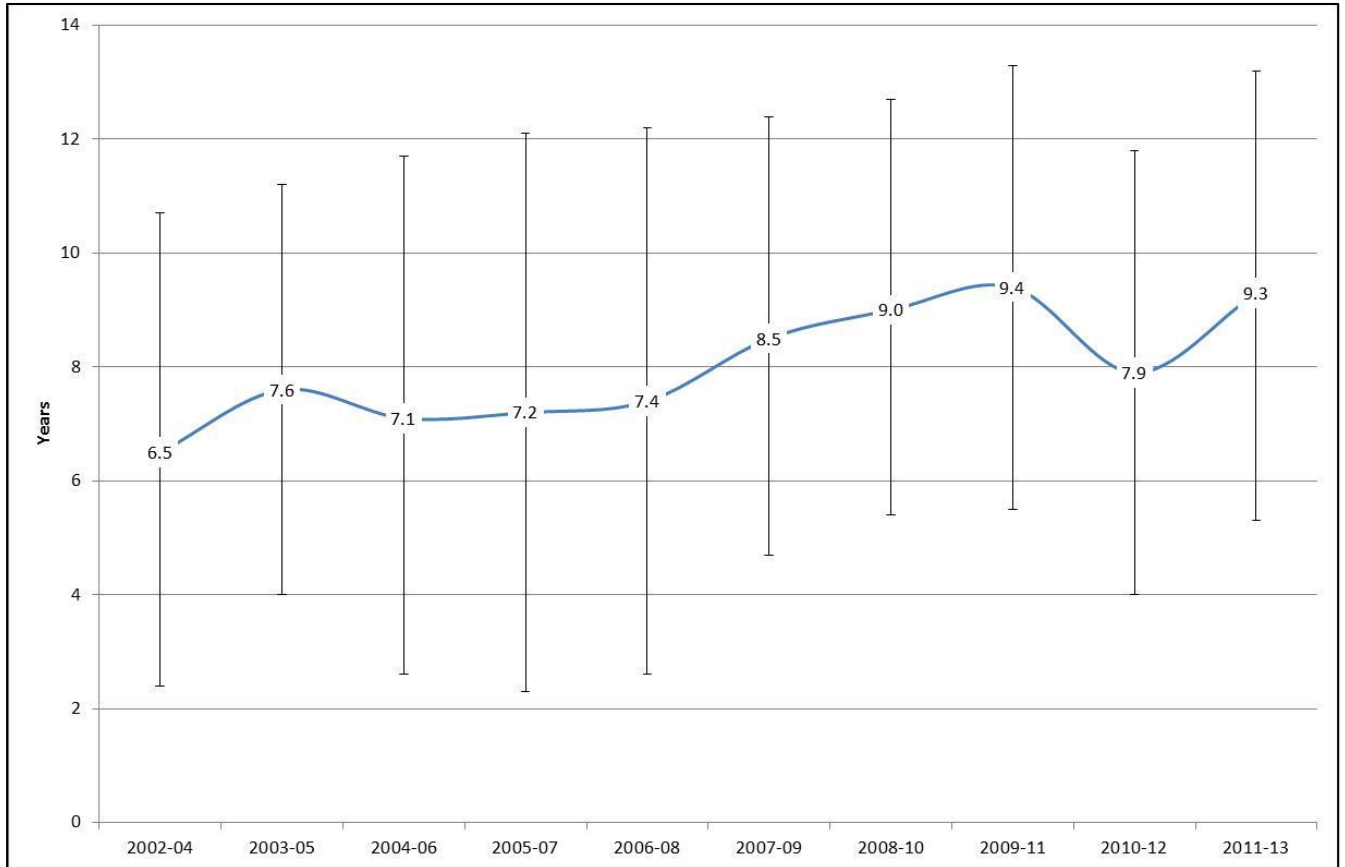


Source: Public Health England

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Figures presented in Figure 6 show that the North East Lincolnshire SII in female life expectancy at birth has fluctuated between 6.5 and 9.4 years since 2002-04. Overall there is a general trend of gradual increasing inequality in female life expectancy between the best-off and the worst-off within North East Lincolnshire.

