



Health Inequalities

Sub-regional Report 2017

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IAD is responsible for compiling, processing, analysing, interpreting and disseminating a wide range of statistics covering health and social care.

The statisticians within IAD are out-posted from the Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA) and our statistics are produced in accordance with the principles and protocols set out in the UK Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

About Public Health Information and Research Branch






















The role of Public Health Information and Research Branch (PHIRB) is to support the public health survey function and to provide support on public health issues within the Department. The head of the branch is the Principal Statistician, Mr. Bill Stewart.

In support of the public health survey function, PHIRB is involved in the commissioning, managing and publishing of results from departmental funded surveys, such as the Health Survey Northern Ireland, All Ireland Drug Prevalence Survey, Young Persons Behaviour & Attitudes Survey, and the Adult Drinking Patterns Survey.

PHIRB provides support to a range of key DoH NI strategies including Making Life Better, a 10 year cross-departmental public health strategic framework as well as a range of other departmental strategies such as those dealing with suicide, sexual health, breastfeeding, tobacco control and obesity prevention. It also has a key role in supporting the Alcohol and Drug New Strategic Direction 2011-2016, by maintaining and developing key departmental databases such as, the Drug Misuse Database, Impact Measurement Tool and the Census of Drug & Alcohol Treatment Services, which are all used to monitor drug misuse and treatments across Northern Ireland.

The branch also houses the NI Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System which covers a range of different health inequality/equality based projects conducted for both the region as well as for more localised area levels.

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Introduction

This biennial publication^[1] is one of a series of reports produced as part of the NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System (HSCIMS), and is a follow up to the Health Inequalities Regional Report 2016 which presented analysis of health inequality gaps between the most and least deprived areas of NI. This report presents a comprehensive analysis of health inequality gaps within sub-regions of NI across a range of indicators, specifically the five HSC Trust areas and the eleven Local Government District (LGD) areas. In addition to an analysis of gaps between the Trust/LGD and its most deprived areas, an assessment of the gap between the Trust/LGD and NI is also presented as contextual information. The report is also accompanied by downloadable data tables^[2] which contain all figures.

Key Findings

- Health outcomes are generally worse in the most deprived areas within each Trust/LGD when compared with those seen in the Trust/LGD as a whole. Large differences (health inequality gaps) continue to exist for a number of different health measures.
- Male life expectancy increased across the period in all Trust areas and Local Government Districts (LGDs), with the exception of Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD, where it remained similar.
- Female life expectancy also increased across the period in all Trust areas and in approximately half of the LGDs, while remaining broadly constant in the remainder.
- As seen regionally, deprivation related inequality was most evident in indicators relating to alcohol and drug use, suicide/self-harm and teenage births.
- Deprivation gaps relating to alcohol related admissions were among the most notable in all LGDs, ranging from 46% to 118% higher in deprived areas than across the sub-region.
- Similarly, drug admission rate inequality gaps were among the five largest gaps for the majority of sub-regions, with the exception of the South Eastern Trust and Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD, where the gaps were still relatively wide.
- Alcohol related admission and deaths rates both showed narrowing inequality gaps in around half of the sub-regions analysed, but in many instances these gaps remained large.
- The inequality gaps for, either self-harm admissions and/or suicide were among the largest inequality gaps in every LGD area.
- The teenage birth rate for the most deprived areas within each of the Trusts was at least twice that in the overall Trust itself.

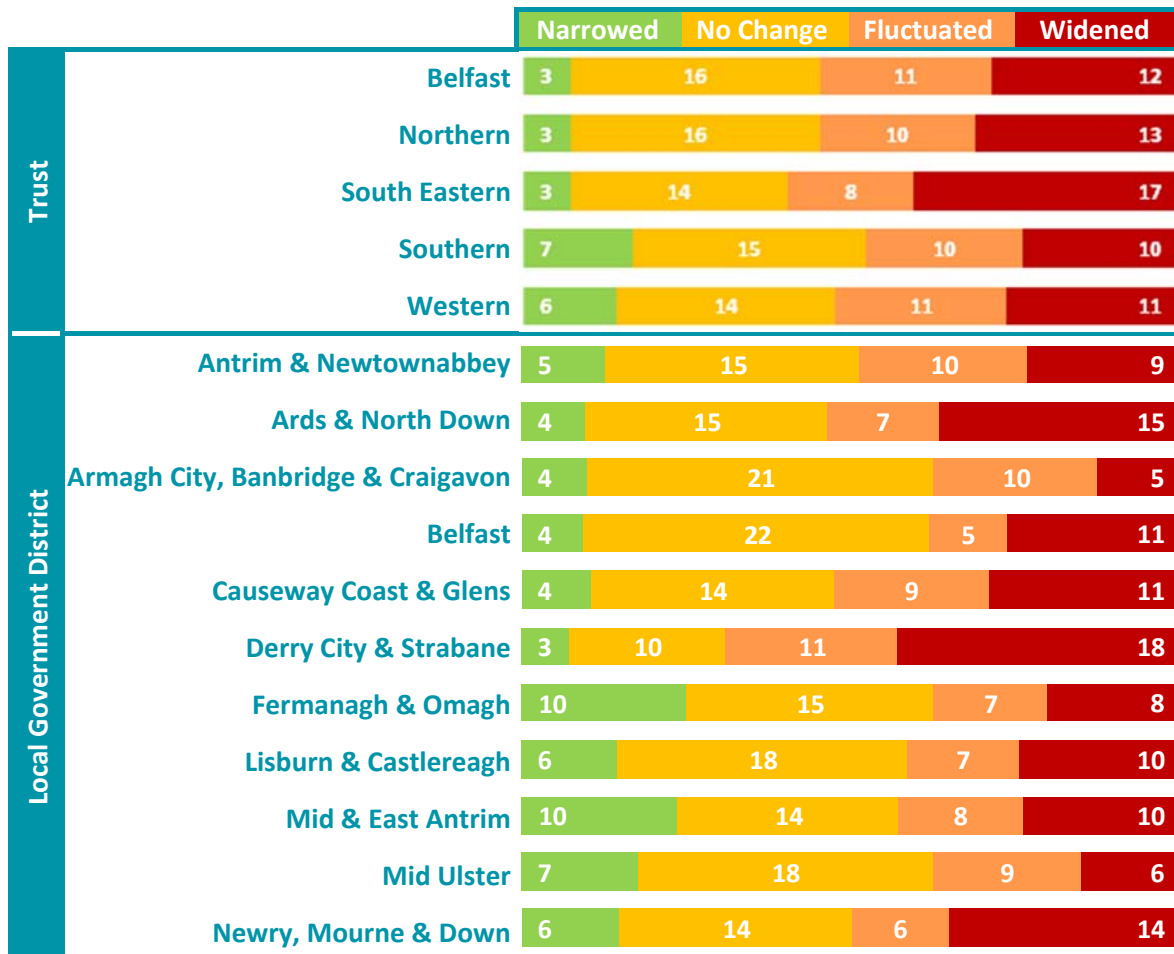
^[1] Previously named 'Health Inequalities, NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System – Sub-Regional'

^[2] www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/ni-health-and-social-care-inequalities-monitoring-system-hscims-regional-2016

Changes in Deprivation Related Inequality Gaps

Over the period analysed, a larger number of indicators for each HSC Trust, saw widening inequality gaps than those where gaps had narrowed. This was also true for the majority of LGDs with the exception of Fermanagh and Omagh, Mid Ulster and Mid and East Antrim.

For each area analysed, the chart below shows the number of indicators for which a narrowing or widening inequality gap was observed across the period.



Widest Deprivation Inequality Gaps in Each Area

The table below indicates the five widest deprivation related inequality gaps in each Health & Social Care Trust and in each LGD.

		Largest Deprivation Gap → 5 th Largest Deprivation Gap							
Drug related admissions were among the five largest gaps for 4 Trusts	Health & Social Care Trusts (Trusts)	Belfast	SDR Alcohol (118%)	SAR Alcohol (117%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (106%)	SDR Drugs (94%)	SAR Drugs (93%)		
		Northern	SDR Drugs (107%)	SAR Self-Harm (100%)	SAR Drugs (97%)	SAR Alcohol (96%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (83%)		
		South Eastern	SDR Drugs (125%)	SAR Alcohol (105%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (96%)	SDR Alcohol (91%)	SAR Self-Harm (90%)		
		Southern	SDR Alcohol (95%)	SAR Drugs (85%)	SAR Self-Harm (83%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (79%)	Suicide Rate (78%)		
		Western	SDR Alcohol (144%)	SAR Alcohol (129%)	SDR Drugs (120%)	SAR Drugs (107%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (104%)		
Teenage Birth Rates were among the five largest gaps for All Trusts	Local Government Districts (LGDs)	Antrim & Newtownabbey	SAR Self-Harm (118%)	SAR Alcohol (106%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (99%)	SAR Drugs (95%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (74%)		
		Ards & North Down	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (107%)	SAR Alcohol (107%)	SDR Respiratory (100%)	SAR Self-Harm (85%)	SAR Drugs (81%)		
		Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	SAR Self-Harm (102%)	SDR Alcohol (99%)	SAR Drugs (98%)	SAR Alcohol (97%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (91%)		
		Belfast	SDR Alcohol (107%)	SAR Alcohol (96%)	Teenage Birth Rate (96%)	SAR Self-Harm (83%)	SAR Drugs (83%)		
		Causeway Coast & Glens	SAR Alcohol (102%)	Teenage Birth Rate (100%)	SAR Drugs (90%)	SAR Self-Harm (86%)	Suicide Rate (62%)		
		Derry City & Strabane	SDR Alcohol (123%)	SAR Alcohol (116%)	SDR Respiratory (95%)	SAR Drugs (94%)	SAR Self-Harm (89%)		
		Fermanagh & Omagh	SDR Alcohol (101%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (72%)	SAR Drugs (67%)	SAR Alcohol (67%)	SAR Self-Harm (59%)		
		Lisburn & Castlereagh	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (133%)	SDR Drugs (113%)	SAR Alcohol (95%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (92%)	Suicide Rate (84%)		
		Mid & East Antrim	SAR Self-Harm (129%)	SAR Alcohol (118%)	SAR Drugs (109%)	SDR Respiratory (104%)	SDR Alcohol (100%)		
		Mid Ulster	Suicide Rate (69%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (53%)	SAR Self-Harm (51%)	SAR Alcohol (46%)	SAR Drugs (45%)		
Alcohol Related Deaths was the largest gap for 3 Trusts and 4 LGDs	Local Government Districts (LGDs)	Newry, Mourne & Craigavon	SDR Alcohol (85%)	SAR Drugs (81%)	SAR Self-Harm (76%)	Teenage Birth Rate (U20) (66%)	SAR Alcohol (56%)		
		Largest Deprivation Gap → 5 th Largest Deprivation Gap							
		Alcohol related admissions were among the five largest gaps for Four Trusts¹	Health & Social Care Trusts (Trusts)	Belfast	SDR Alcohol (118%)	SAR Alcohol (117%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (106%)	SDR Drugs (94%)	SAR Drugs (93%)
				Northern	SDR Drugs (107%)	SAR Self-Harm (100%)	SAR Drugs (97%)	SAR Alcohol (96%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (83%)
				South Eastern	SDR Drugs (125%)	SAR Alcohol (105%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (96%)	SDR Alcohol (91%)	SAR Self-Harm (90%)
				Southern	SDR Alcohol (95%)	SAR Drugs (85%)	SAR Self-Harm (83%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (79%)	Suicide Rate (78%)
				Western	SDR Alcohol (144%)	SAR Alcohol (129%)	SDR Drugs (120%)	SAR Drugs (107%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (104%)
		Admissions for Self-Harm were among the five largest gaps for 10 LGDs & 3 Trusts	Local Government Districts (LGDs)	Antrim & Newtownabbey	SAR Self-Harm (118%)	SAR Alcohol (106%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (99%)	SAR Drugs (95%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (74%)
				Ards & North Down	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (107%)	SAR Alcohol (107%)	SDR Respiratory (100%)	SAR Self-Harm (85%)	SAR Drugs (81%)
				Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	SAR Self-Harm (102%)	SDR Alcohol (99%)	SAR Drugs (98%)	SAR Alcohol (97%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (91%)
Belfast	SDR Alcohol (107%)			SAR Alcohol (96%)	Teenage Birth Rate (96%)	SAR Self-Harm (83%)	SAR Drugs (83%)		
Causeway Coast & Glens	SAR Alcohol (102%)			Teenage Birth Rate (100%)	SAR Drugs (90%)	SAR Self-Harm (86%)	Suicide Rate (62%)		
Alcohol related admissions were among the five largest gaps for all LGDs	Local Government Districts (LGDs)	Derry City & Strabane	SDR Alcohol (123%)	SAR Alcohol (116%)	SDR Respiratory (95%)	SAR Drugs (94%)	SAR Self-Harm (89%)		
		Fermanagh & Omagh	SDR Alcohol (101%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (72%)	SAR Drugs (67%)	SAR Alcohol (67%)	SAR Self-Harm (59%)		
		Lisburn & Castlereagh	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (133%)	SDR Drugs (113%)	SAR Alcohol (95%)	Smoking During Pregnancy (92%)	Suicide Rate (84%)		
		Mid & East Antrim	SAR Self-Harm (129%)	SAR Alcohol (118%)	SAR Drugs (109%)	SDR Respiratory (104%)	SDR Alcohol (100%)		
		Mid Ulster	Suicide Rate (69%)	Teenage Birth Rate – U20 (53%)	SAR Self-Harm (51%)	SAR Alcohol (46%)	SAR Drugs (45%)		
Alcohol related mortality was among the five largest gaps for 7 LGDs	Local Government Districts (LGDs)	Newry, Mourne & Craigavon	SDR Alcohol (85%)	SAR Drugs (81%)	SAR Self-Harm (76%)	Teenage Birth Rate (U20) (66%)	SAR Alcohol (56%)		

Other Routine Reports in the HSCIMS Series

Health Inequalities Regional Report – Previously named ‘Health Inequalities, NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System –Regional’ and analyses health inequality gaps between the most and least deprived areas of NI.

Life Expectancy Decomposition Report – Previously named ‘Health Inequalities, NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System – Life Expectancy Decomposition: Explaining the Variations’ and examines the causes that contribute to life expectancy gaps and changes over time.

Making life better: monitoring the wider social determinants of health & wellbeing - key indicators – monitoring report into the key indicators of the wider social determinants of health & wellbeing, contained in the Making Life Better, the public health strategic framework for NI¹.

Format of the Report

This report is split into separate sections for each HSCT/LGD area, with each section containing a summary of the key findings, followed by individual indicator analysis. For each indicator, two charts are displayed. The first chart shows trends in rates over time for NI, the HSCT or LGD under analysis and its 20% most deprived areas, while the second shows the trends for the inequality gaps between the HSCT or LGD and NI, as well as between the HSCT or LGD and its most deprived areas over the same period. Throughout the report each section is assigned a separate colour to show figures relating to that area, with a lighter tone representing the 20% most deprived areas and black representing the NI average.

In addition various symbols are provided that depict changes in the rates in NI, in the Trust or LGD, and in its most deprived areas. A separate set of symbols indicate changes in the inequality gaps (see below). An improvement or decline in rates is only indicated when either the change is statistically significant, or where there is a clear and consistent trend observed over the series. For a notable change in the inequality gap to have occurred, a statistically significant change in one or both areas must be observed. Alternatively, where no statistically significant change is apparent, a change in the gap will be noted if there is a clear and consistent trend in both the outcome and the gap over four or more years. Table 3 overleaf can be used as a reference to aid the reader in understanding how indicated changes in the inequality gap in this report have been determined².

Table 1: Symbol Key: Rate










Changes to indicator rate	
	Most Deprived Areas within Trust/LGD
	Trust/LGD Northern Ireland
	Improving Health Outcome
	No Change
	Declining Health Outcome

Table 2: Symbol Key: Gap

Changes in inequality gaps	
	Widening of the Gap
	Narrowing of the Gap
	Gap remains constant
	Gap fluctuates

It should be noted that inequality gaps for indicators can exist in either direction; however health outcomes generally tend to be worse in the most deprived areas than the area average. For the purposes of this report, a positive value for the gap means that the health outcomes experienced in the most deprived areas were worse than the average. Similarly, a positive value for the area-NI gap indicates that the health outcomes within the area are worse than the NI average.

¹ www.health-ni.gov.uk/topics/public-health-policy-and-advice/making-life-better-whole-system-strategic-framework-public

² It should be noted that any indicated changes are open to interpretation.

Table 3: Understanding changes in the inequality gap

Change in Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
Most Deprived Areas ³	Trust or LGD3	Symbol	
Widened	Small Improvement	Large Improvement	
	Decline	Improvement	
	Decline	No Change	
	Large Decline	Small Decline	
	No Change	Improvement	
Narrowed	Large Improvement	Small Improvement	
	Improvement	Decline	
	Improvement	No Change	
	Small Decline	Large Decline	
	No Change	Decline	
No Change	Improvement	Improvement	
	Decline	Decline	
	No Change	No Change	
	Small Decline (Red)/ Improvement/(Green)	No Change	
	No Change	Small Decline (Red)/ Improvement/(Green)	
Fluctuated	Fluctuated (Any combination of colour)	Fluctuated (Any combination of colour)	

Observed differences in health outcomes over time in each area, as indicated by the symbol, do not always lead to a change in the gap. Where this has occurred an explanation has been provided.

³ To use this table for analyses of the gaps between the Trust/LGD and NI, substitute Trust or LGD for Trust or LGD Most Deprived and Northern Ireland for Trust or LGD.

Notes for User

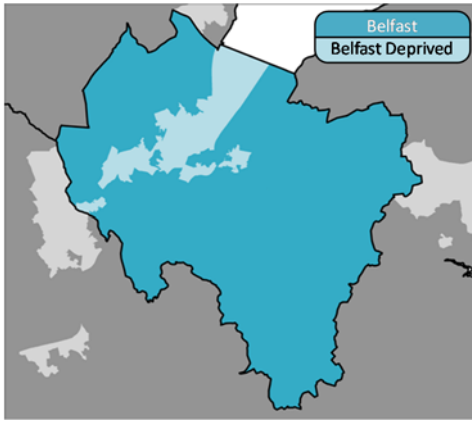
- **Inequality Gaps** refer to the difference between health outcomes for
 - (i) The 20% most deprived areas within an area (as defined using the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010⁴) and the area's average
 - (ii) The Trust or LGD and the regional average.
- **Rounded Figures:** some individual figures have been rounded to either zero or one decimal place independently. As a result, the sum of component items may not therefore always add to the totals shown.
- **Additional Indicators**, including Median Fire Response Times and Median Ambulance Response Times, which also form part of the HSCIMS but are not contained in the main body of the report, can be found in tables towards the end of the relevant section.
- **A District Electoral Areas (DEAs)** analysis is included at the end of each LGD section. The most recent available health outcomes within each DEA are compared and contrasted with those in the surrounding LGD and notable differences have been highlighted.
- **Data limitations** mean that not all health indicators analysed at a regional level can be analysed at Trust, LGD or DEA level. In this report, 42 health indicators have been presented at Trust and LGD level, with 26 reported at DEA level.
- For **further information** regarding the methodologies, indicator descriptions and sources of data used to produce the analyses throughout this report, please refer to Appendix E Technical Notes & Definitions.

A positive inequality gap between the Trust or LGD and its most deprived areas means that the health outcomes in the most deprived areas are worse than the Trust or LGD average.

Similarly, a positive inequality gap between the Trust or LGD and NI means that the health outcomes in the Trust or LGD are worse than the NI average.

A negative inequality gap that is widening indicates that the health outcome is experiencing a better change over time within the Trust or LGD than that seen regionally.

⁴ http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm



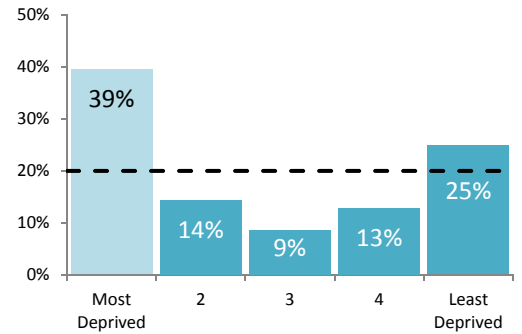
Belfast

Health and Social Care Trust

2014 Population:	351,554	(19% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	115,851 (33%)
	25-49	121,771 (35%)
	50-74	87,296 (25%)
	75+	26,636 (8%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE TRUST (HSCT)

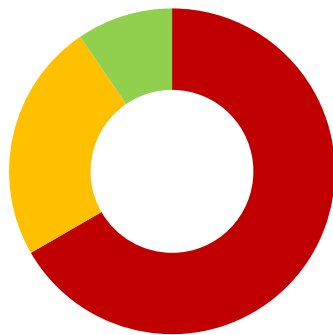
- Of the SOAs within Belfast, two-fifths (39%) are among the 20% most deprived areas of NI. Comparatively, a quarter (25%) fall within NI's least deprived areas. As seen in the chart (right), a disproportionately small number of areas are of intermediate deprivation levels.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Belfast HSCT, shown in the map above, against the average across the HSCT.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Belfast HSCT by deprivation quintile within NI. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI generally.

KEY FINDINGS

Belfast Trust - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

28	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average
10	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average
4	Health outcomes were better than the NI average

Trust Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes
SAR – Alcohol Related
Teenage Birth Rate
SDR – Drug Misuse
SAR – Drugs Related

Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SAR – Self-Harm
Female Life Expectancy at 65

Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes
SDR – Preventable
Year 8: BMI – Overweight or Obese
SIR Lung Cancer
Teenage Births (Under 20)

Health Outcomes in Belfast Trust















Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 34 health indicators, with a further 8 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the Trust average.

A positive Trust-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the Trust was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, worsened or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated) across the analysed period.