Figure 6 Trend for SII in life expectancy at birth, North East Lincolnshire UA, females, 2002-04 to 2011-13

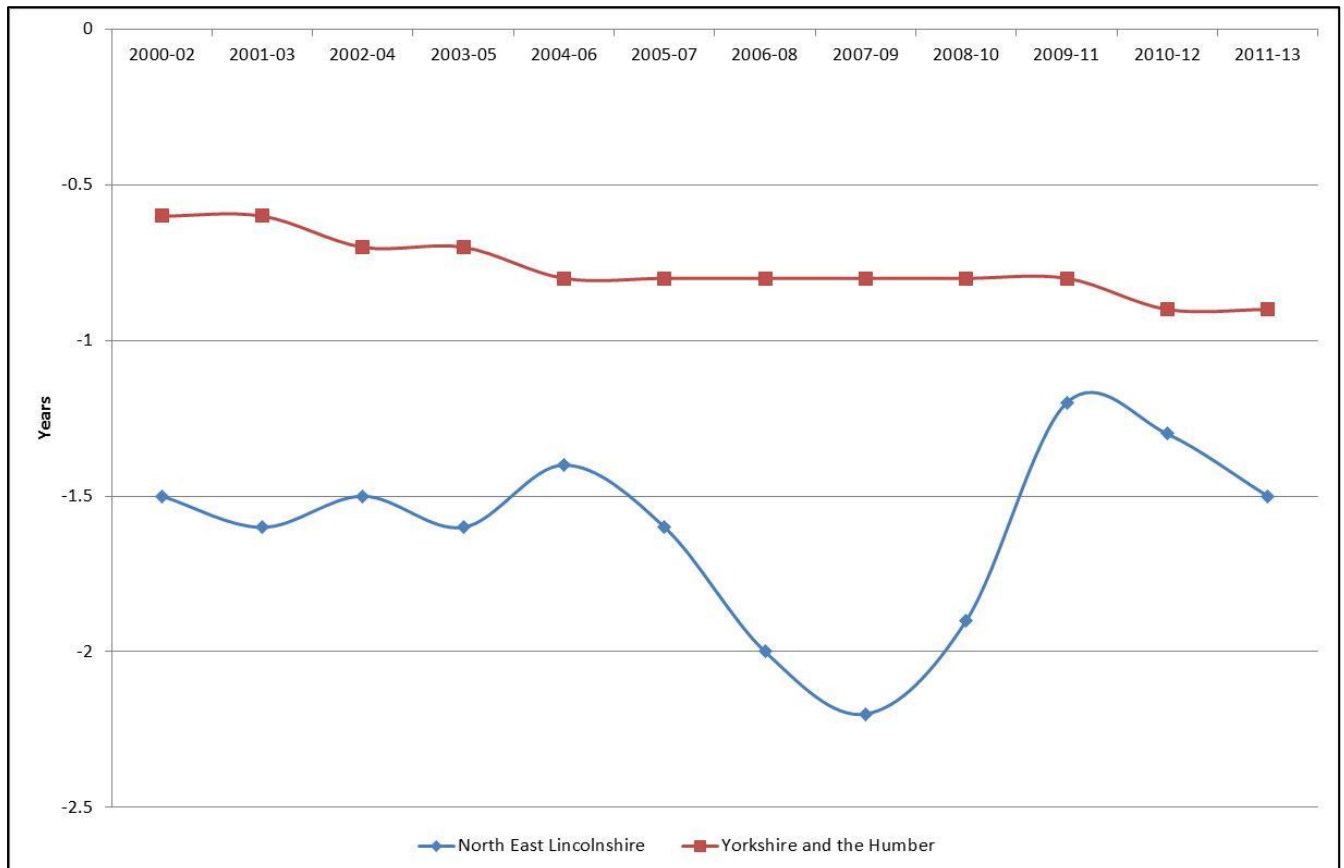


Source: Public Health England

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Figures presented in Figure 7 show that North East Lincolnshire has always had a negative difference in male life expectancy at birth compared to the England average since 2000-02 i.e. a lower life expectancy. The difference between the North East Lincolnshire male life expectancy at birth and the England life expectancy average, has fluctuated between -1.2 and -2.2 years since 2000-02, however the gap in 2011-13 is the same as the gap in 2000-02 (-1.5 years), therefore whilst life expectancy itself has increased, the gap between North East Lincolnshire and the England average has remained.