Key

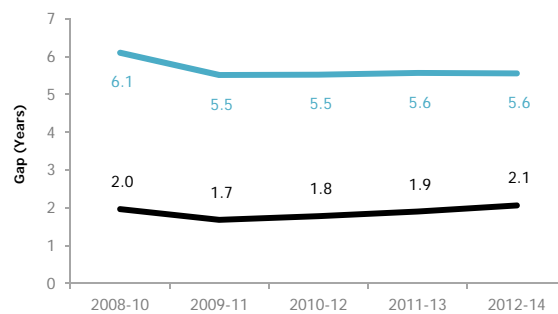
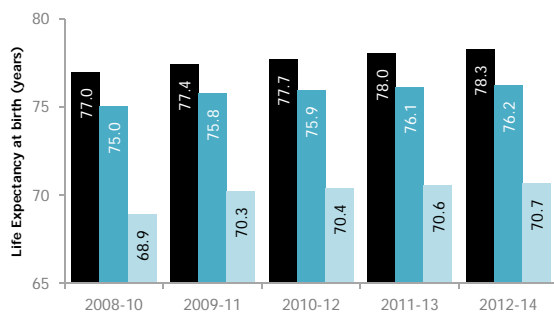
Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		Belfast– NI Gap
	Trust		Belfast Deprivation Gap
	Trust Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	Trust Most Deprived Areas		Improvement
	Trust Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

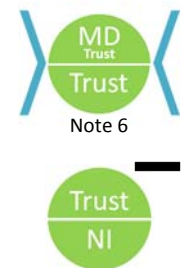
Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest Trust Position: 76.2



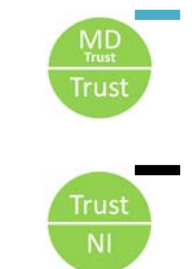
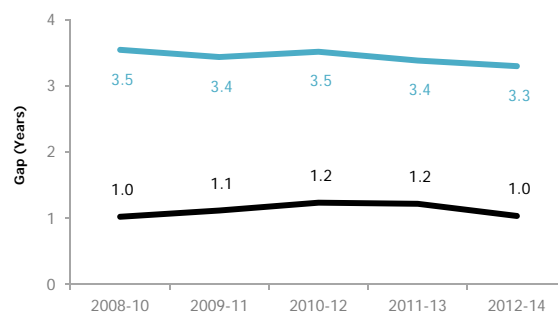
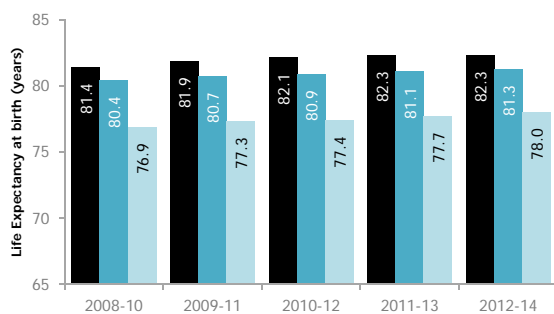
Inequality Gaps



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest Trust Position: 81.3



⁵ Though the deprivation gap narrowed across the period, it has remained broadly constant since 2009/11.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

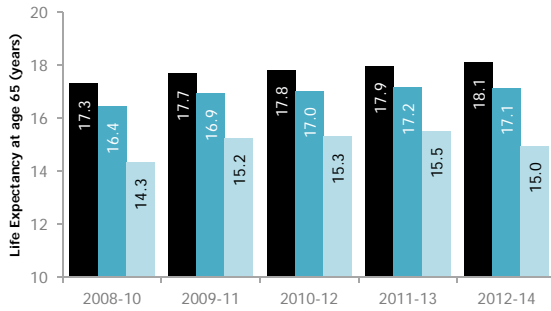
- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

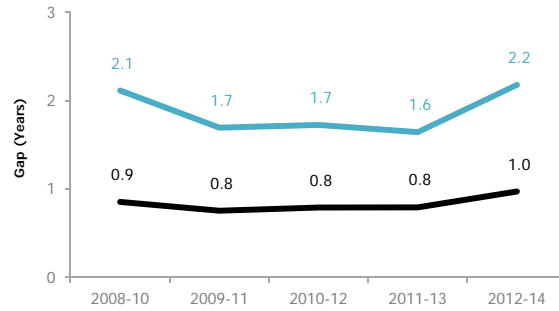
Male Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

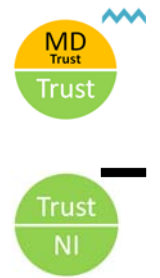
Latest Trust Position: 17.1



Inequality Gaps Time Series



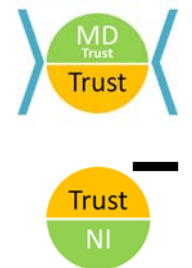
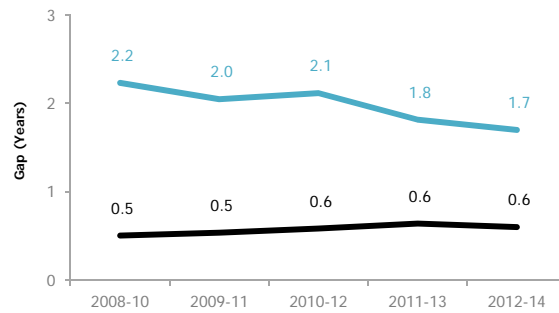
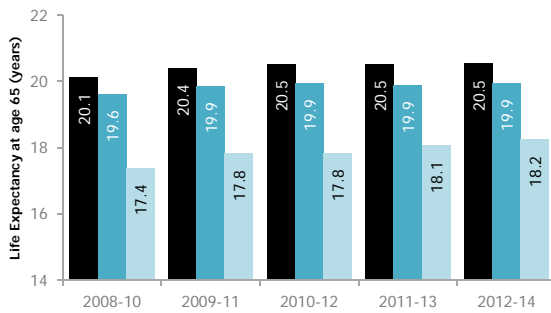
Inequality Gaps



Female Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

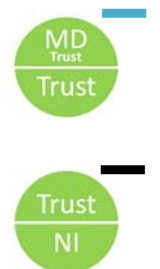
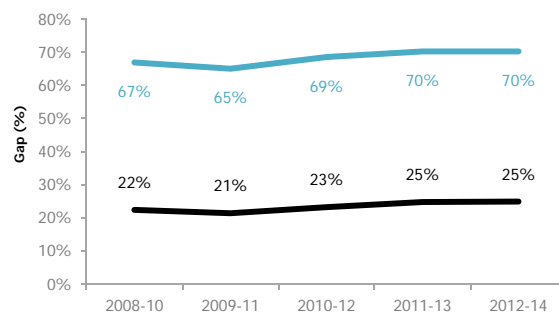
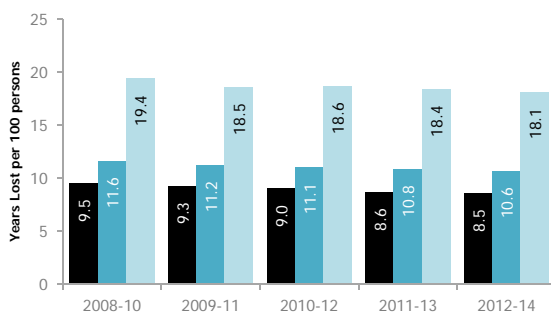
Latest Trust Position: 19.9



Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

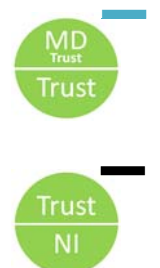
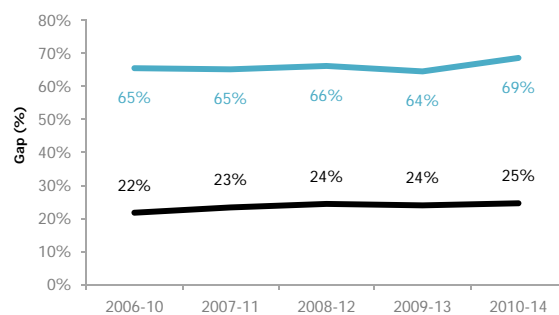
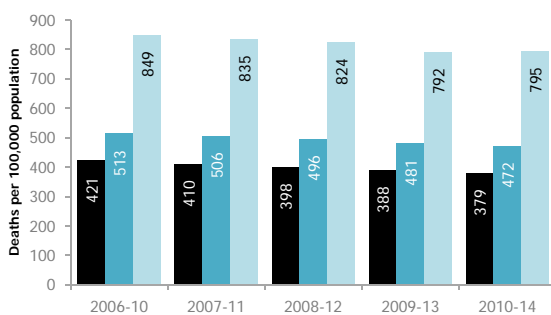
Latest Trust Position: 10.6



SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 472



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

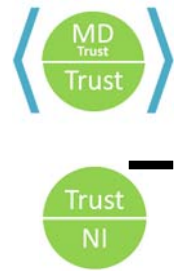
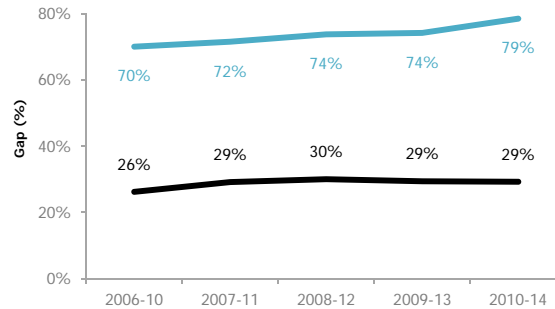
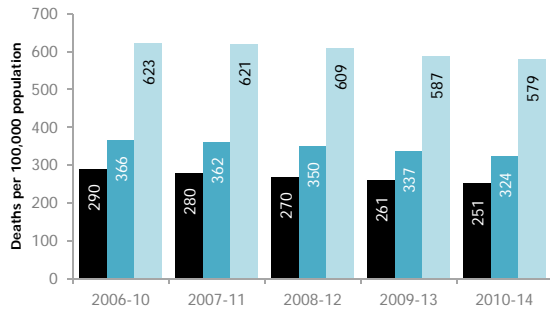
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

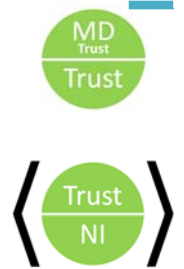
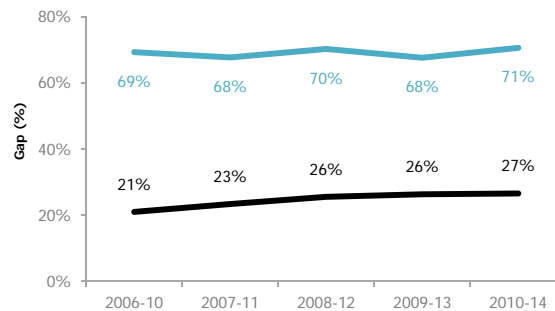
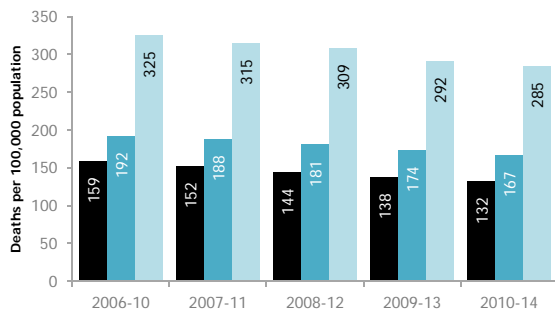
Latest Trust Position: 324



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

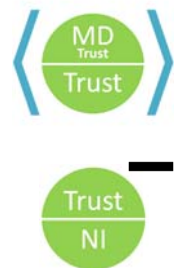
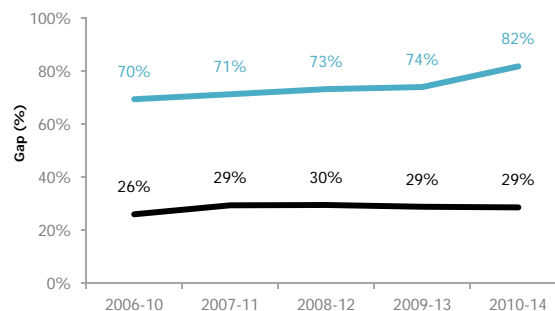
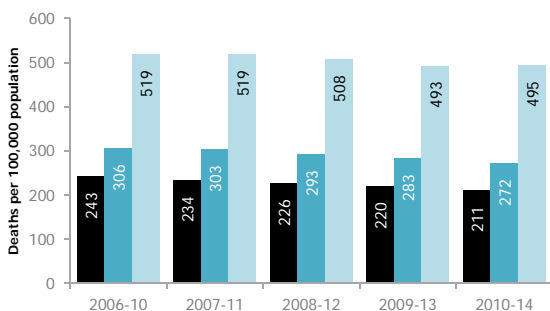
Latest Trust Position: 167



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

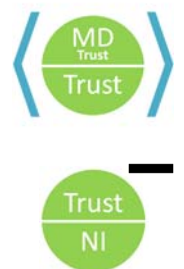
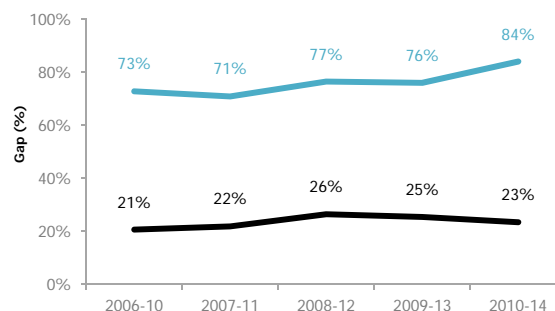
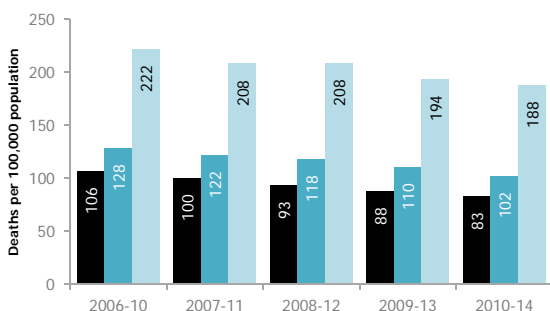
Latest Trust Position: 272



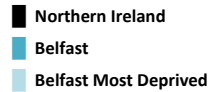
SDR - Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 102



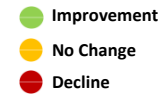
Health Outcome



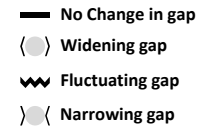
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome

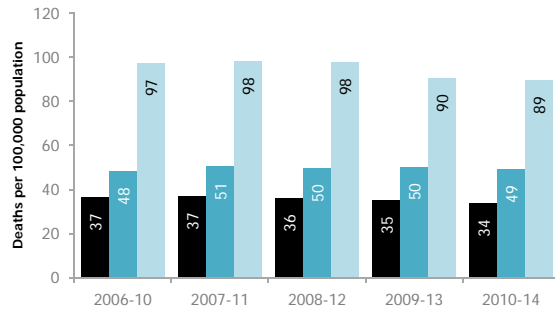


Change in Inequality Gap



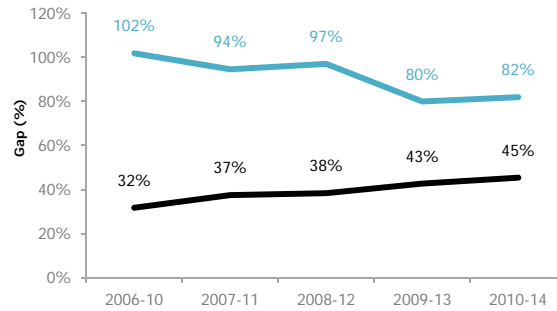
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – Respiratory (U75)

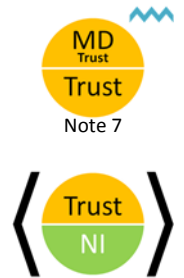


Inequality Gaps Time Series

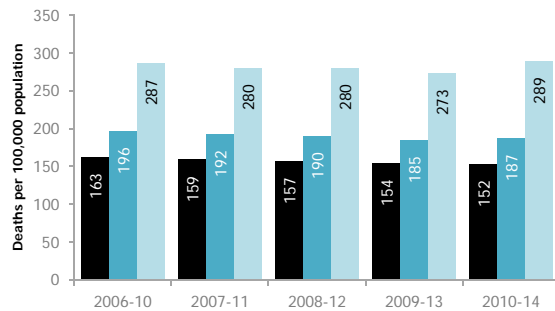
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



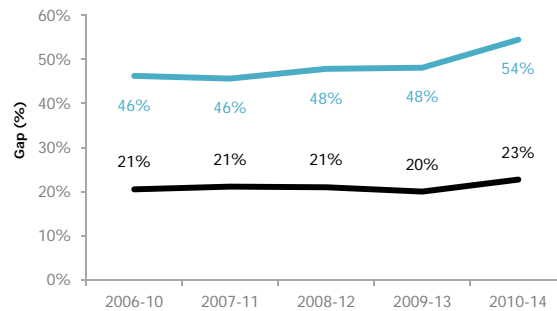
Latest Trust Position: 49



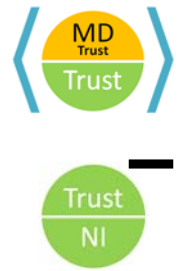
SDR – Cancer (U75)



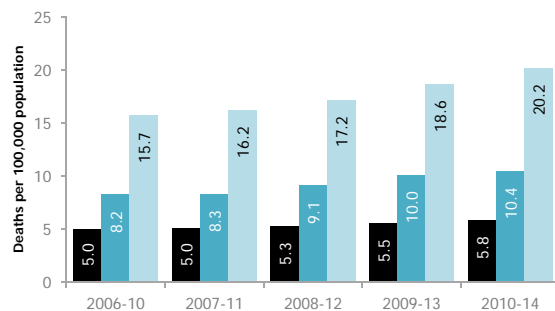
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



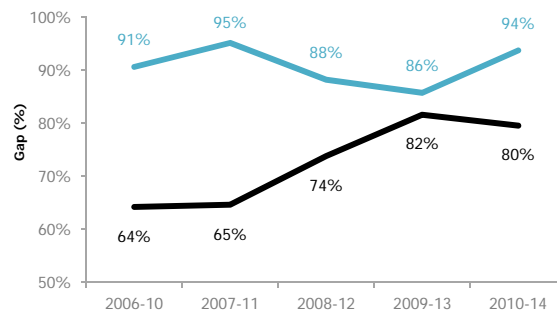
Latest Trust Position: 187



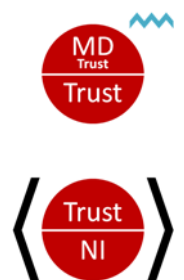
SDR – Drug Related Causes



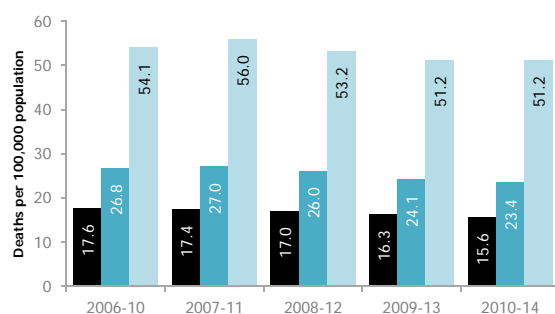
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



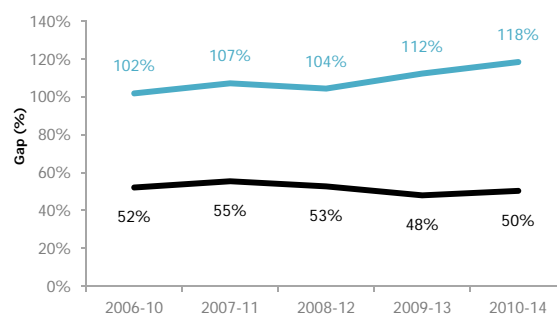
Latest Trust Position: 10.4



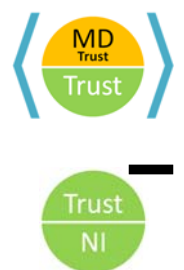
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes



(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Latest Trust Position: 23.4



⁶ Changes in the rates within the most deprived areas of the Trust and the Trust average were not statistically significant and showed no clear, consistent trend. Therefore, what appears to be a widening of the inequality gap cannot be reliably determined.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⋈ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

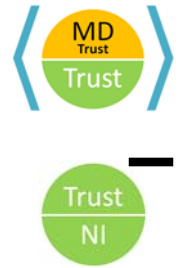
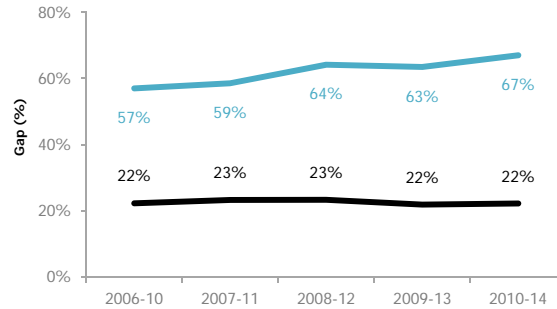
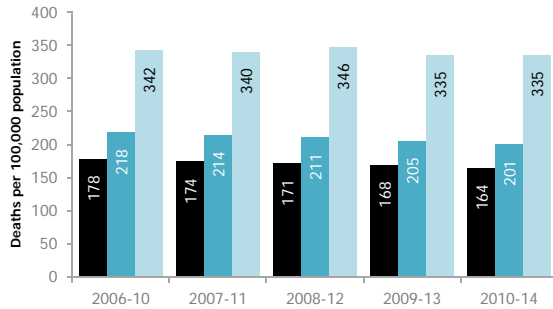
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

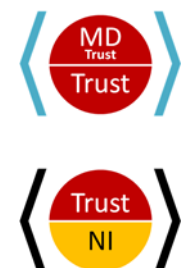
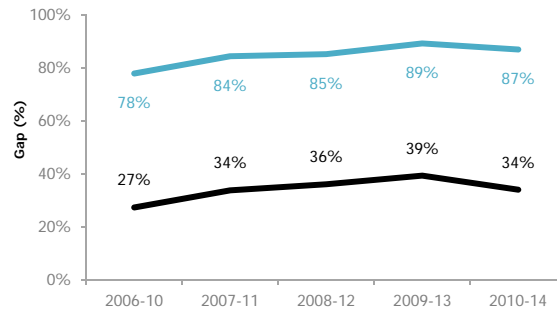
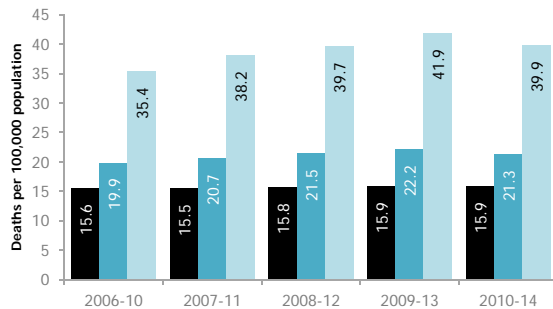
Latest Trust Position: 201



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

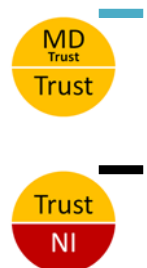
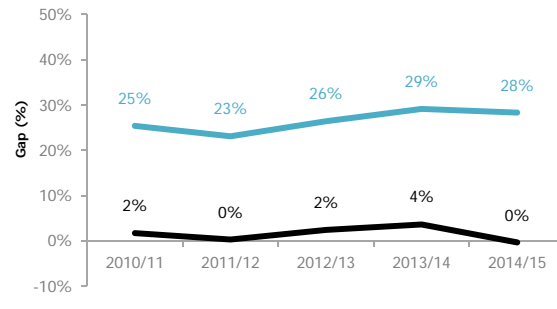
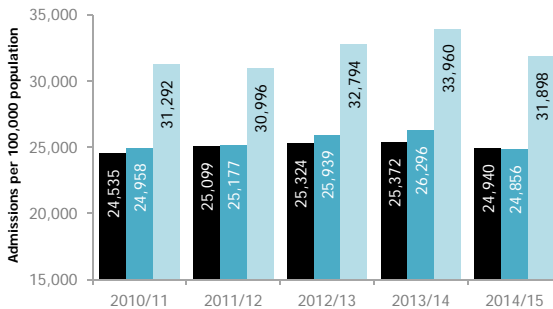
Latest Trust Position: 21.3



SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

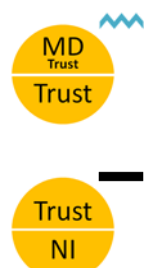
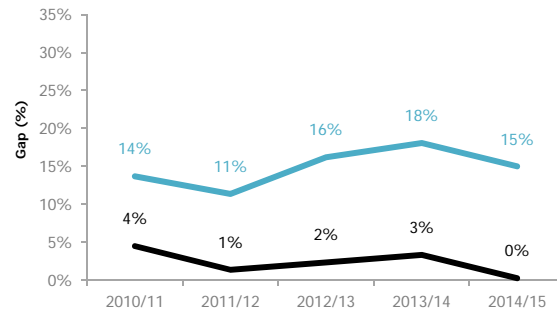
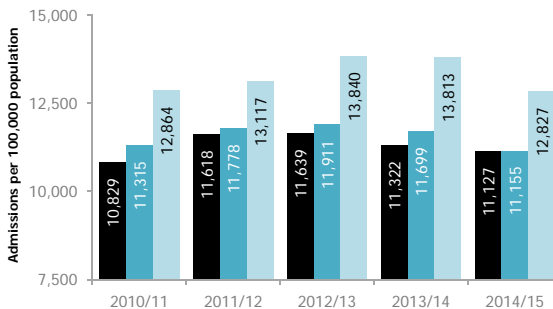
Latest Trust Position: 24,856



SAR – Day Case⁷

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 11,155



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

⁷ Changes in service configurations may partially explain the increase in day case admissions between 2010/11 and 2011/12. This has been considered for trend analysis.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Belfast - NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

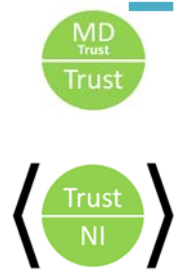
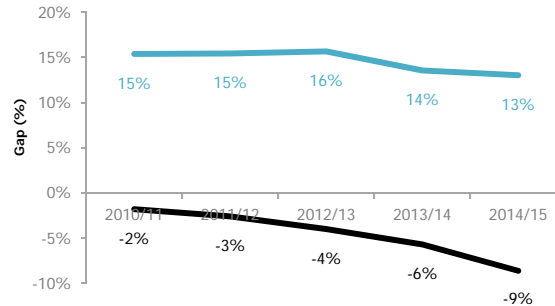
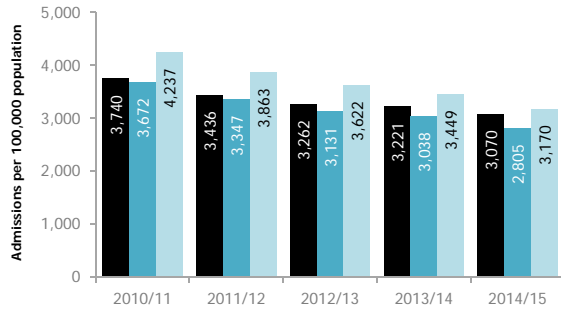
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR - Elective

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

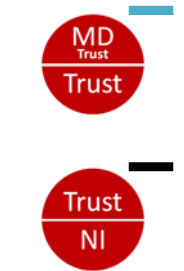
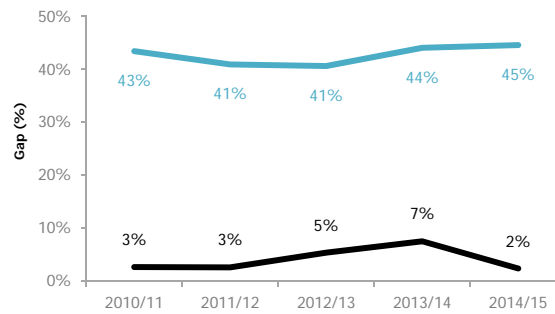
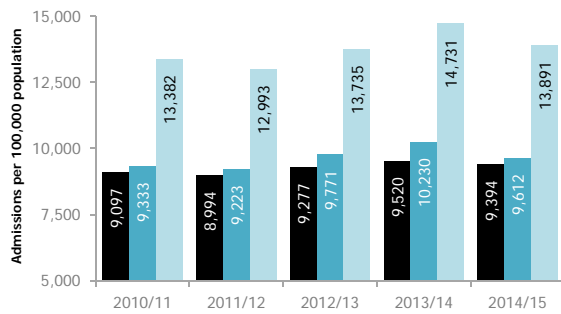
Latest Trust Position: 2,805



SAR - Emergency

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

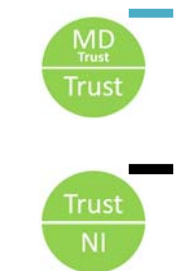
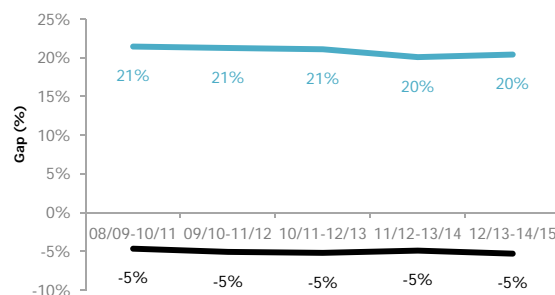
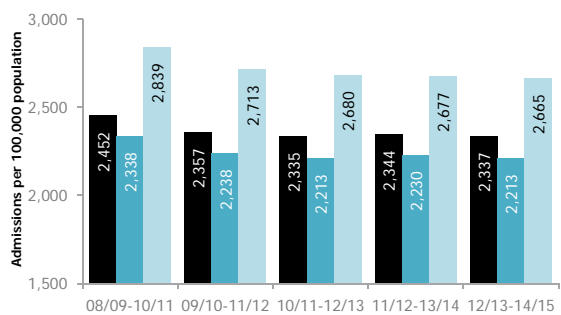
Latest Trust Position: 9,612



SAR - Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

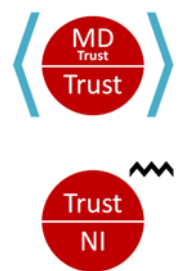
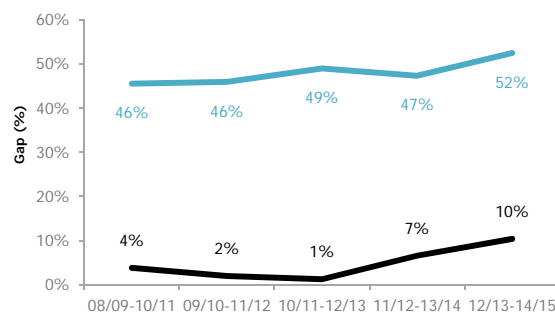
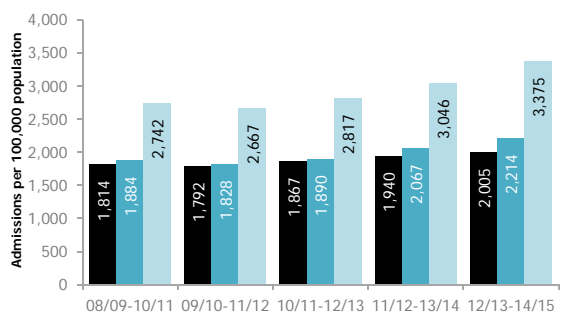
Latest Trust Position: 2,213



SAR - Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 2,214



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

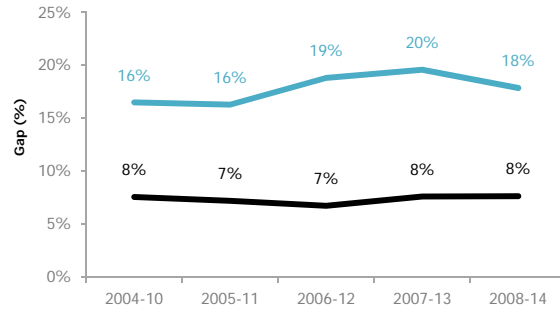
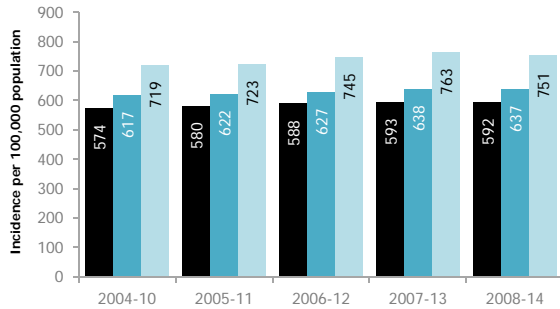
- No Change in gap
- () Widening gap
- ~ Fluctuating gap
-) (Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

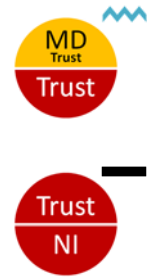
SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 637



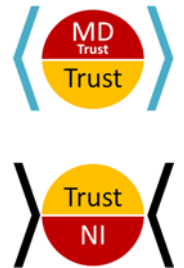
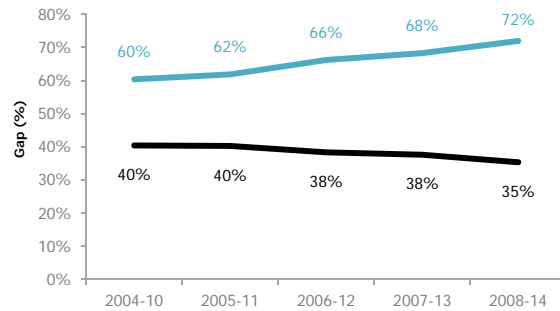
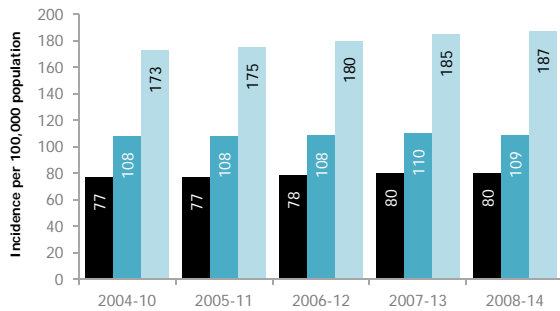
Inequality Gaps



SIR – Lung Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

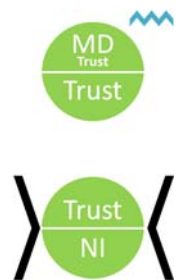
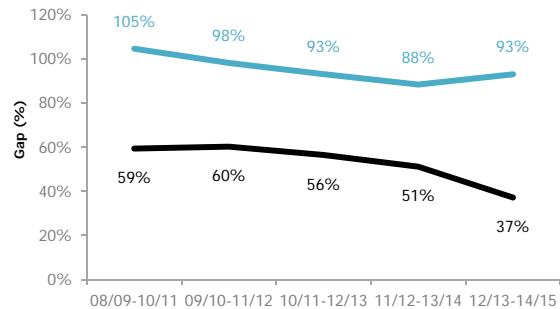
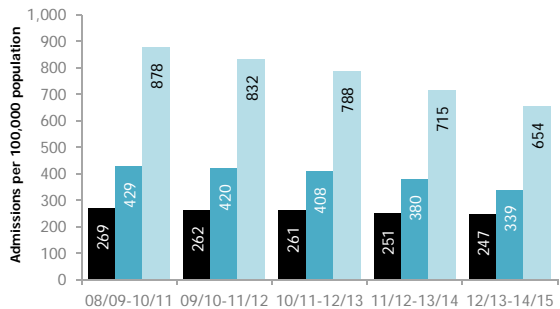
Latest Trust Position: 109



SAR – Drugs Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

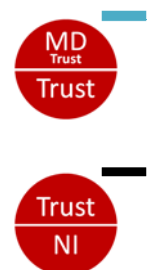
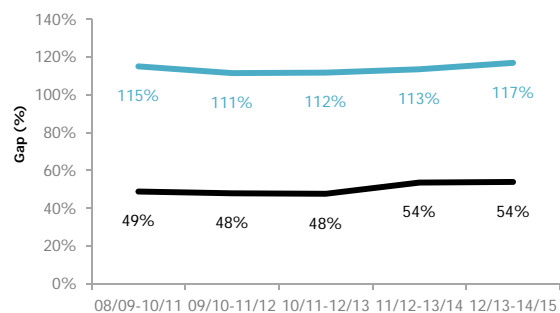
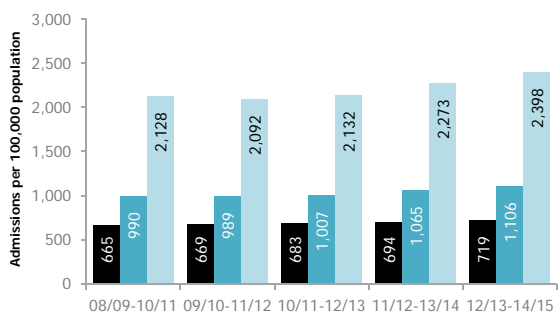
Latest Trust Position: 339



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 1,106



SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

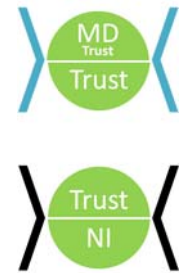
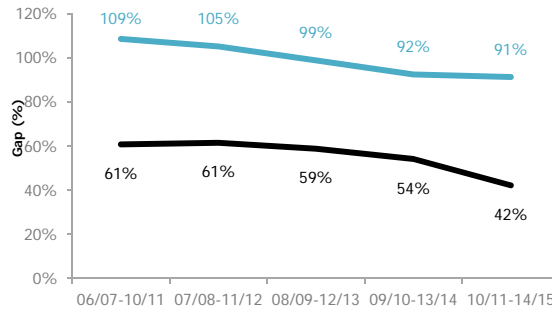
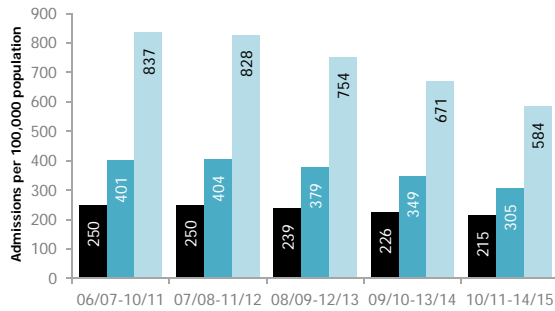
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

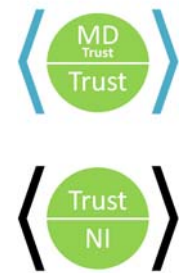
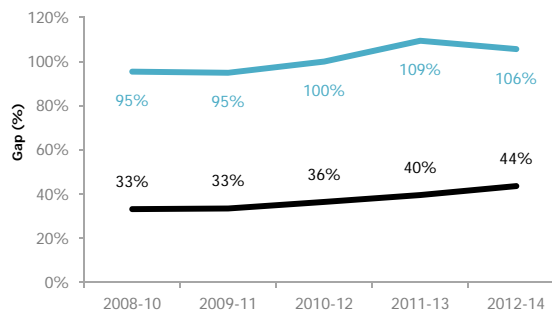
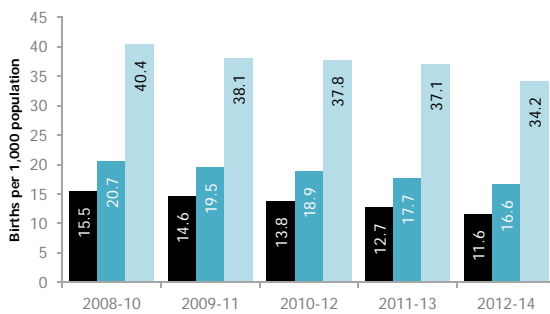
Latest Trust Position: 305



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

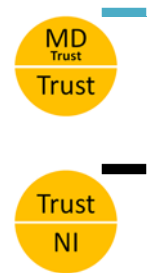
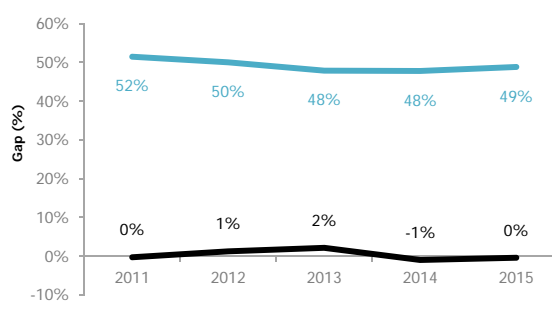
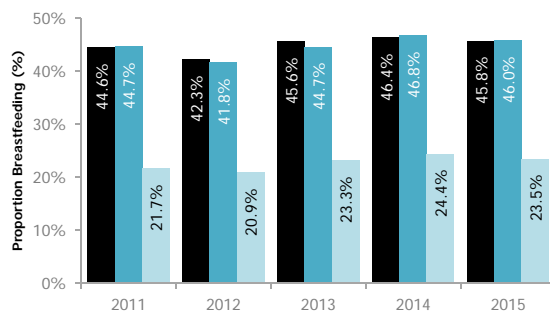
Latest Trust Position: 16.6



Breastfeeding on Discharge

(Proportion of mothers breastfeeding)

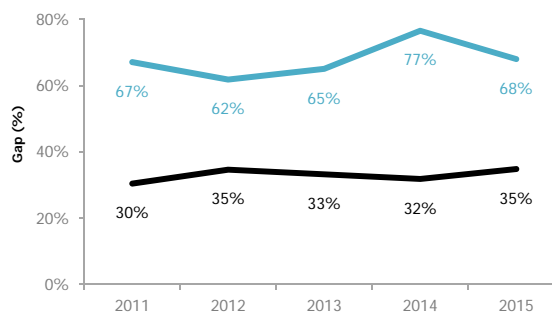
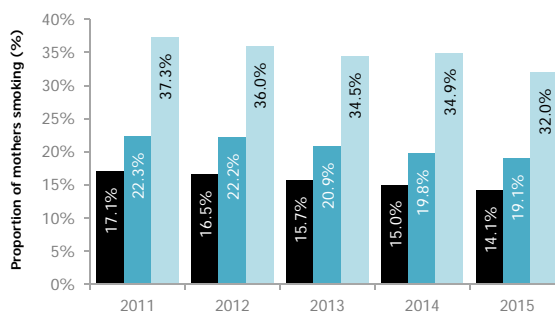
Latest Trust Position: 46.0%



Smoking During Pregnancy

(Proportion of mothers smoking)

Latest Trust Position: 19.1%



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ⬇️ Widening gap
- ⬆️ Fluctuating gap
- ⬆️ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

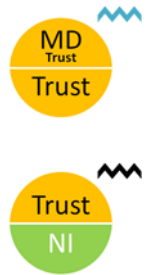
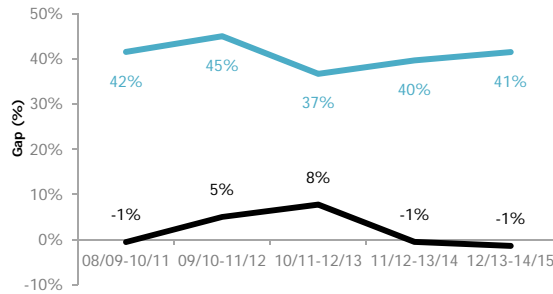
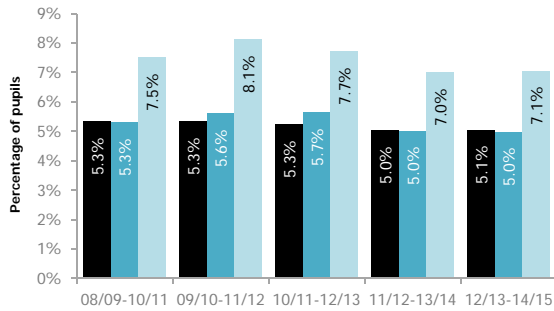
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Primary 1 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

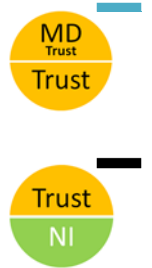
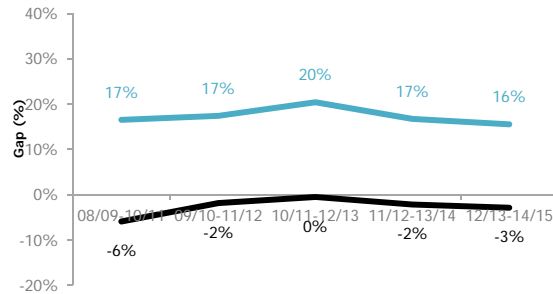
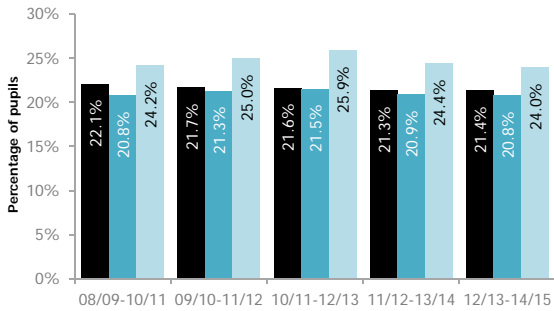
Latest Trust Position: 5.0%



Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

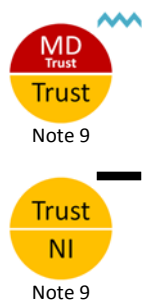
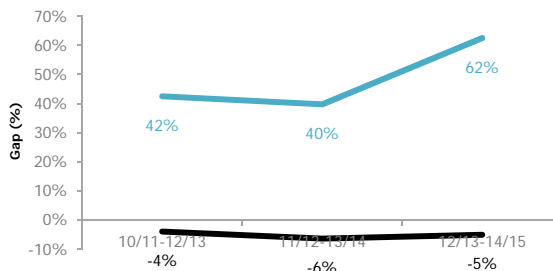
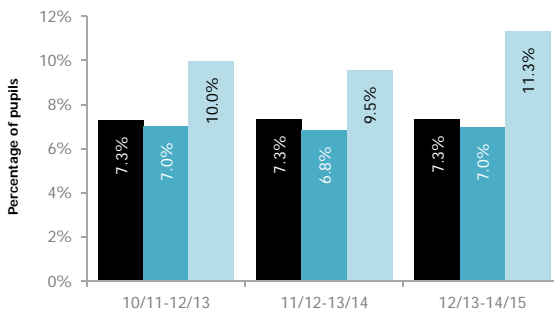
Latest Trust Position: 20.8%



Year 8 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

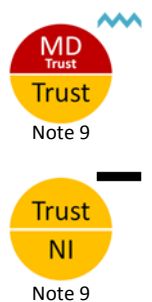
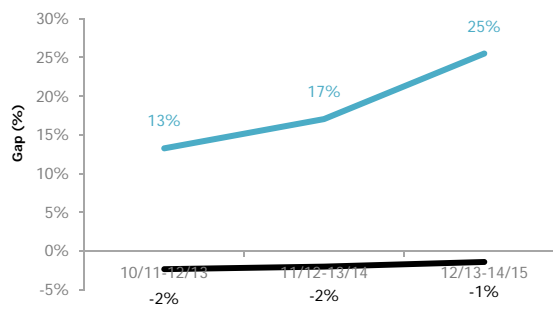
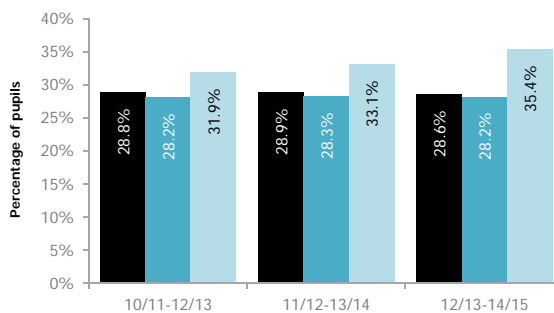
Latest Trust Position: 7.0%



Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

Latest Trust Position: 28.2%



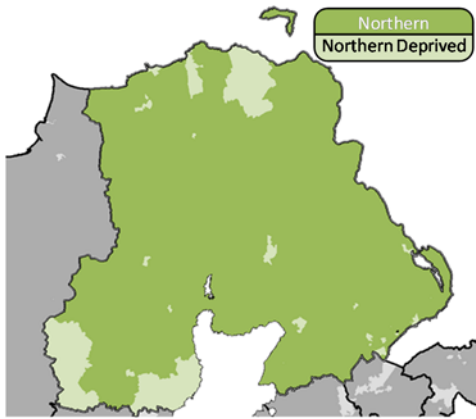
⁸ Insufficient time series to determine trend in obesity values or inequality gaps.

Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator figures are presented for NI, Belfast HSCT, Belfast's 20% most deprived areas, and both the Belfast deprivation gap and the Belfast – NI inequality gap.

		Belfast Most Deprived	Belfast HSCT	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					Trust MD	Trust NI
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	167	91	66	Widened	No Change
	2006-10	158	95	67	84%	38%
					65%	43%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,139	1,649	1,669	No Change	No Change
	2008/09-2010/11	2,426	1,822	1,813	30%	-1%
					33%	0%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,709	1,658	1,479	Widened	Fluctuated
	2008/09-2010/11	2,271	1,522	1,407	63%	12%
					49%	8%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	276	237	226	No Change	No Change
	2010	275	237	230	17%	5%
					16%	3%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	205	174	171	No Change	No Change
	2010	198	169	168	18%	2%
					17%	1%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	314	229	205	No Change	No Change
	2010	292	209	183	37%	12%
					40%	14%
Ambulance Response Times⁹						
Minutes : seconds	2015	07:05	08:06	09:21	Fluctuated	Fluctuated
	2011	04:27	04:57	05:50	-13%	-13%
					-10%	-15%
Fire Response Times⁹						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	03:59	04:24	06:26	No Change	No Change
	2010/11	05:03	05:38	07:57	-9%	-32%
					-10%	-29%

⁹ Evidence shows that emergency response times are correlated more with location (such as urban/rural status) than deprivation.

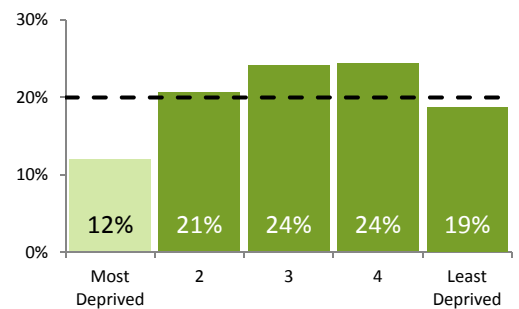


Northern Health and Social Care Trust

2014 Population:	469,051	(25% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	150,619 (32%)
	25-49	155,632 (33%)
	50-74	128,935 (27%)
	75+	33,865 (7%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE TRUST (HSCT)

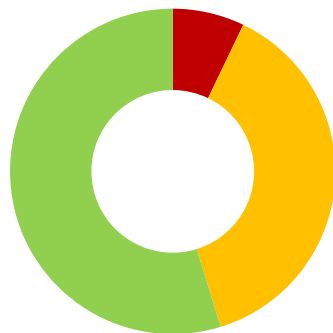
- Of the SOAs within the Northern trust, over a tenth (12%) are among the 20% most deprived areas of NI. As seen in the chart on the right, the rest of the trust is relatively evenly spread across the deprivation gradient.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes within the 20% most deprived SOAs of the Northern Trust, shown in the map above, against the average across the Trust.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within the Northern Trust by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Northern Trust - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

3	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average
16	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average
23	Health outcomes were better than the NI average

Trust Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Drug Related Causes
SAR – Self-Harm
SAR – Drugs Related Causes
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight & Obese
Ambulance Response Times

Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
Smoking During Pregnancy
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)
SDR – Smoking Related Causes
SDR – Lung Cancer
SAR - Respiratory

Health Outcomes in Northern Trust

Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 34 health indicators, with a further 8 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the Trust average.