Figure 7 Trend for the difference between life expectancy at birth and the England life expectancy average, North East Lincolnshire UA and the Yorkshire and the Humber, males, 2000-2002 to 2011-13

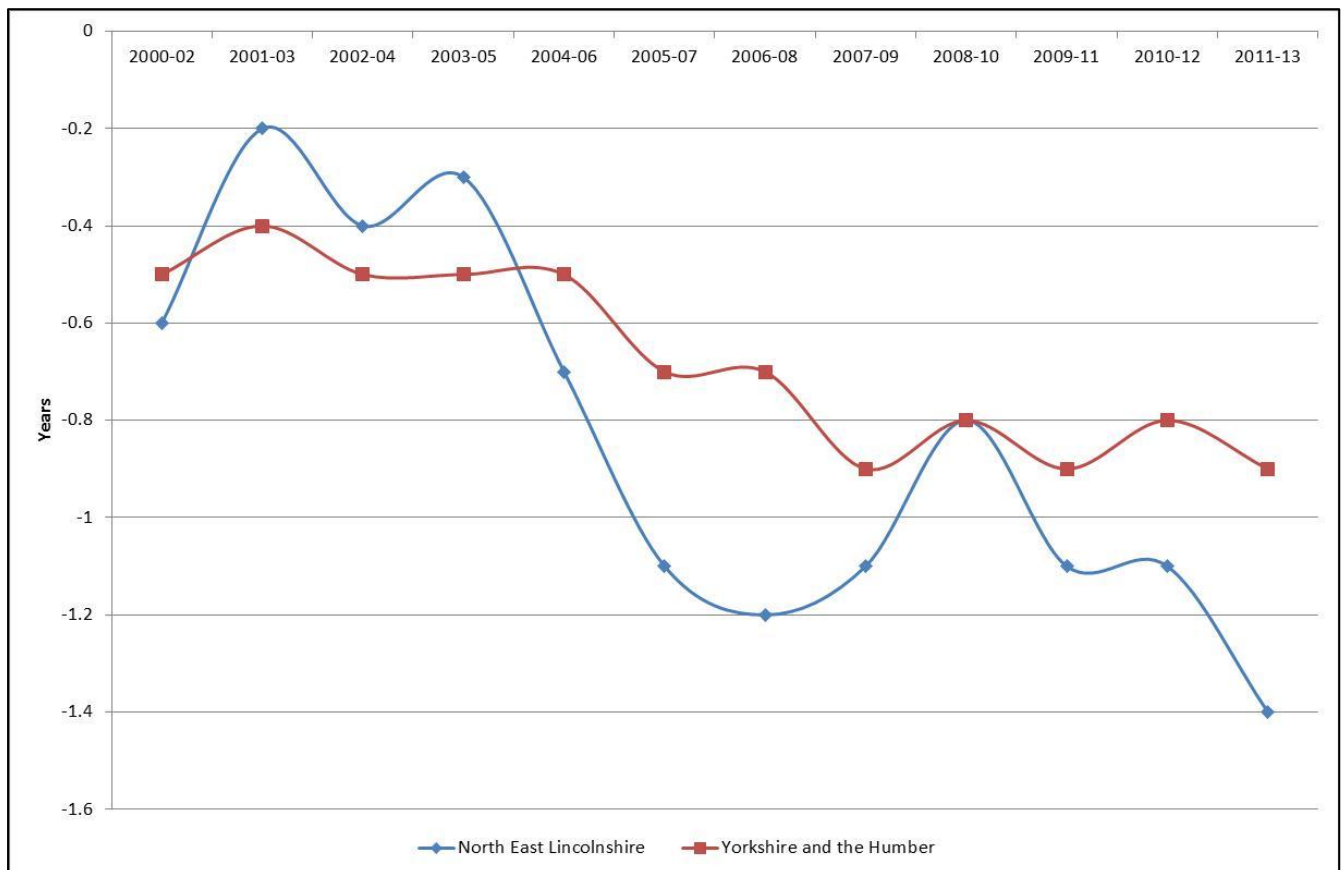


Source: Public Health England

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Figures presented in Figure 8 show that North East Lincolnshire has always had a negative difference in female life expectancy at birth compared to the England average since 2000-02 i.e. a lower life expectancy. The difference between the North East Lincolnshire female life expectancy at birth and the England life expectancy average, has fluctuated between -0.2 and -1.4 years since 2000-02, however the gap in 2011-13 is the widest it has been during the time period, therefore whilst female life expectancy itself has increased, the gap between North East Lincolnshire and the England average is widening.

Figure 8 Trend for the difference between life expectancy at birth and the England life expectancy average, North East Lincolnshire UA and the Yorkshire and the Humber, females, 2000-2002 to 2011-13



Source: Public Health England

Public Data Sources:	http://www.phoutcomes.info/
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