A positive Trust-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the Trust was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, worsened or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated) across the analysed period.

Key

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Health Outcome | Inequality Gap |
| Northern Ireland | Trust – NI Gap |
| Trust | Trust Deprivation Gap |
| Trust Most Deprived Areas | |

Change in Health Outcome

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Trust Most Deprived Areas | Improvement |
| Trust Northern Ireland | No Change |
| | Decline |

Change in Inequality Gap

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Widened Gap | Gap remained constant |
| Narrowed Gap | Gap fluctuated |

Health Outcome Time Series

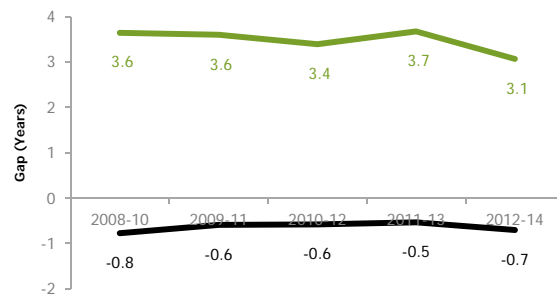
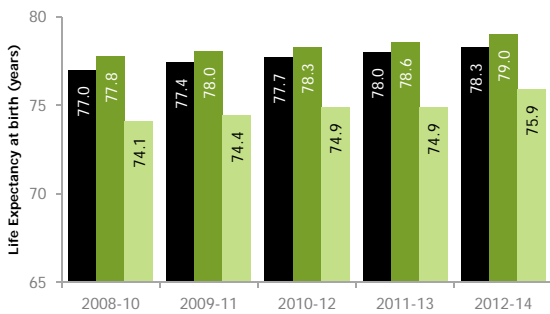
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

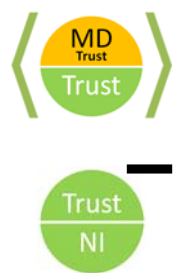
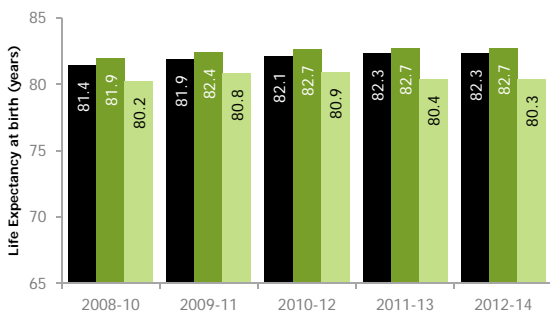
Latest Trust Position: 79.0



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest Trust Position: 82.7



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

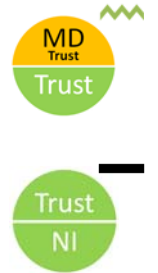
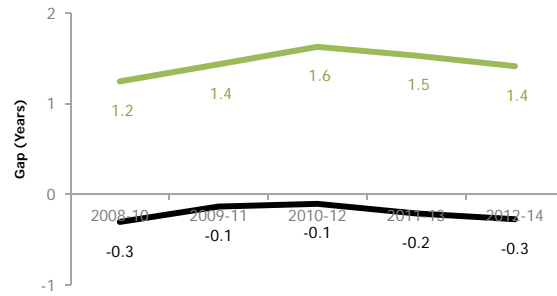
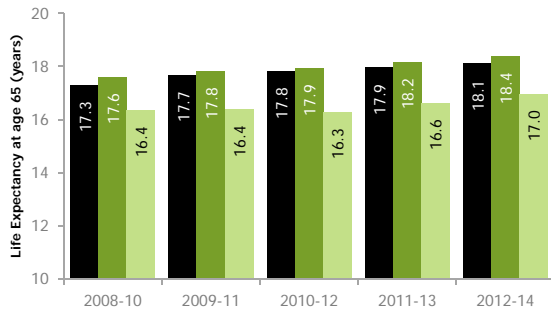
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

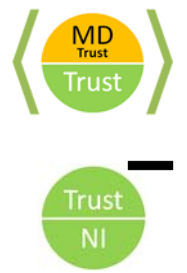
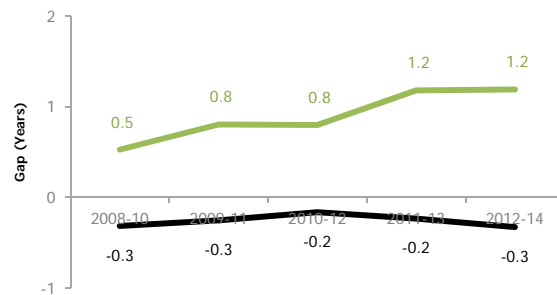
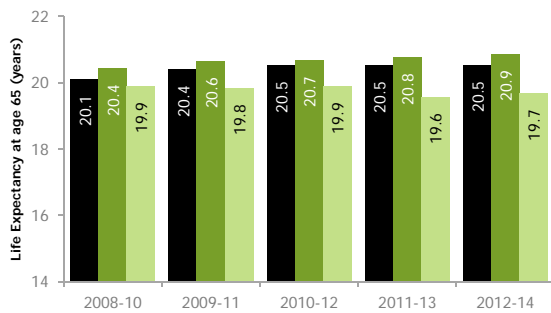
Latest Trust Position: 18.4



Female Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

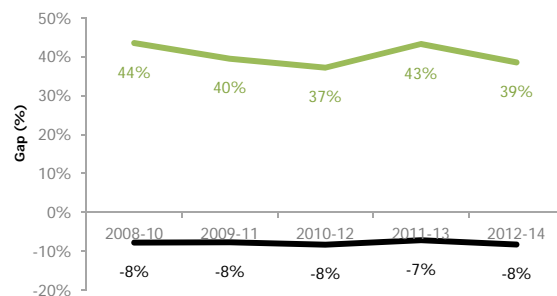
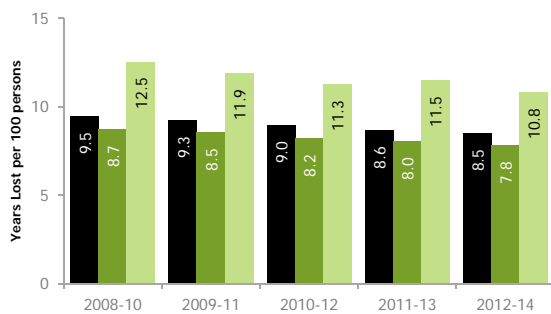
Latest Trust Position: 20.9



Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

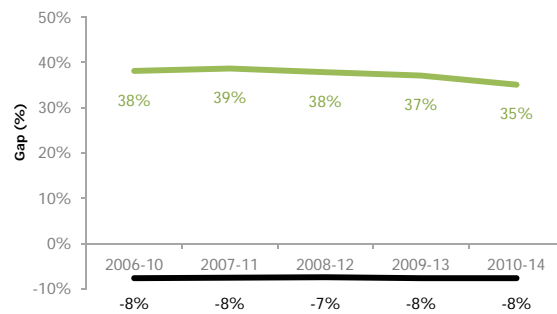
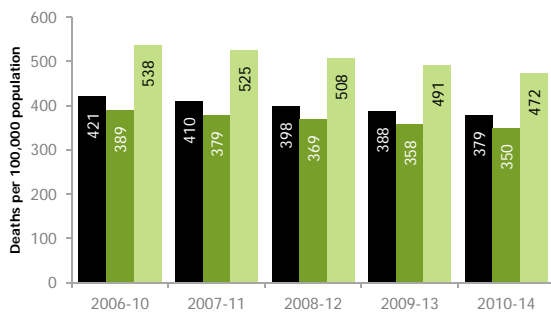
Latest Trust Position: 7.8



SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 350



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

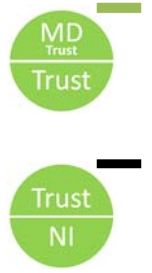
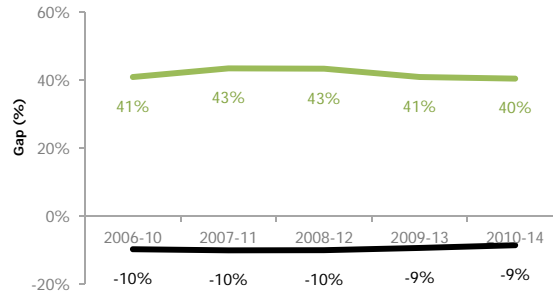
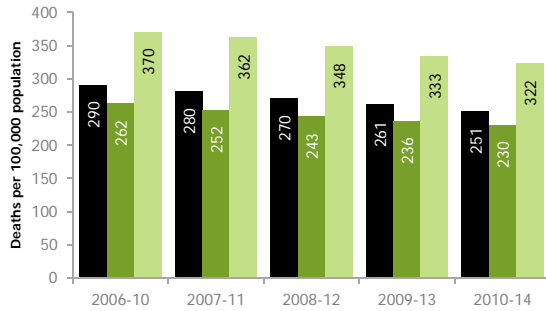
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

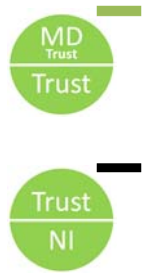
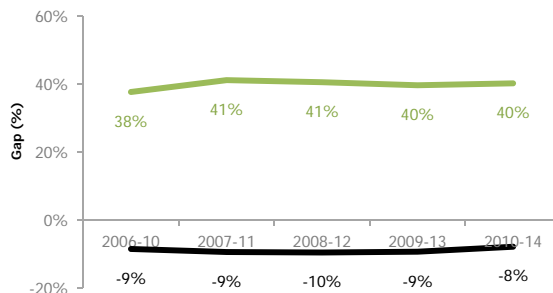
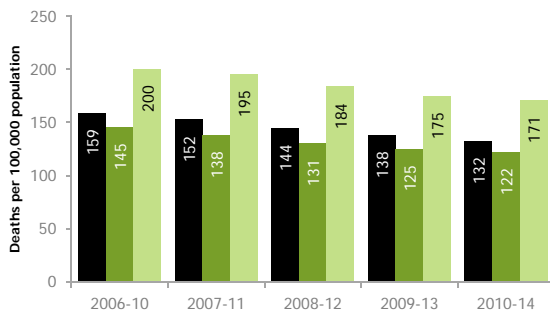
Latest Trust Position: 230



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

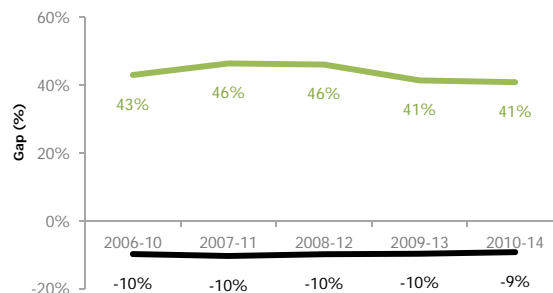
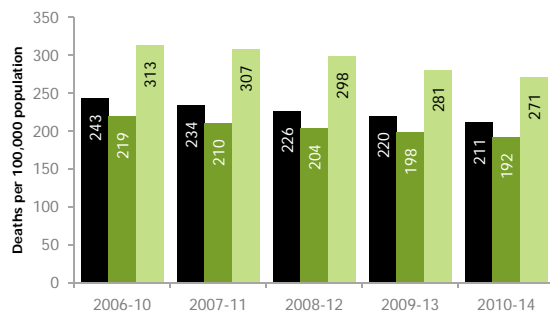
Latest Trust Position: 122



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

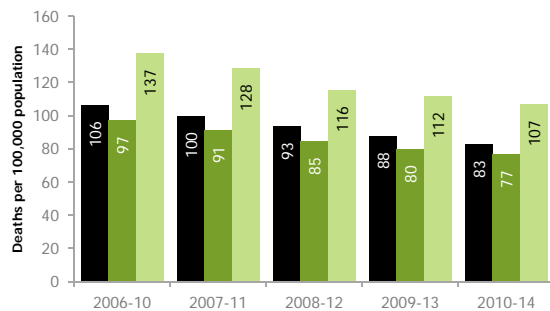
Latest Trust Position: 192



SDR - Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 77



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

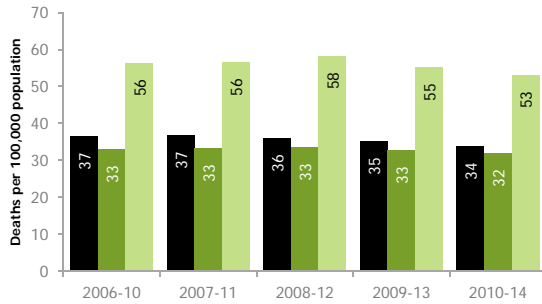
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

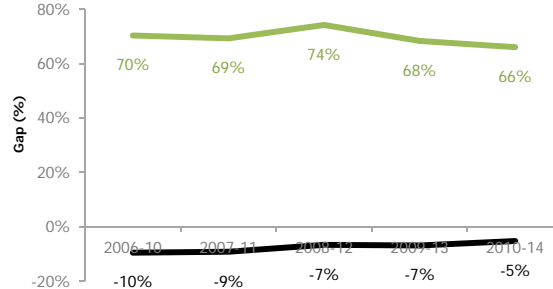
SDR – Respiratory (U75)



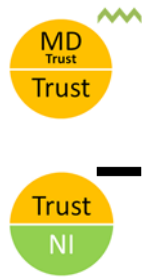
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 32



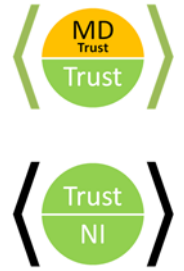
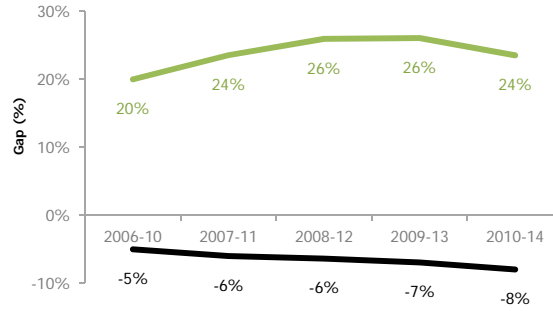
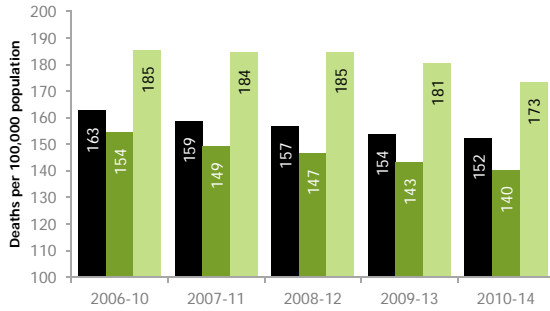
Inequality Gaps



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

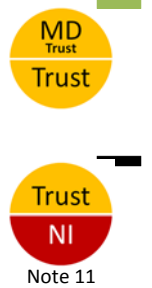
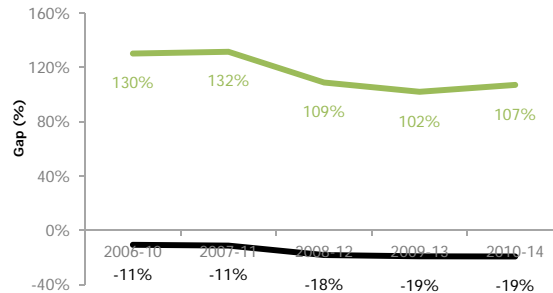
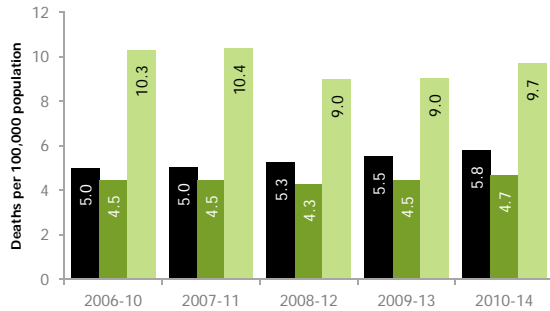
Latest Trust Position: 140



SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

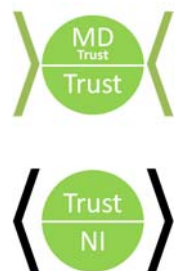
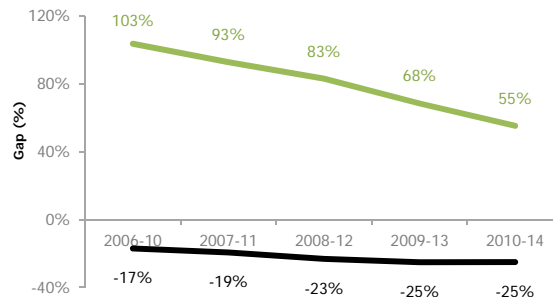
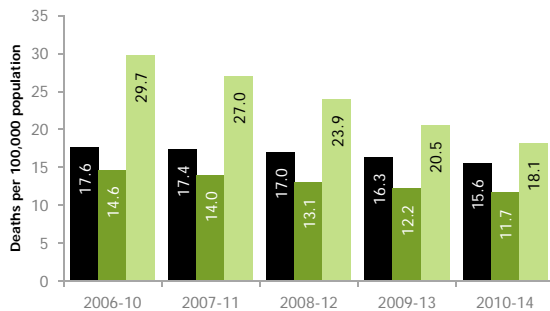
Latest Trust Position: 4.7



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 11.7



¹⁰ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the Trust and NI.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⋈ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

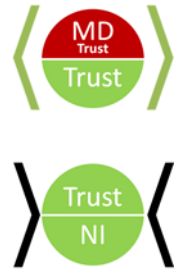
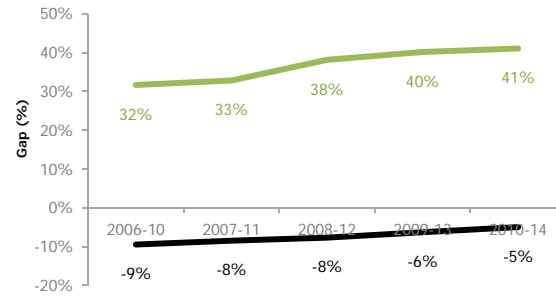
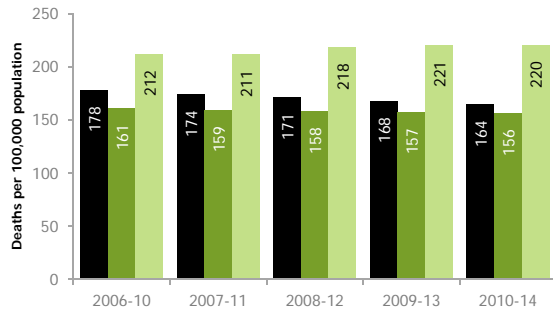
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

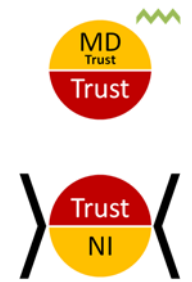
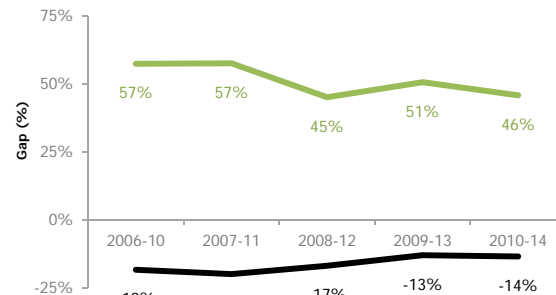
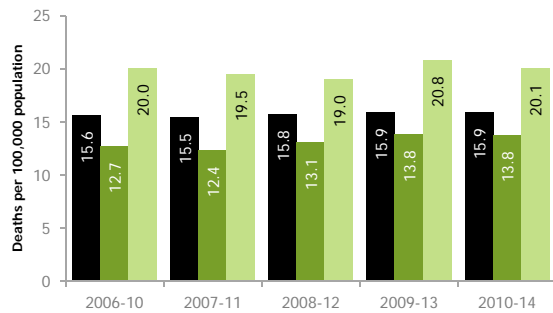
Latest Trust Position: 156



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

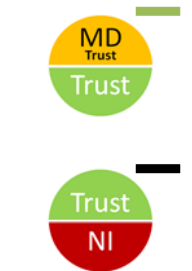
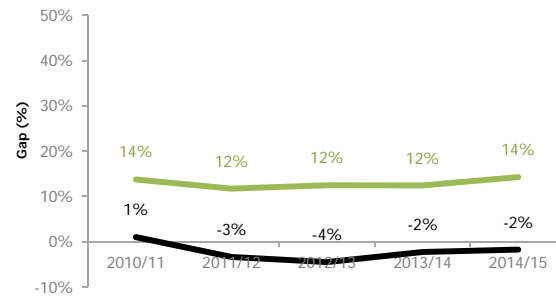
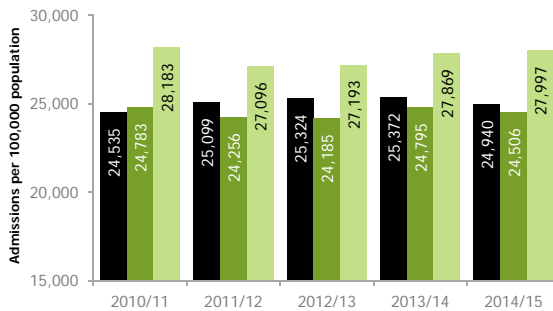
Latest Trust Position: 13.8



SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

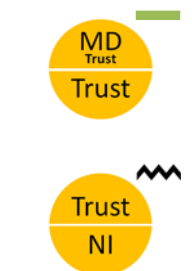
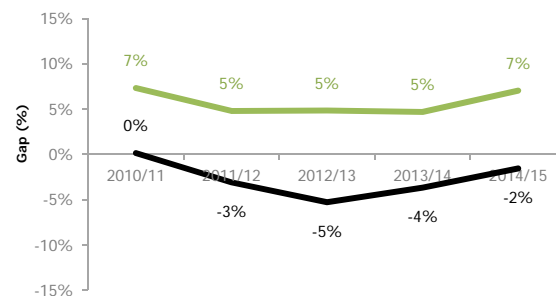
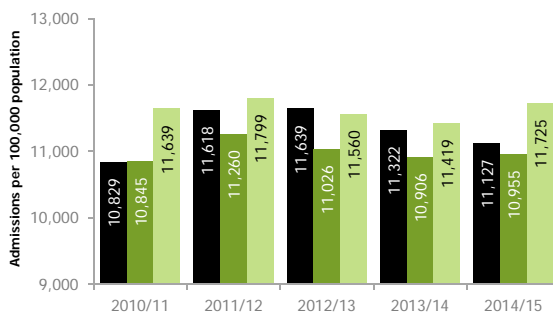
Latest Trust Position: 24,506



SAR – Day Case¹¹

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 10,955



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

¹¹ Changes in service configurations may partially explain the increase in day case admissions between 2010/11 and 2011/12. This has been considered for trend analysis.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

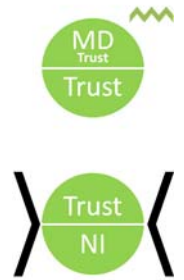
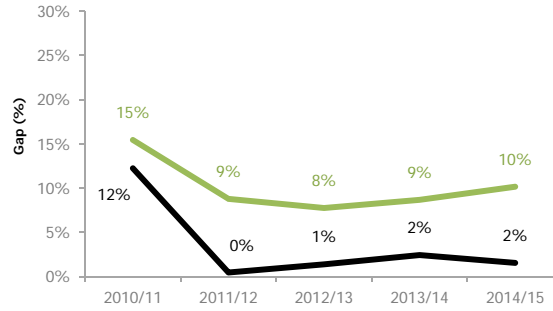
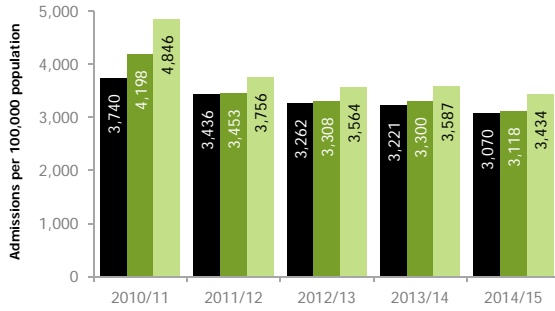
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR - Elective

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

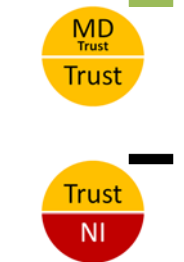
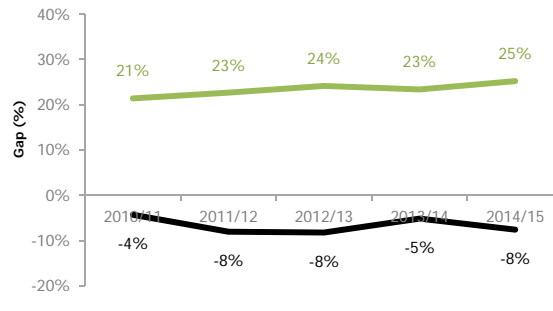
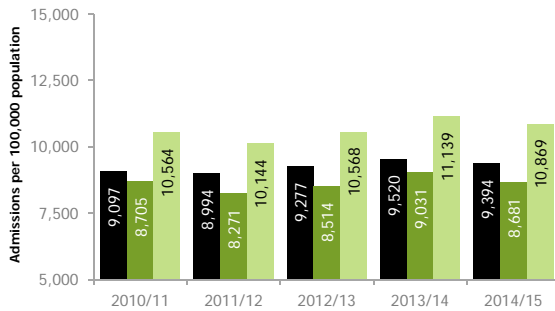
Latest Trust Position: 3,118



SAR - Emergency

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

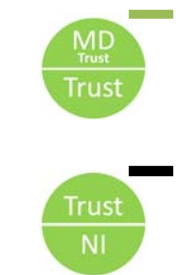
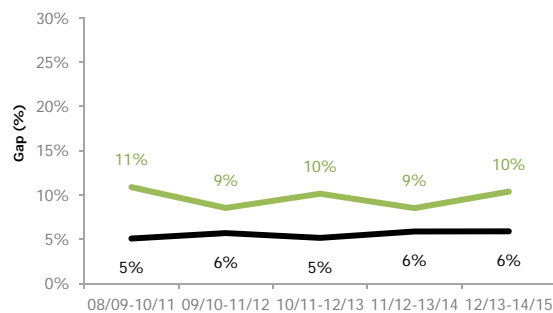
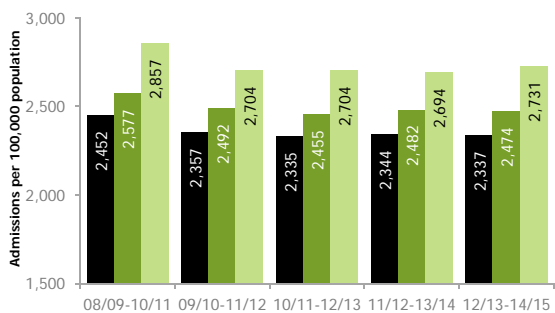
Latest Trust Position: 8,681



SAR - Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

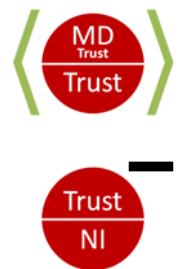
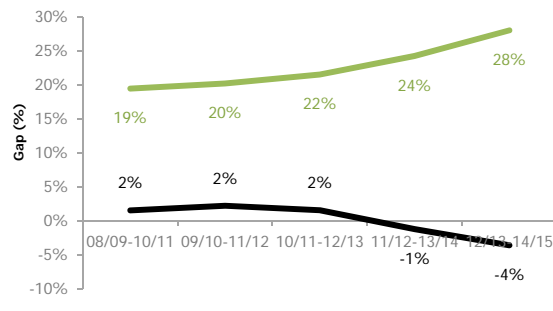
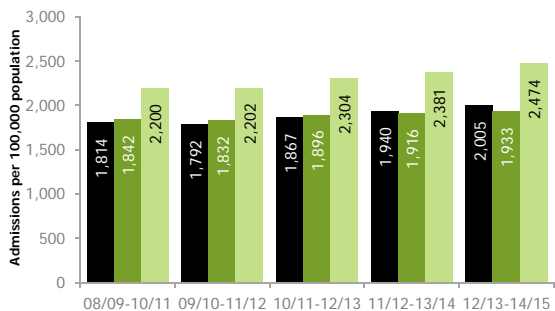
Latest Trust Position: 2,474



SAR - Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 1,933



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

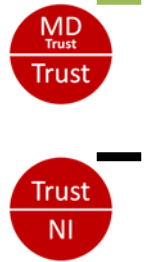
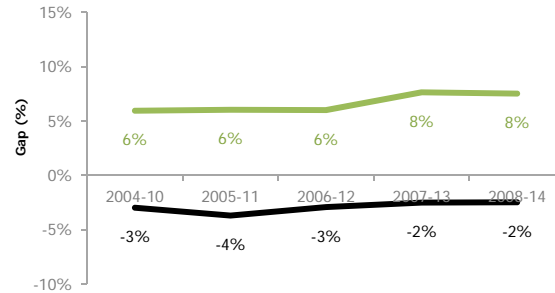
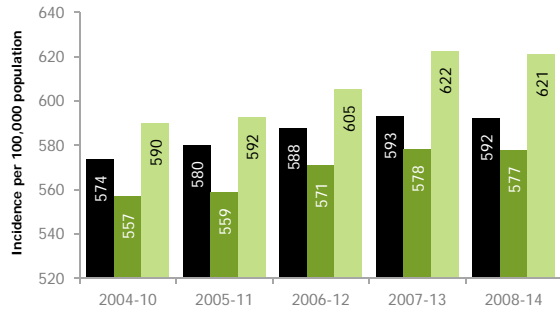
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

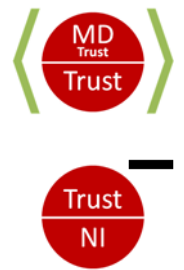
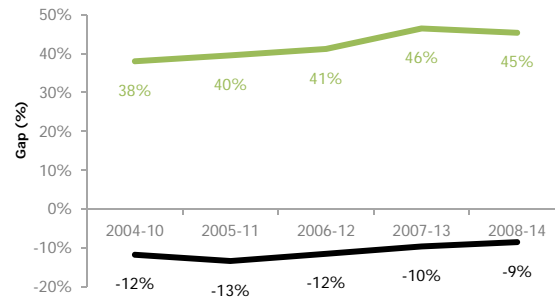
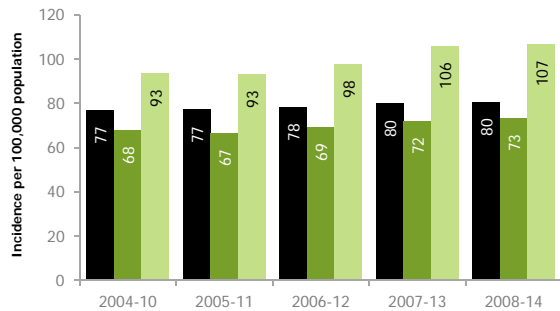
Latest Trust Position: 577



SIR – Lung Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

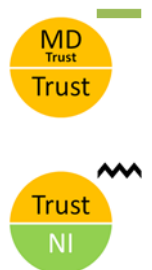
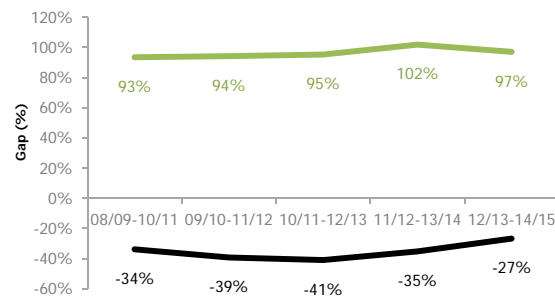
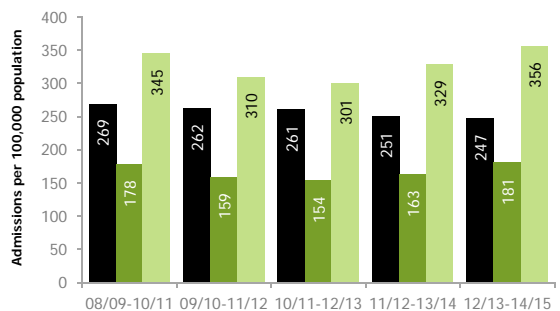
Latest Trust Position: 73



SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

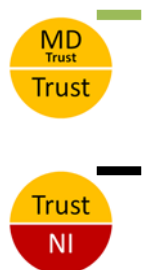
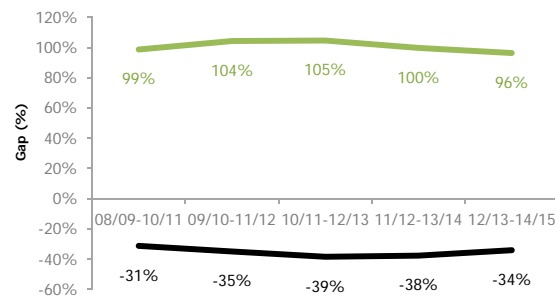
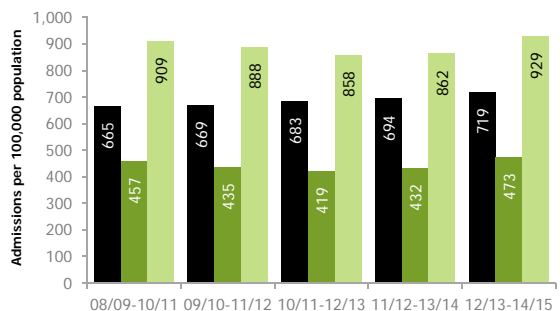
Latest Trust Position: 181



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 473



SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

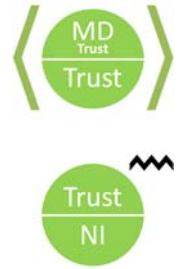
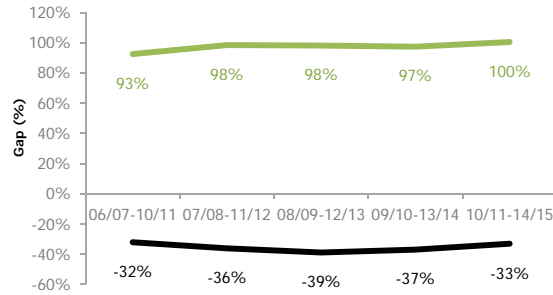
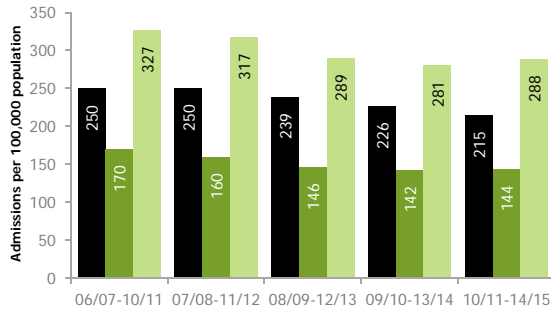
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

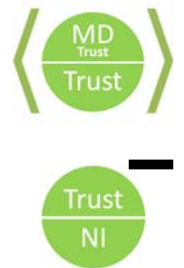
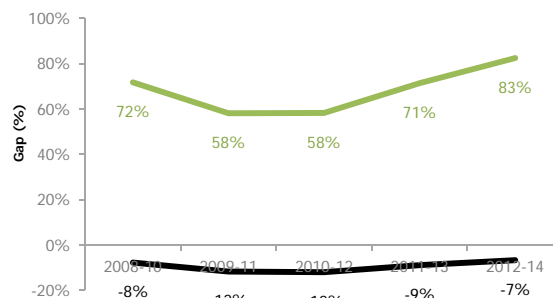
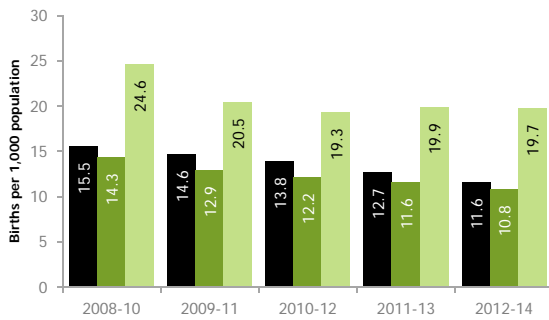
Latest Trust Position: 144



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

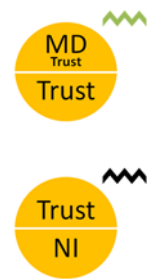
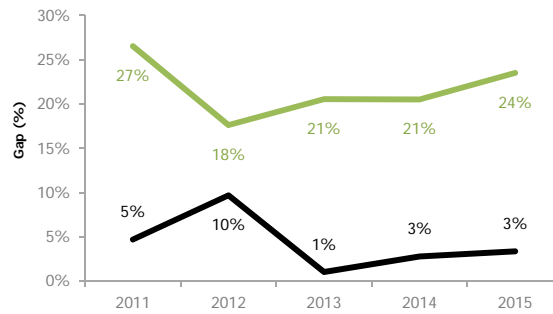
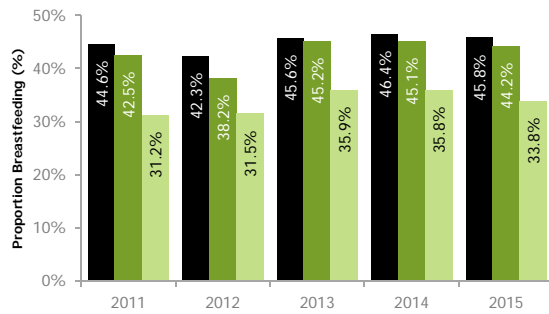
Latest Trust Position: 10.8



Breastfeeding on Discharge

(Proportion of mothers breastfeeding)

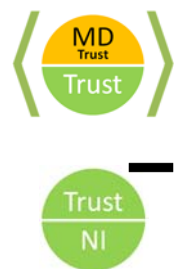
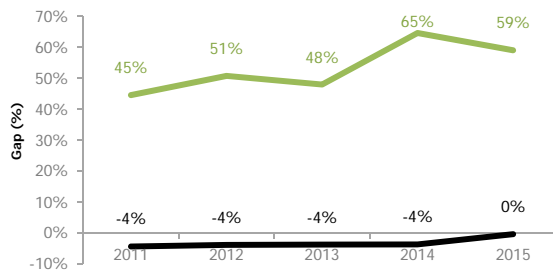
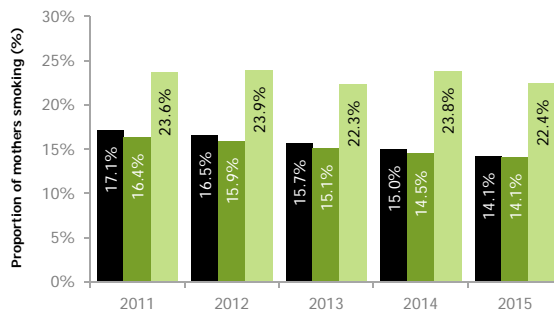
Latest Trust Position: 44.2%



Smoking During Pregnancy

(Proportion of mothers smoking)

Latest Trust Position: 14.1%



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Northern Trust
- Northern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

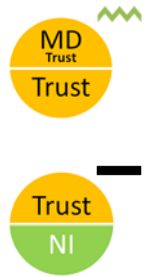
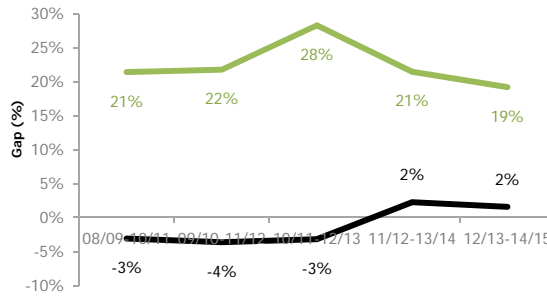
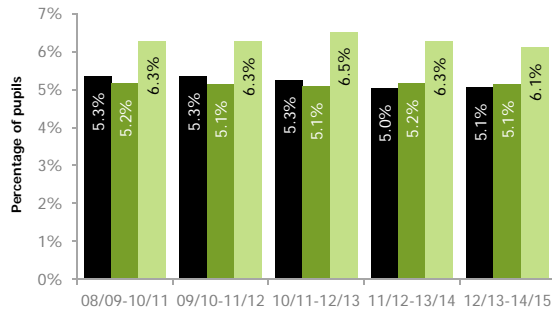
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Primary 1 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

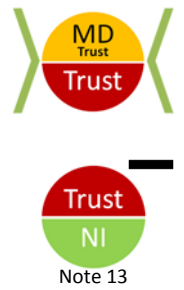
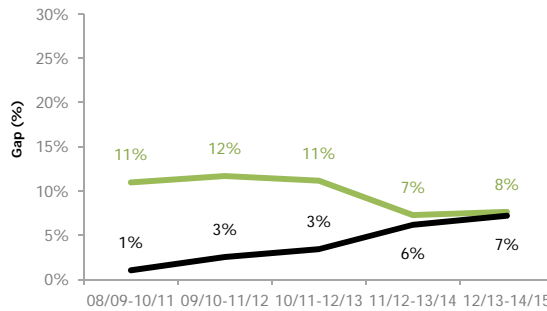
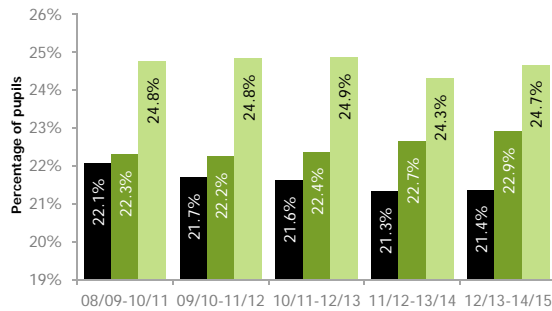
Latest Trust Position: 5.1%



Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

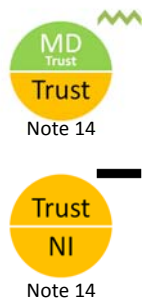
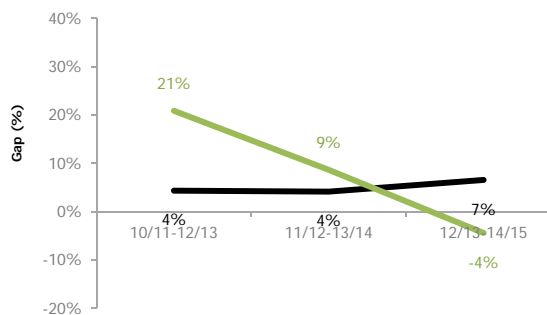
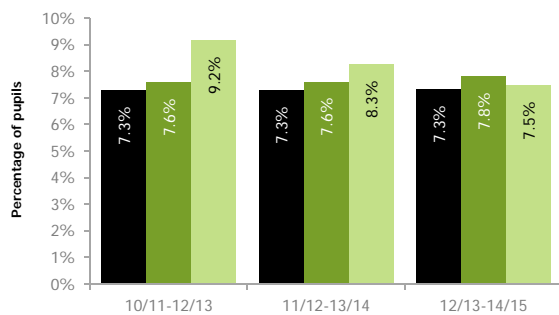
Latest Trust Position: 22.9%



Year 8 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

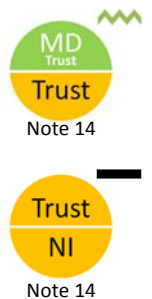
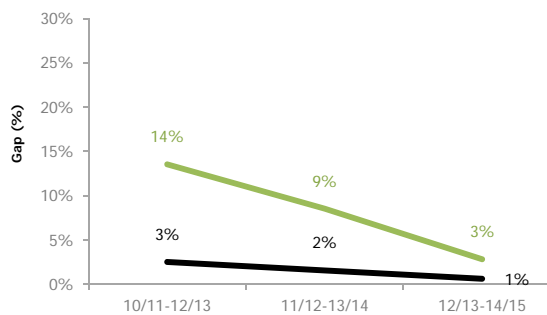
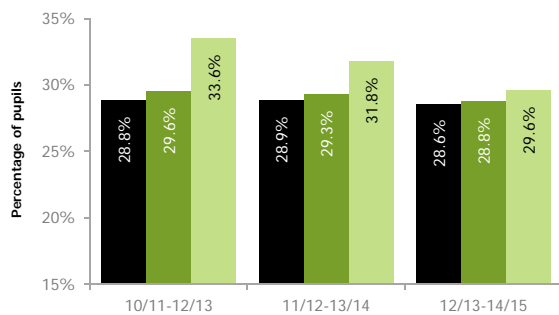
Latest Trust Position: 7.8%



Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

Latest Trust Position: 28.8%



¹² Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the Trust and NI.

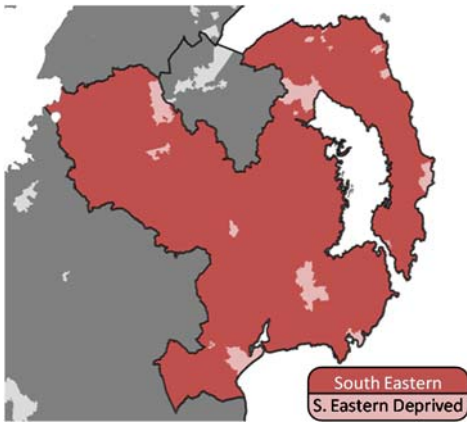
¹³ Insufficient time series to determine trend in obesity values or inequality gaps.

Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator figures are presented for NI, the Northern Trust, the Trust's 20% most deprived areas, and both the deprivation gap within the Trust and the Trust – NI inequality gap.

		Trust Most Deprived	Northern Trust	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					Trust MD Trust	Trust NI
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14 2006-10	92 82	60 57	66 67	Widening 50% 43%	Narrowing -14% -8%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15 2008/09-2010/11	1,918 2,109	1,697 1,823	1,669 1,813	Fluctuating 13% 16%	No Change 2% 1%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15 2008/09-2010/11	1,801 1,727	1,373 1,369	1,479 1,407	Widening 31% 26%	Widening -3% -7%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014 2010	242 240	223 228	226 230	Widening 8% 5%	No Change -1% -1%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014 2010	189 179	168 163	171 168	Widening 13% 10%	No Change -2% -3%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014 2010	248 218	199 176	205 183	No Change 25% 24%	No Change -3% -4%
Ambulance Response Times¹⁴						
Minutes : seconds	2015 2011	09:10 05:43	10:28 07:00	09:21 05:50	Narrowing 12% 20%	Fluctuating -12% -18%
Fire Response Times¹⁴						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15 2010/11	06:45 07:46	07:53 08:46	06:26 07:57	No Change 23% 10%	Widening -14% -11%

¹⁴ Evidence shows that emergency response times are correlated more with location (such as urban/rural status) than deprivation.

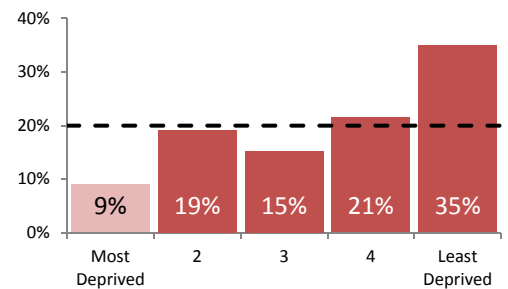


South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust

2014 Population:	352,301	(19% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	109,503 (31%)
	25-49	114,549 (33%)
	50-74	102,250 (29%)
	75+	25,999 (7%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE TRUST (HSCT)

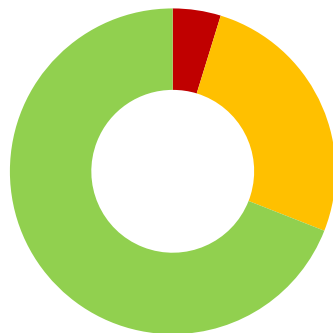
- Over a third of the SOAs within the South Eastern trust are within the 20% least deprived areas of NI, while under a tenth fall within the most deprived deprivation quintile, as shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes within the 20% most deprived SOAs of the South Eastern Trust, shown in the map above, against the average across the Trust.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within the South Eastern Trust by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

South Eastern Trust - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

2	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average
11	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average
29	Health outcomes were better than the NI average

Trust Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDR – Drug Related Causes SAR – Alcohol Related Causes Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20) SDR – Alcohol Related Causes SAR – Self-Harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20) SAR – Drugs Related SIR – Lung Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDR – Drug Related Causes SDR – Respiratory (U75) SDR – Circulatory (U75) Potential Years of Life Lost SDR – Smoking Related Causes

Health Outcomes in South Eastern Trust















Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 34 health indicators, with a further 8 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the Trust average.

A positive Trust-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the Trust was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, worsened or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated) across the analysed period.

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		Trust – NI Gap
	Trust		Trust Deprivation Gap
	Trust Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	Trust Most Deprived Areas		Improvement
	Trust Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remained constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuated

Health Outcome Time Series

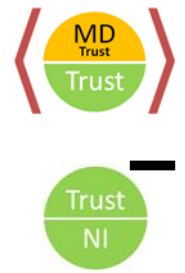
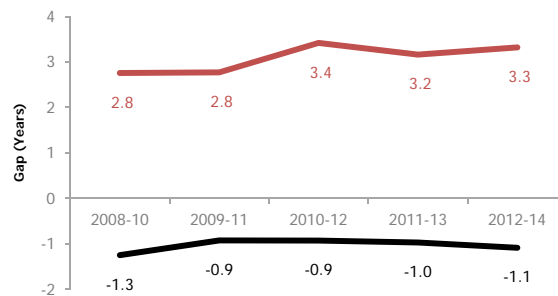
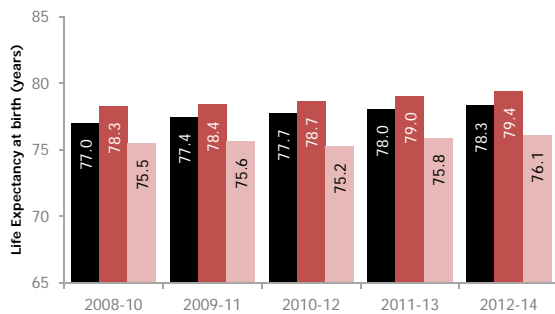
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

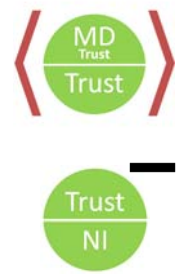
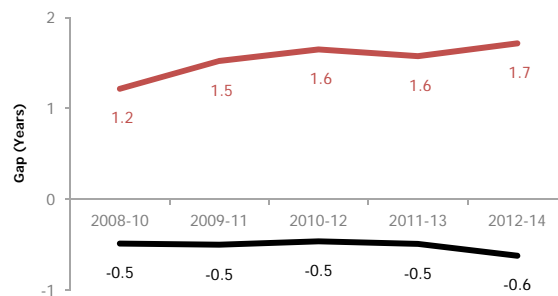
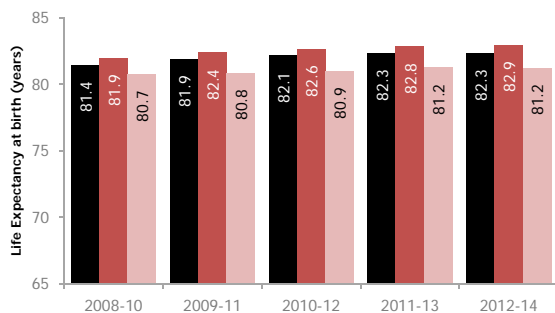
Latest Trust Position: 79.4



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest Trust Position: 82.9



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- South Eastern Trust
- South Eastern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

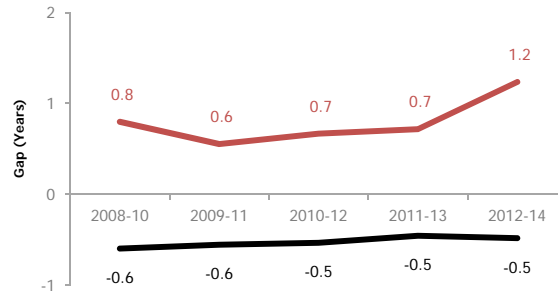
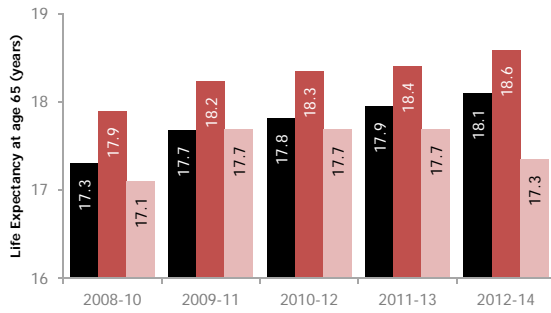
- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

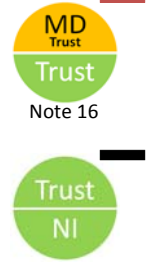
Male Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

Latest Trust Position: 18.6



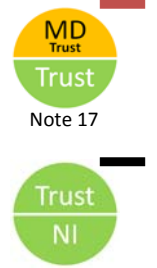
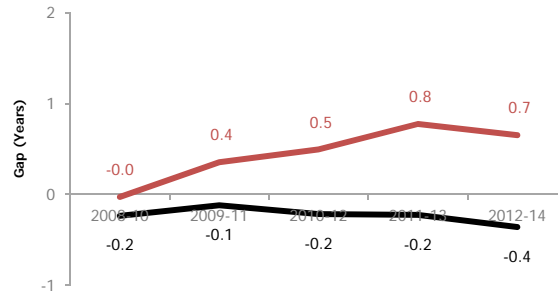
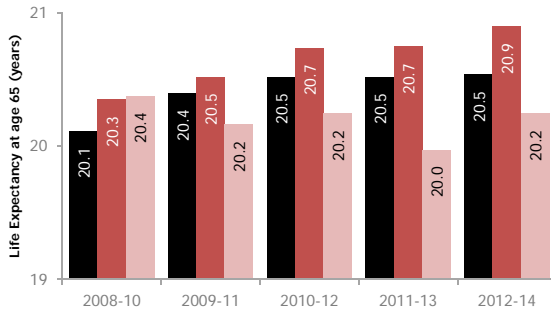
Inequality Gaps



Female Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

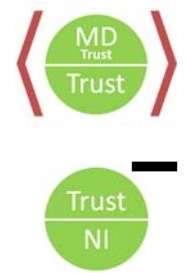
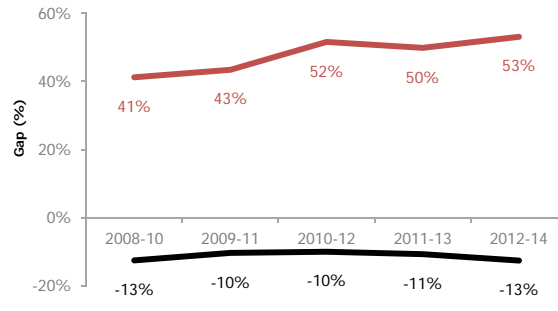
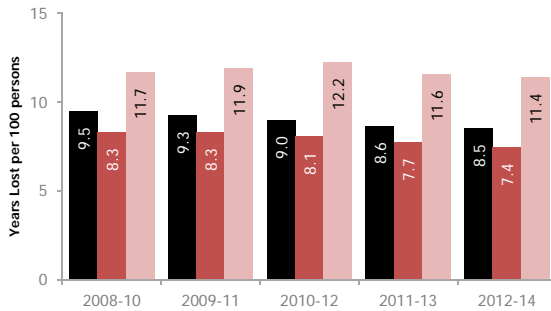
Latest Trust Position: 20.9



Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

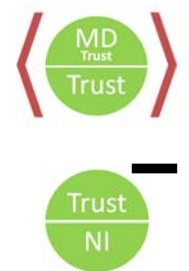
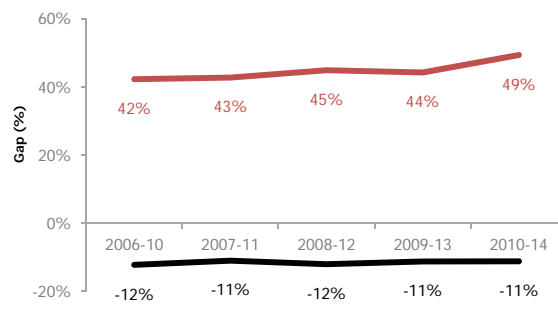
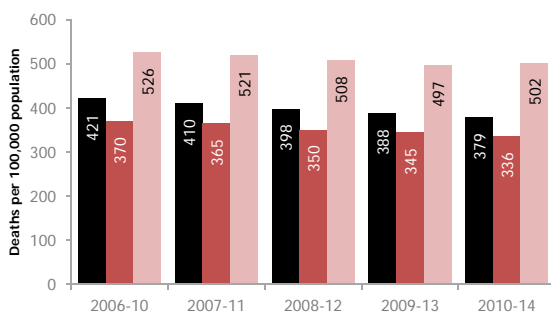
Latest Trust Position: 7.4



SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 336



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

¹⁵Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the Trust and its most deprived areas.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- South Eastern Trust
- South Eastern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- () Widening gap
- ⋈ Fluctuating gap
-) (Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

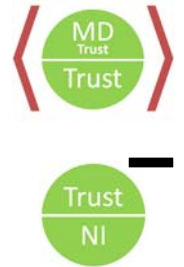
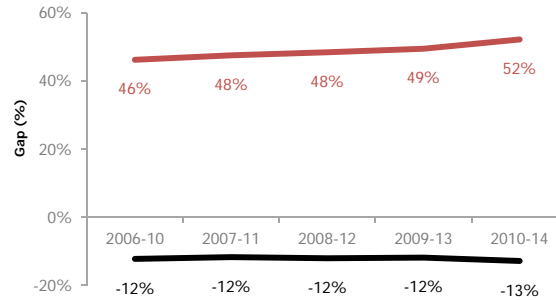
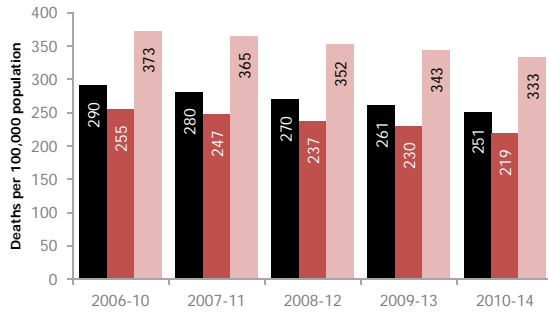
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

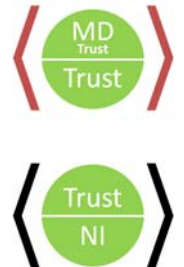
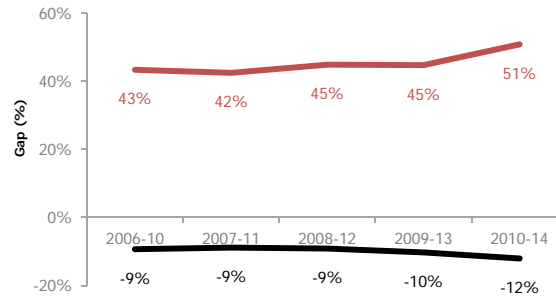
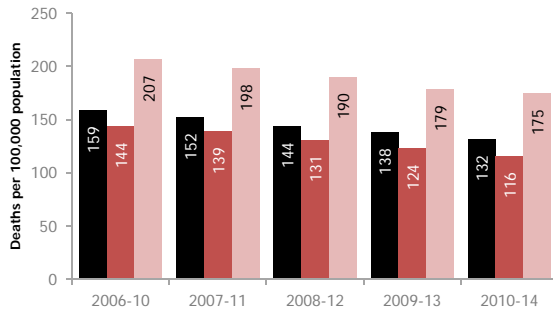
Latest Trust Position: 219



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

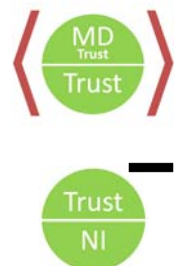
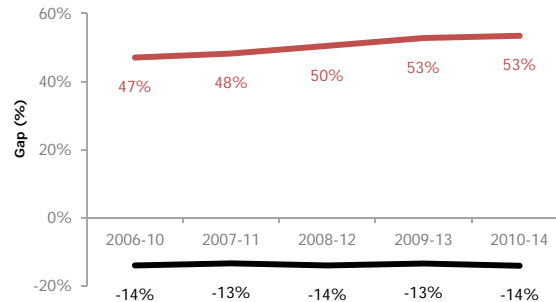
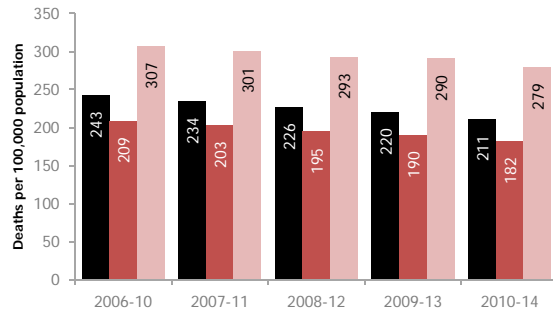
Latest Trust Position: 116



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

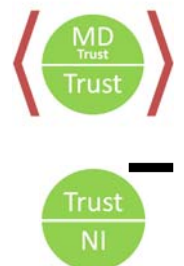
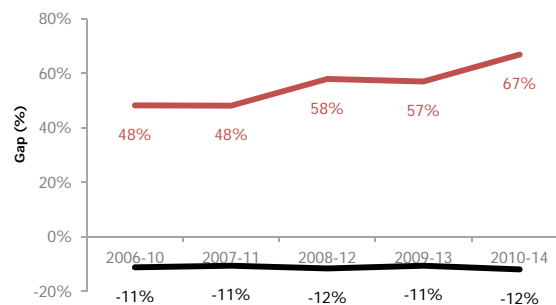
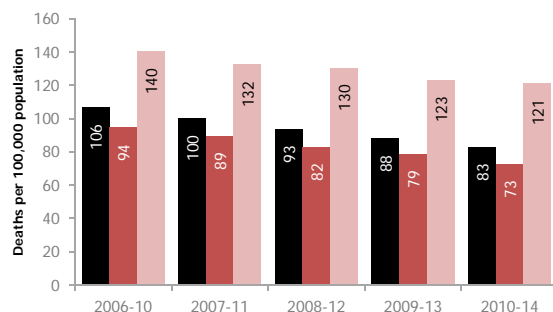
Latest Trust Position: 182



SDR - Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 73



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- South Eastern Trust
- South Eastern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

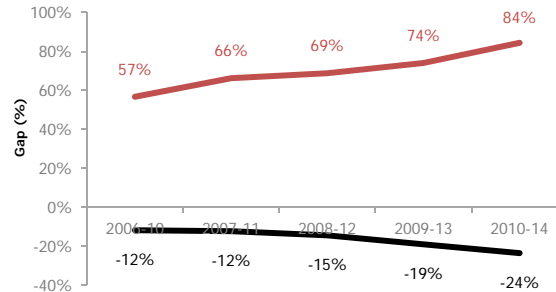
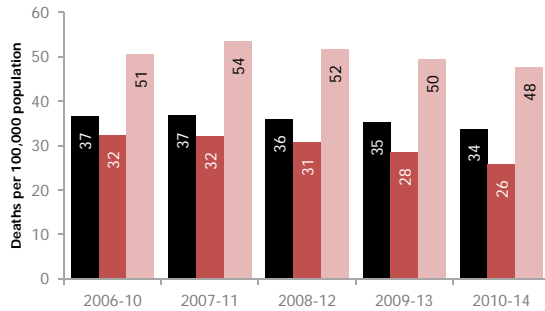
- No Change in gap
- ⊖ Widening gap
- ⊕ Fluctuating gap
- ⊖ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

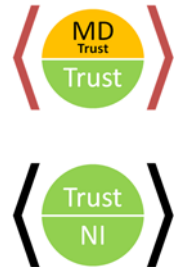
SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 26



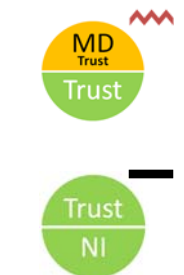
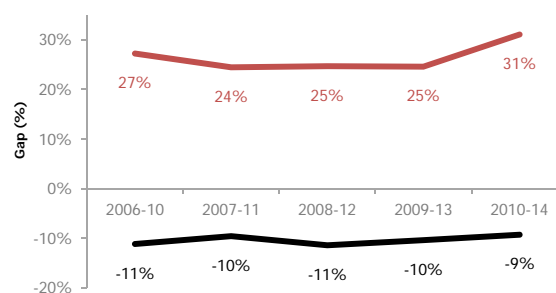
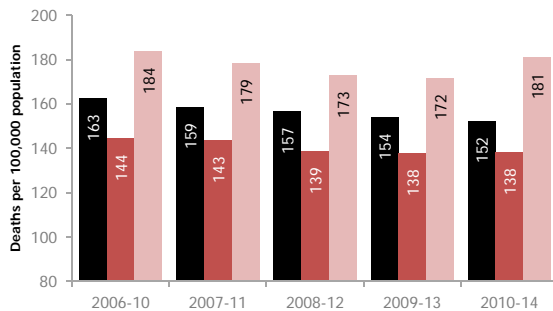
Inequality Gaps



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

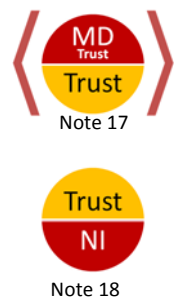
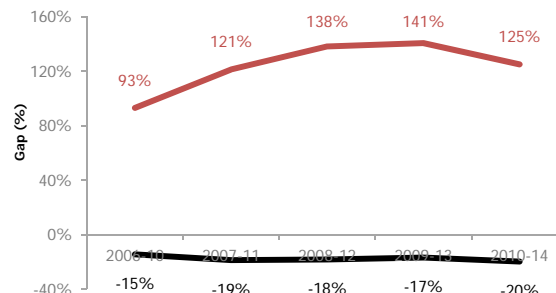
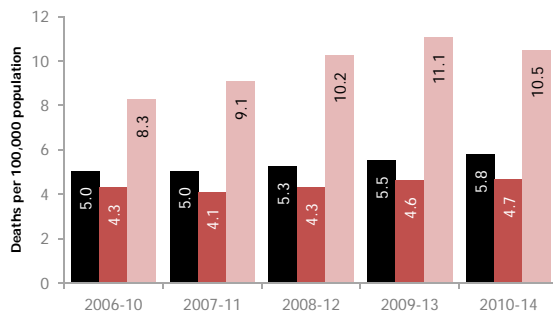
Latest Trust Position: 138



SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

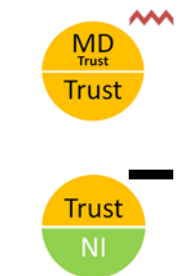
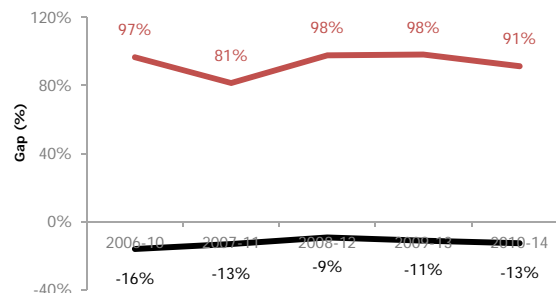
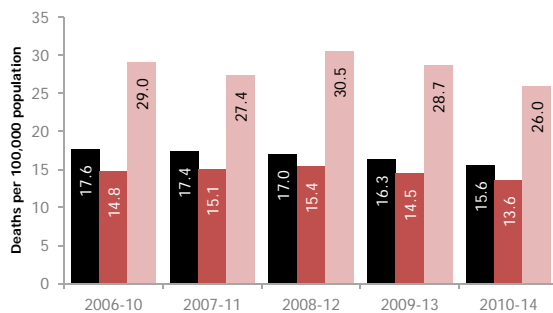
Latest Trust Position: 4.7



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 13.6



¹⁶ Despite a clear widening of the gap over the five year period, it narrowed across the most recent period.

¹⁷ The gaps presented are not statistically significant, and are presented as contextual information only.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- South Eastern Trust
- South Eastern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

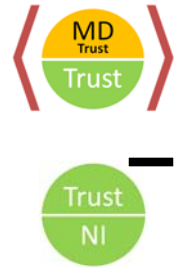
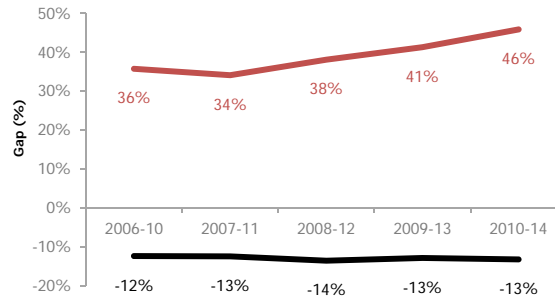
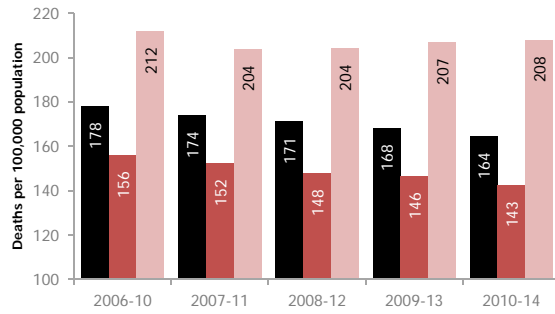
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

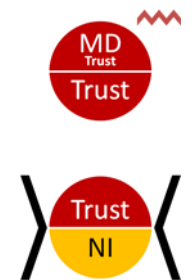
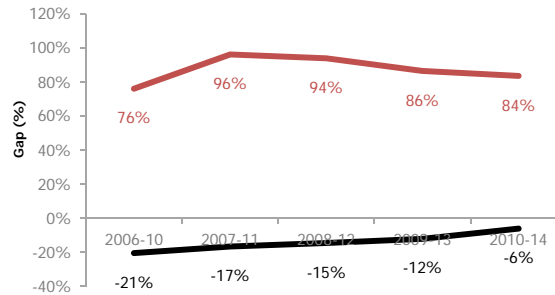
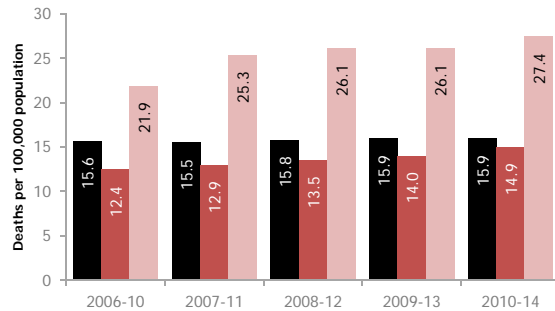
Latest Trust Position: 143



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

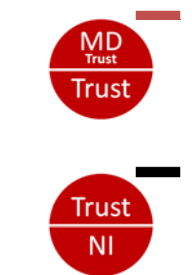
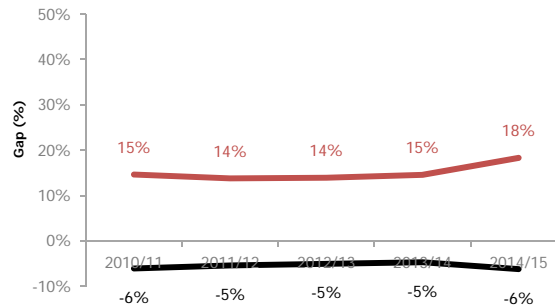
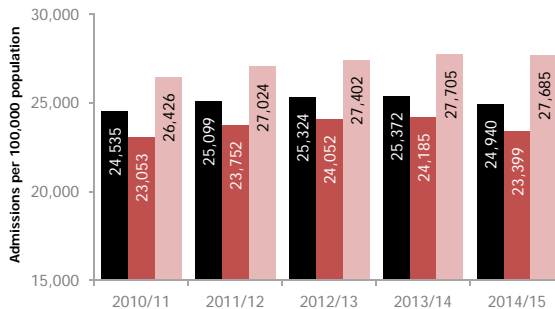
Latest Trust Position: 14.9



SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

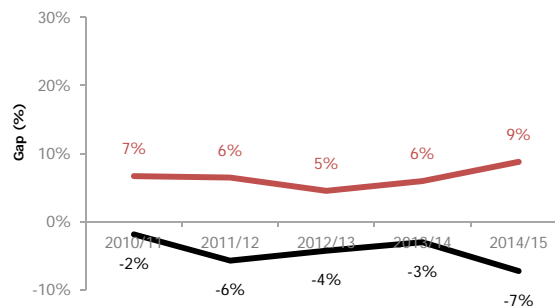
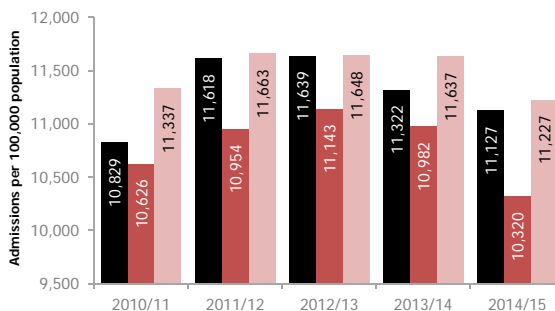
Latest Trust Position: 23,399



SAR – Day Case¹⁸

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 10,320



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

¹⁸ Changes in service configurations may partially explain the increase in day case admissions between 2010/11 and 2011/12. This has been considered for trend analysis.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- South Eastern Trust
- South Eastern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

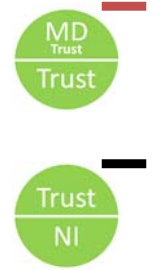
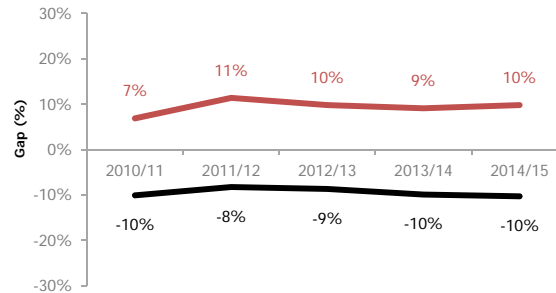
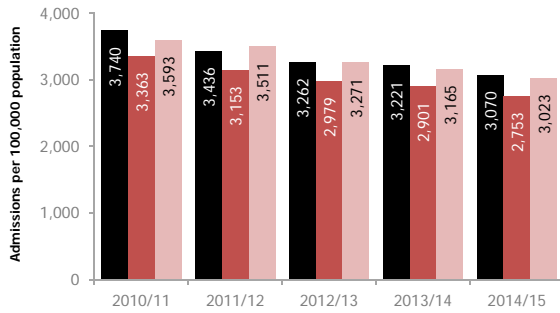
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR - Elective

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

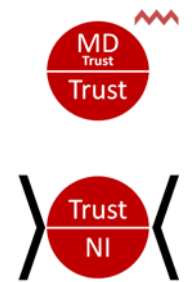
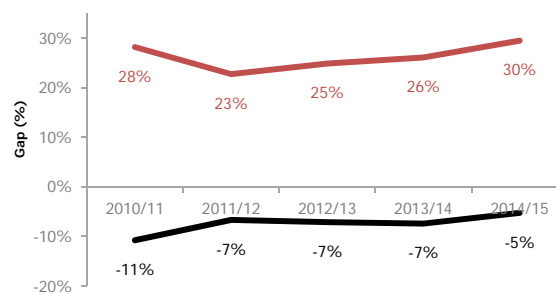
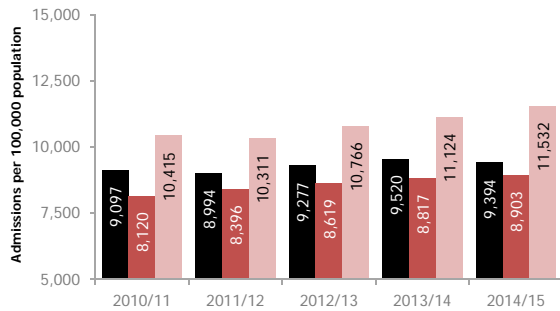
Latest Trust Position: 2,753



SAR - Emergency

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

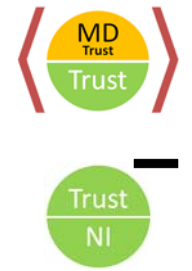
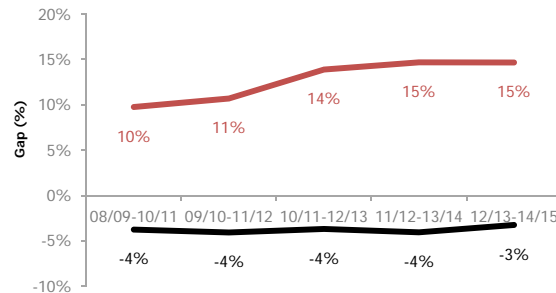
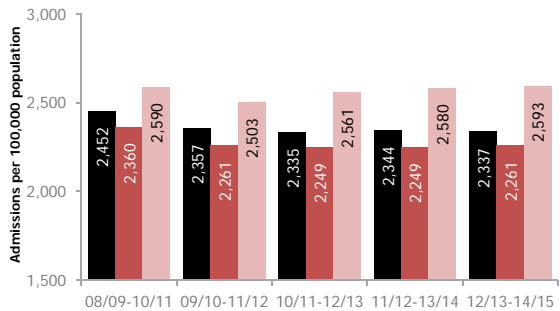
Latest Trust Position: 8,903



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

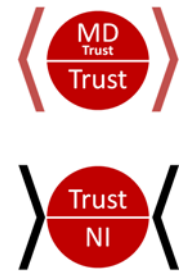
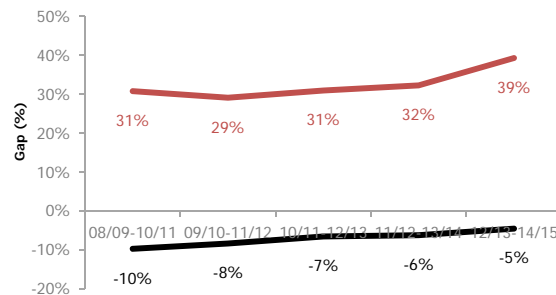
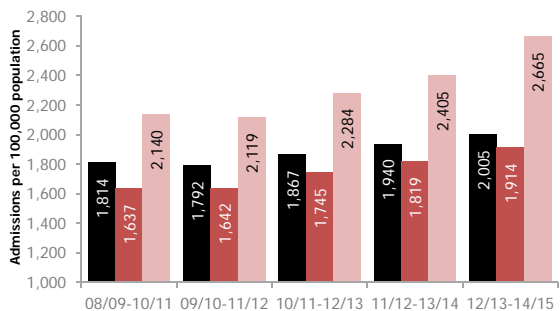
Latest Trust Position: 2,261



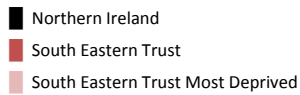
SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

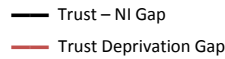
Latest Trust Position: 1,914



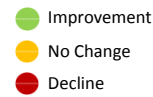
Health Outcome



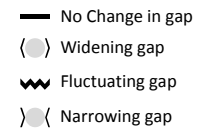
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome



Change in Inequality Gap



Health Outcome Time Series

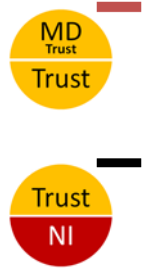
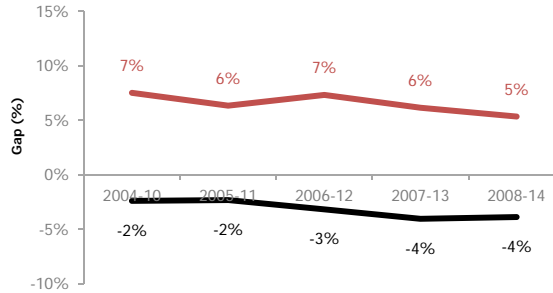
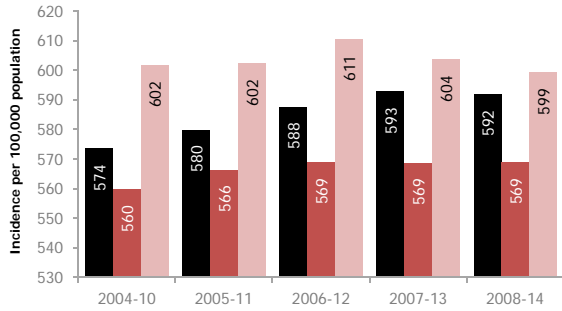
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

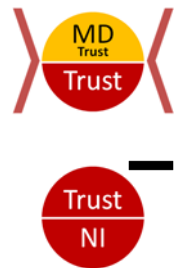
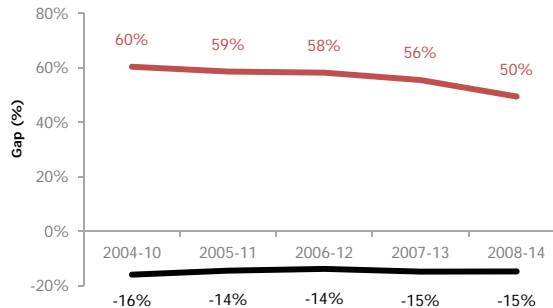
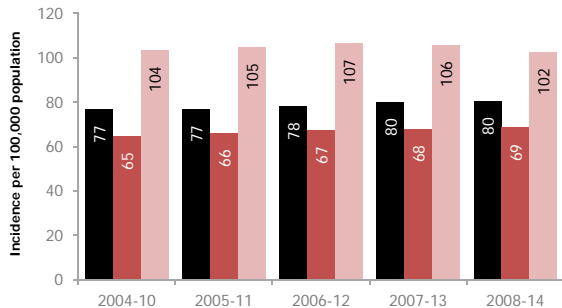
Latest Trust Position: 569



SIR – Lung Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

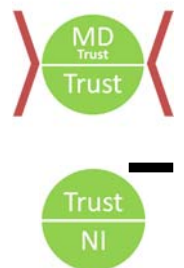
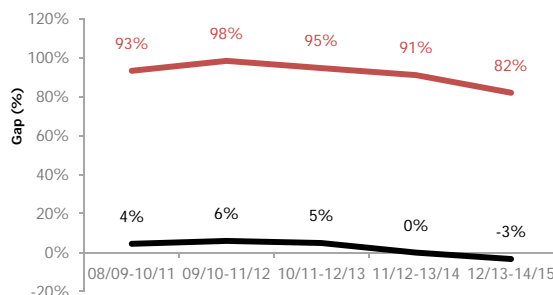
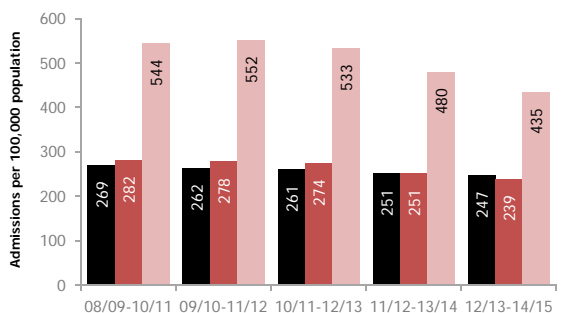
Latest Trust Position: 69



SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

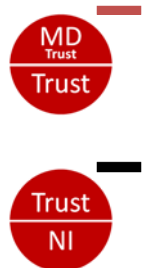
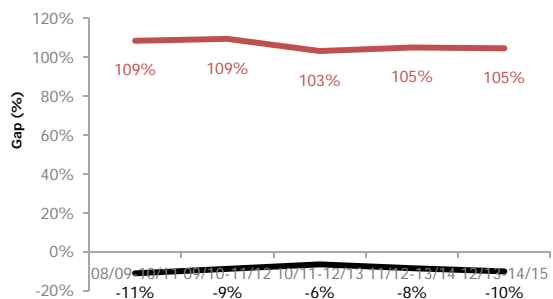
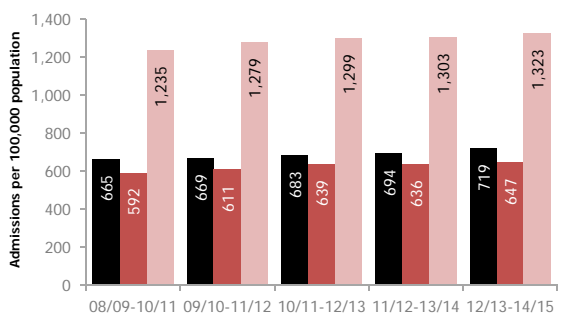
Latest Trust Position: 239



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 647



SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- South Eastern Trust
- South Eastern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

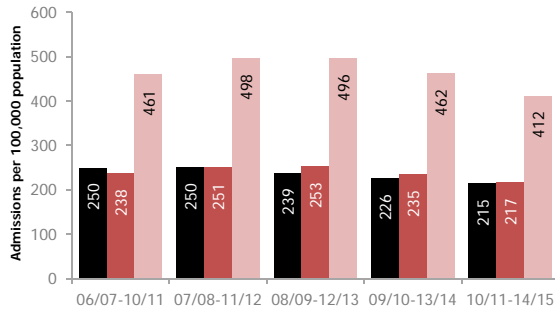
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- ⊘ Widening gap
- ⊘ Fluctuating gap
- ⊘ Narrowing gap

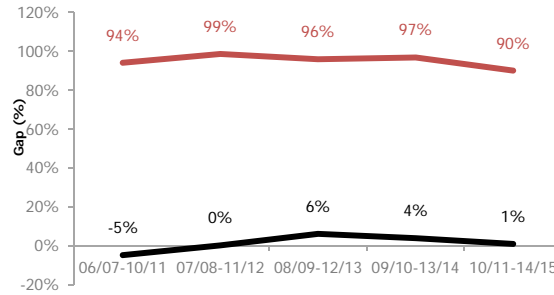
Health Outcome Time Series

SAR – Self-Harm



Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Admissions per 100,000 population)



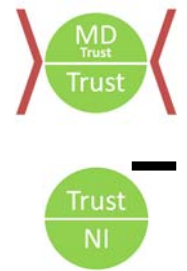
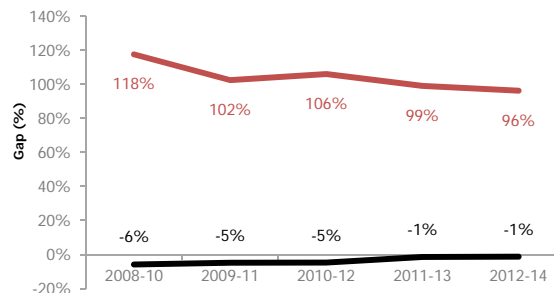
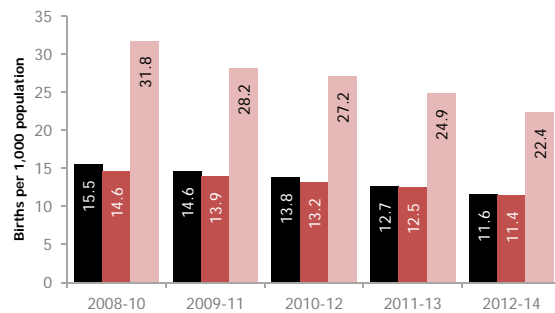
Inequality Gaps

Latest Trust Position: 217



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

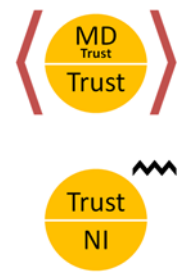
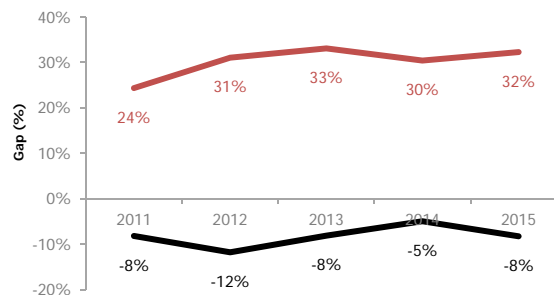
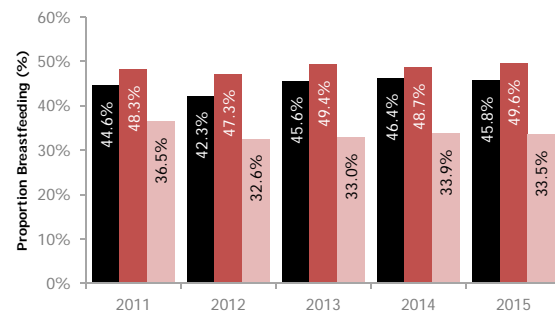
(Births per 1,000 population)



Latest Trust Position: 11.4

Breastfeeding on Discharge

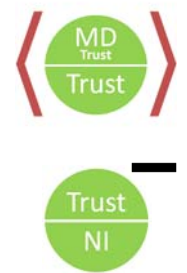
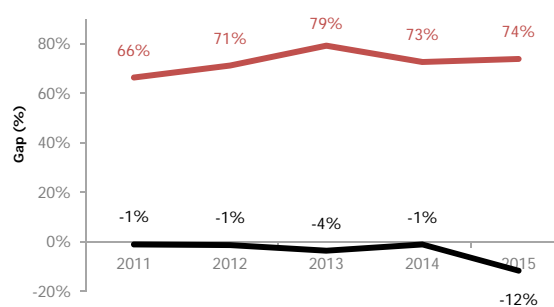
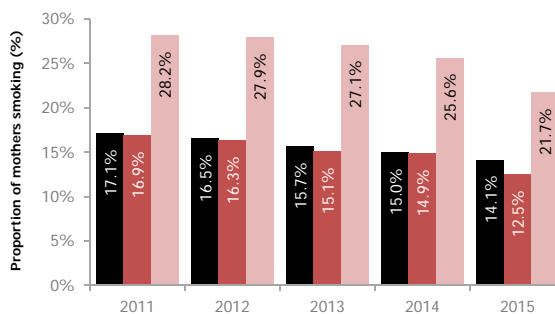
(Proportion of mothers breastfeeding)



Latest Trust Position: 49.6%

Smoking During Pregnancy

(Proportion of mothers smoking)



Latest Trust Position: 12.5%

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- South Eastern Trust
- South Eastern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

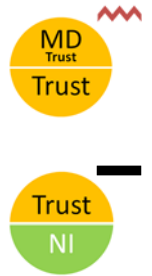
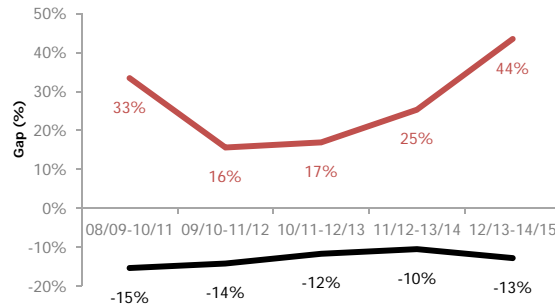
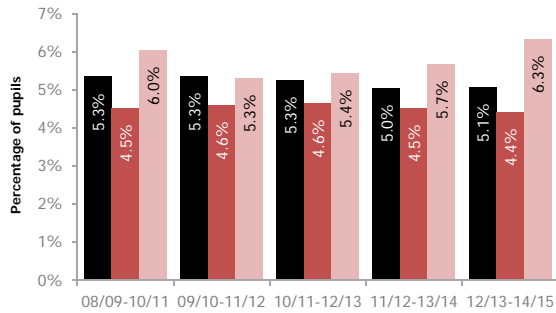
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Primary 1 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

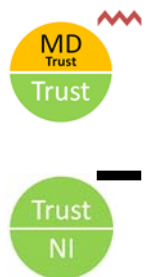
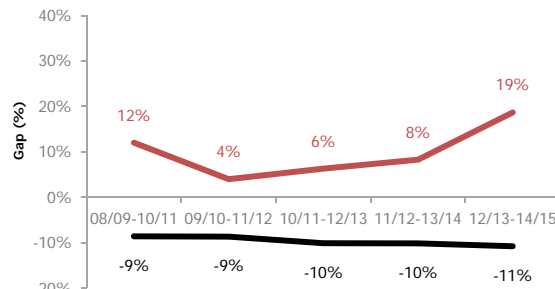
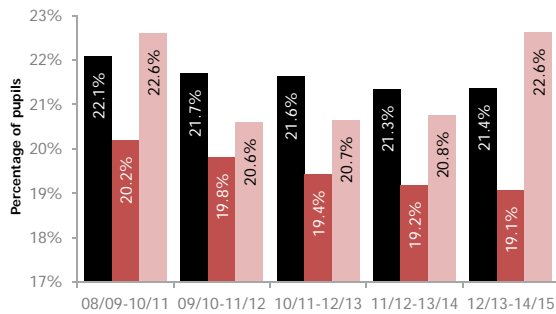
Latest Trust Position: 4.4%



Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

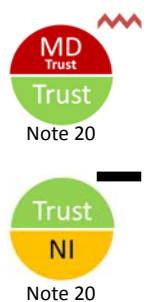
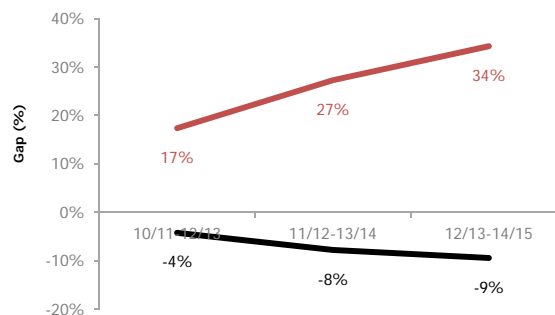
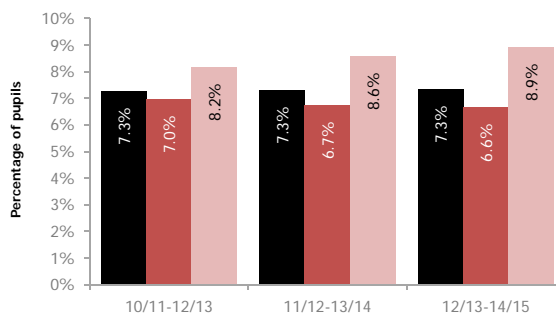
Latest Trust Position: 19.1%



Year 8 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

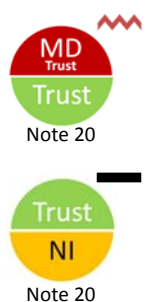
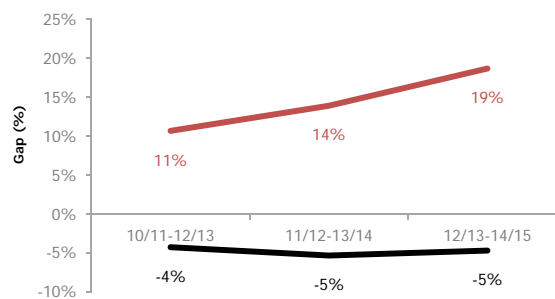
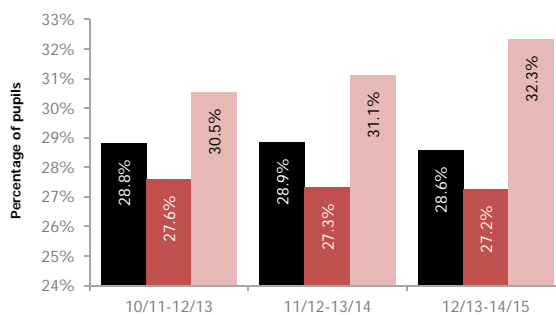
Latest Trust Position: 6.6%



Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

Latest Trust Position: 27.2%



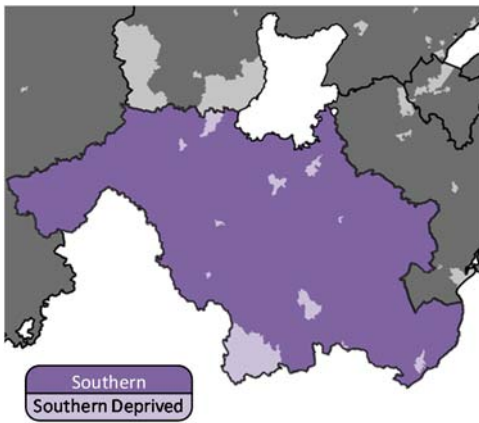
¹⁹ Insufficient time series to determine trend in obesity values or inequality gaps.

Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator figures are presented for NI, the South Eastern Trust, the Trust's 20% most deprived areas, and both the deprivation gap within the Trust and the Trust – NI inequality gap.

		South Eastern Trust	Trust Most Deprived	Inequality Gap	
				Trust MD	Trust NI
SDR – Lung Cancer					
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14 2006-10	55 54	88 86	No Change 59%	No Change -16%
				59%	-19%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)					
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15 2008/09-2010/11	1,564 1,745	1,887 2,002	Widening 21%	No Change -6%
				15%	-4%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)					
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15 2008/09-2010/11	1,377 1,272	1,995 1,752	Widening 45%	Narrowing -7%
				38%	-10%
SPR – Antihypertensive					
Rate per 100,000 population	2014 2010	223 224	251 251	No Change 12%	No Change -1%
				12%	-1%
SPR – Statin					
Rate per 100,000 population	2014 2010	162 161	186 183	No Change 15%	No Change -5%
				14%	-4%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety					
Rate per 100,000 population	2014 2010	197 170	258 224	No Change 31%	No Change -4%
				32%	-7%
Ambulance Response Times²⁰					
Minutes : seconds	2015 2011	11:03 06:18	10:00 04:56	Fluctuating -10%	Fluctuating 18%
				--22%	8%
Fire Response Times²⁰					
Minutes : seconds	2014/15 2010/11	07:29 08:49	07:17 08:12	No Change -3%	No Change 16%
				-7%	11%

²⁰ Evidence shows that emergency response times are correlated more with location (such as urban/rural status) than deprivation.

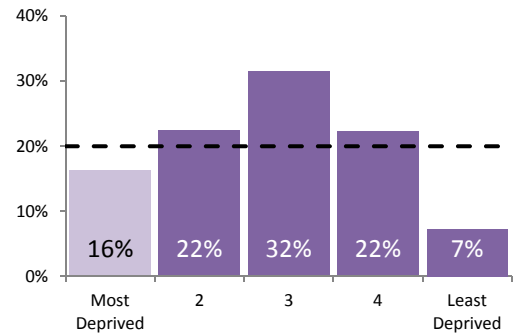


Southern Health and Social Care Trust

2014 Population:	369,391	(20% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	126,641 (34%)
	25-49	128,448 (35%)
	50-74	91,875 (25%)
	75+	22,427 (6%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE TRUST (HSCT)

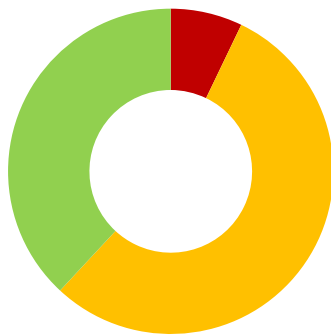
- Less than a fifth of the SOAs within the Southern HSCT fall within NI's most deprived quintile (16%), and less than a tenth fall within NI's least deprived quintile (7%), shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes within the 20% most deprived SOAs of the Southern Trust, shown in the map above, against the average across the Trust.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within the Southern Trust by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Southern Trust - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

3	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average
23	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average
16	Health outcomes were better than the NI average

Trust Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes
SAR – Drugs Related Causes
SAR – Self-Harm
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)
Crude Suicide Rate

Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes
Primary One BMI: Obese
SAR – Self-Harm
SDR – Cancer (U75)
SDR – Lung Cancer

Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Respiratory (U75)
Crude Suicide Rate
SAR – Respiratory (U75)
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)
SAR - Respiratory

Health Outcomes in Southern Trust















Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 34 health indicators, with a further 8 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the Trust average.

A positive Trust-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the Trust was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, worsened or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated) across the analysed period.

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		Trust – NI Gap
	Trust		Trust Deprivation Gap
	Trust Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	Trust Most Deprived Areas Trust		Improvement
	Trust Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remained constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuated

Health Outcome Time Series

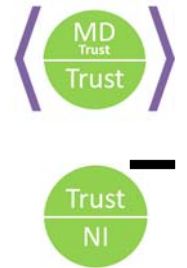
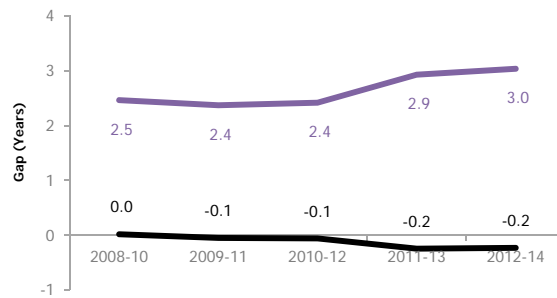
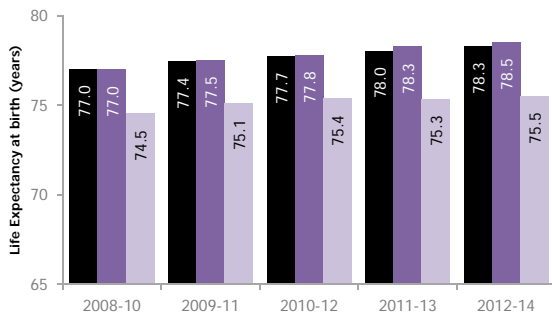
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

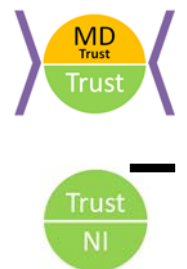
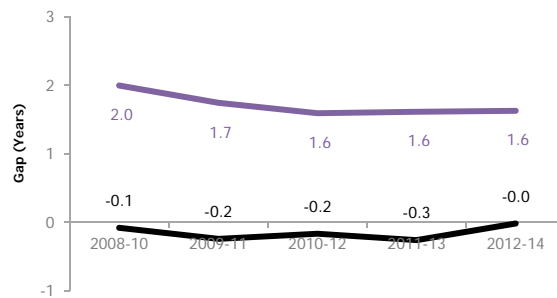
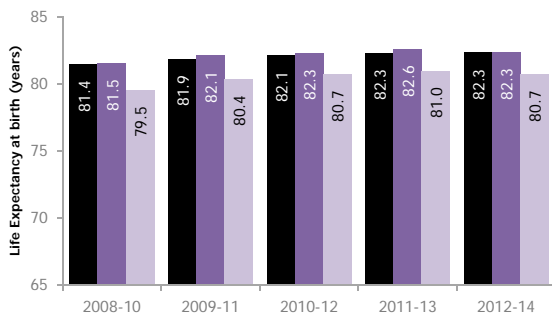
Latest Trust Position: 78.5



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest Trust Position: 82.3



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

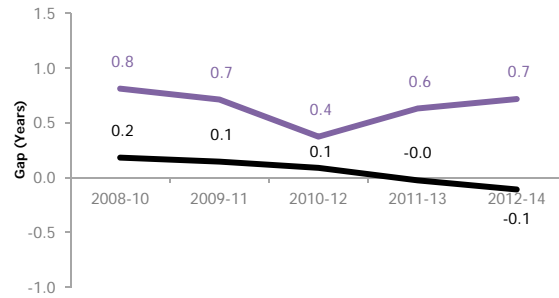
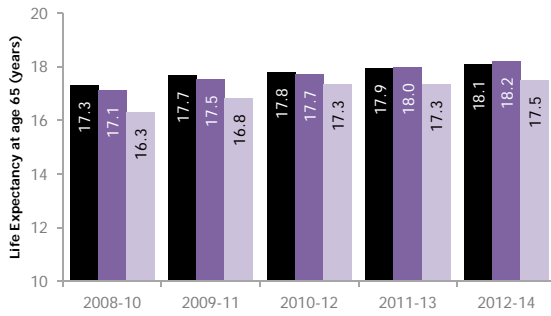
- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

Male Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

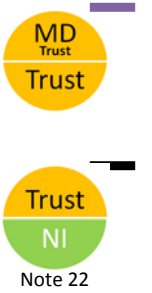
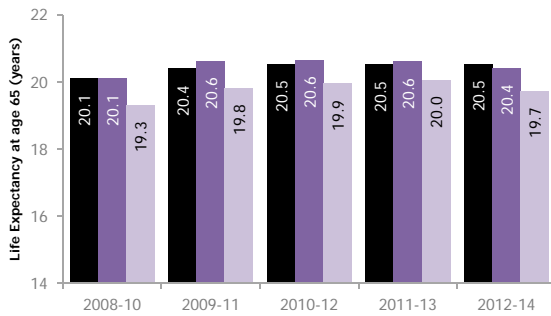
Latest Trust Position: 18.2



Female Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

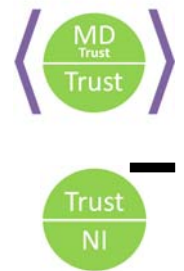
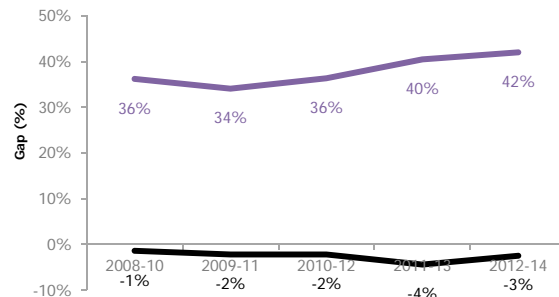
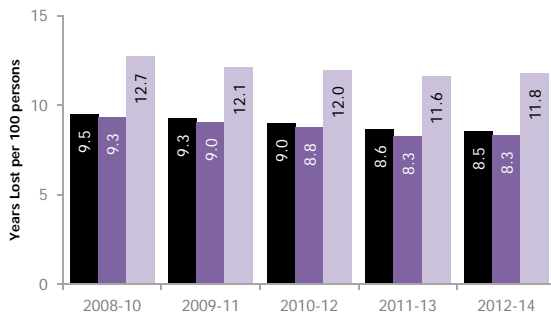
Latest Trust Position: 20.4



Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

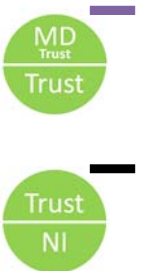
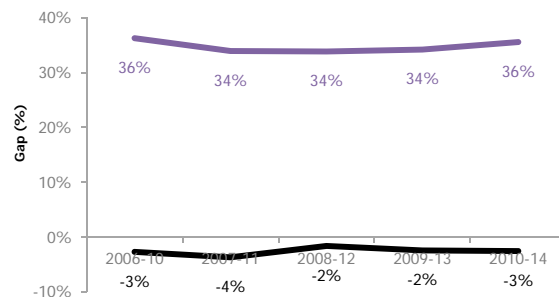
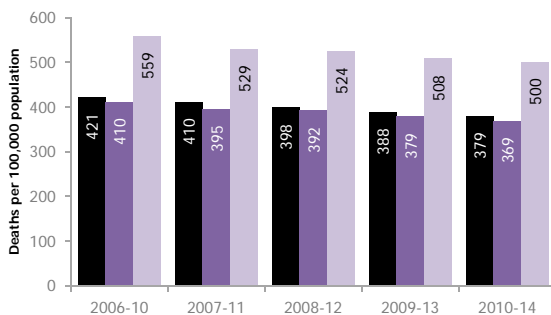
Latest Trust Position: 8.3



SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 369



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

²¹ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the Trust and NI.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

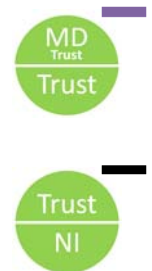
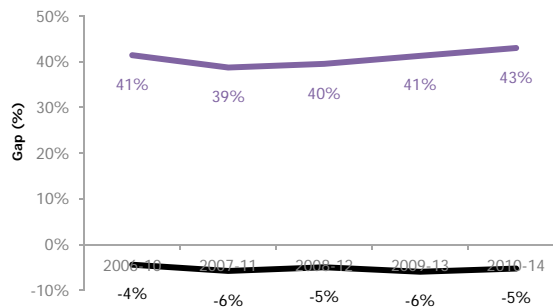
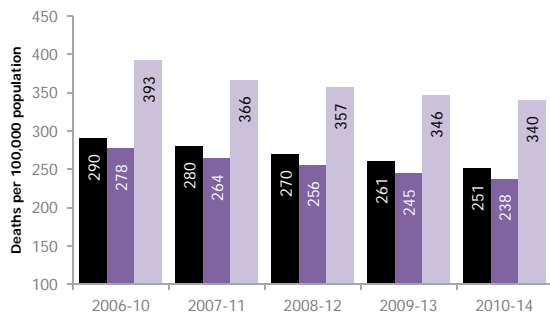
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

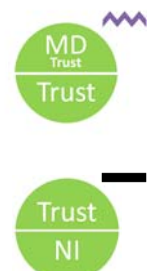
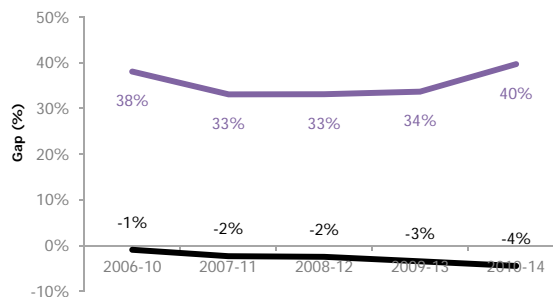
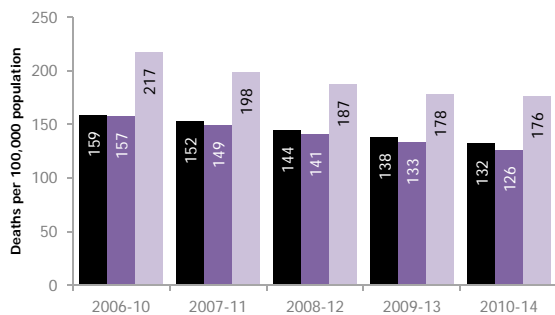
Latest Trust Position: 238



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

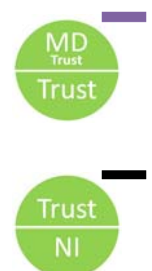
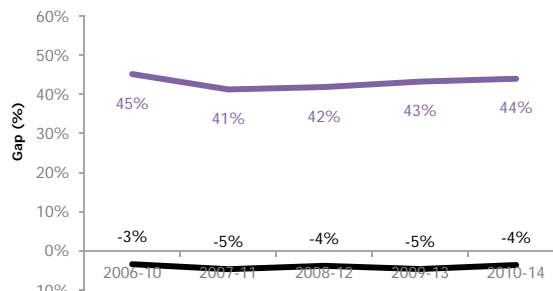
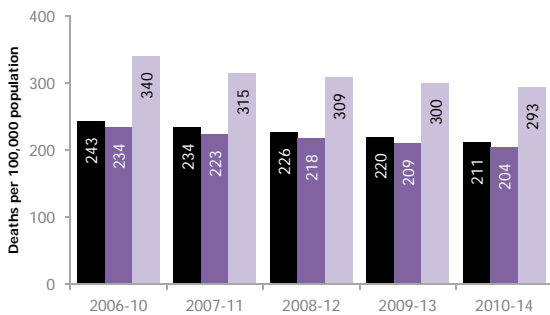
Latest Trust Position: 126



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

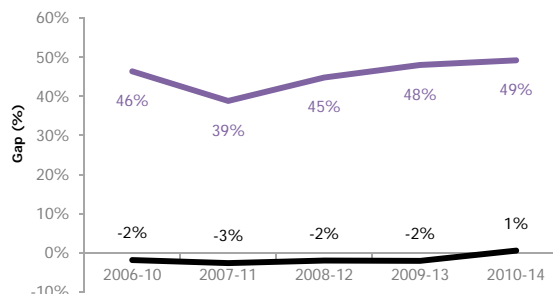
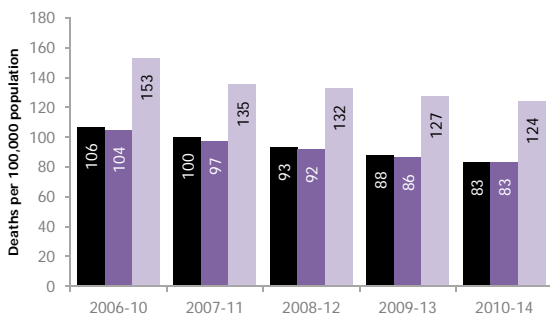
Latest Trust Position: 204



SDR - Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 83



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

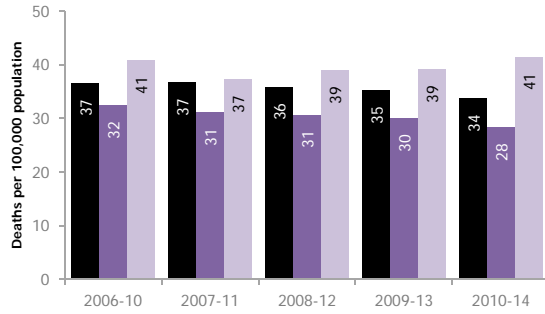
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- ⊂ Widening gap
- ⊃ Fluctuating gap
- ⊄ Narrowing gap

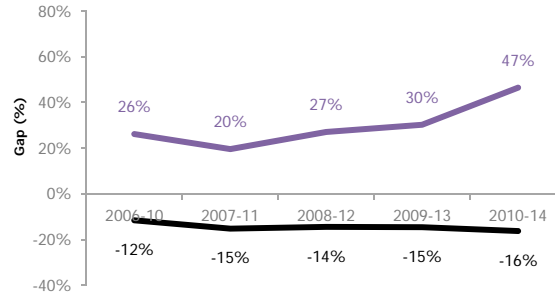
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – Respiratory (U75)

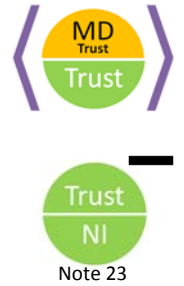


Inequality Gaps Time Series

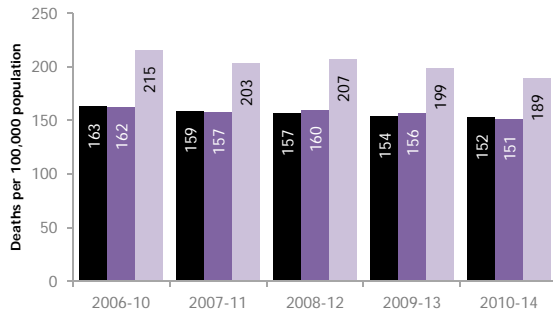
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



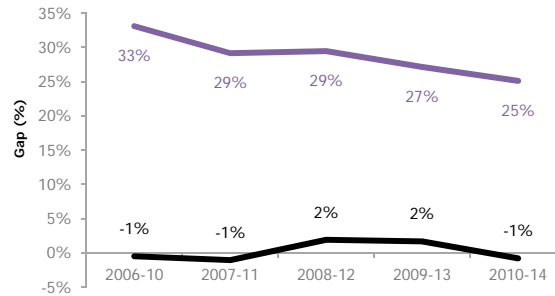
Latest Trust Position: 28



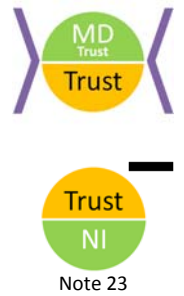
SDR – Cancer (U75)



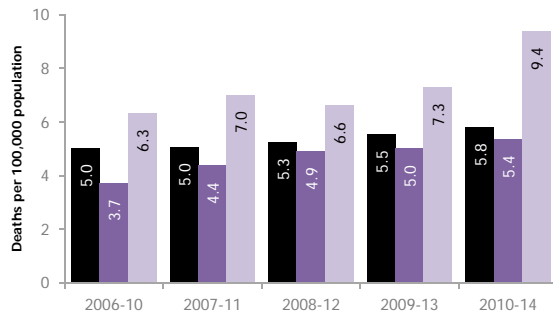
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



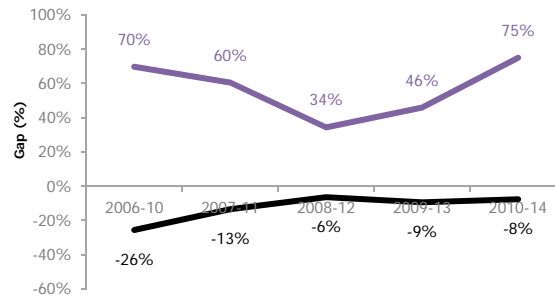
Latest Trust Position: 151



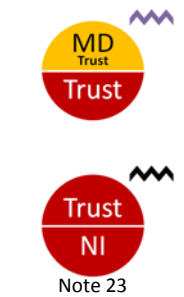
SDR – Drug Related Causes



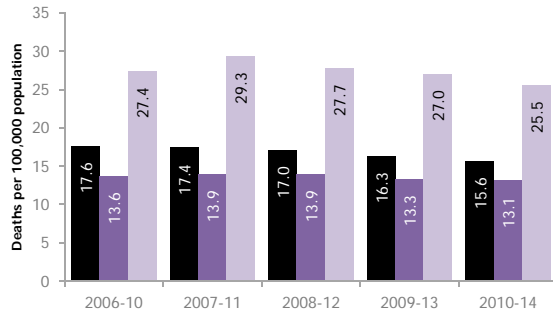
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



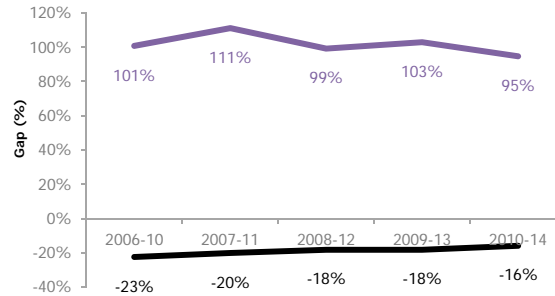
Latest Trust Position: 5.4



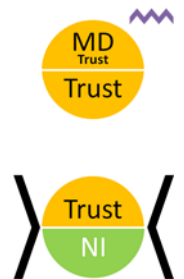
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes



(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Latest Trust Position: 13.1



²² Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the Trust and NI.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

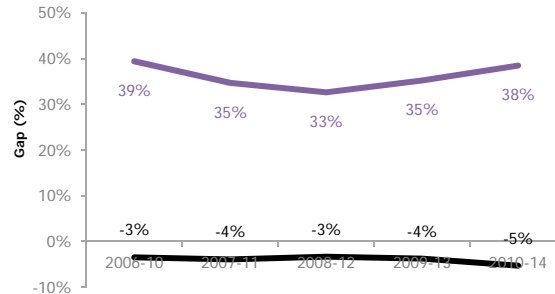
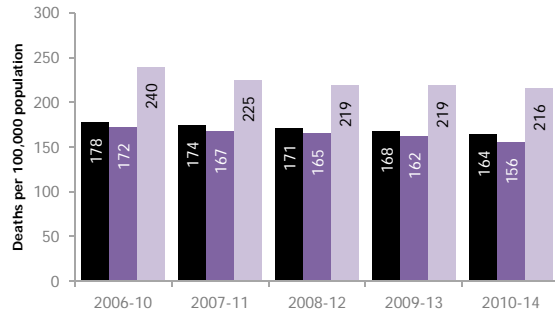
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

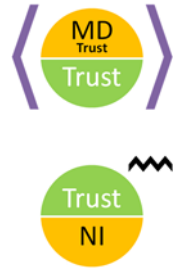
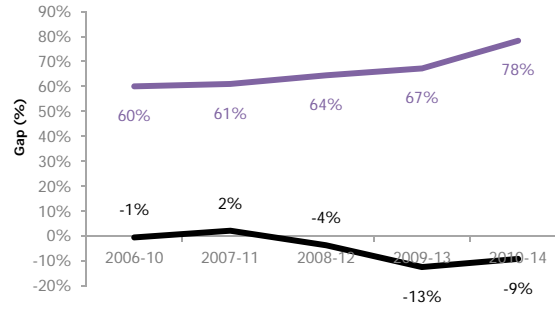
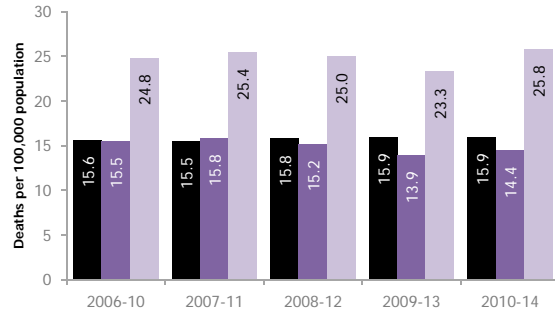
Latest Trust Position: 156



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

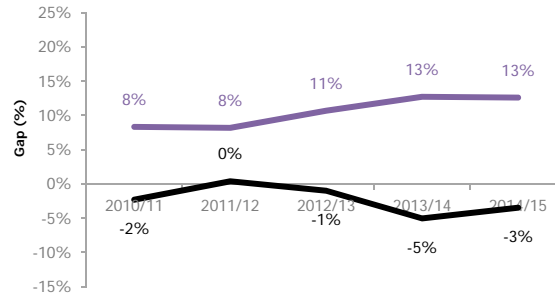
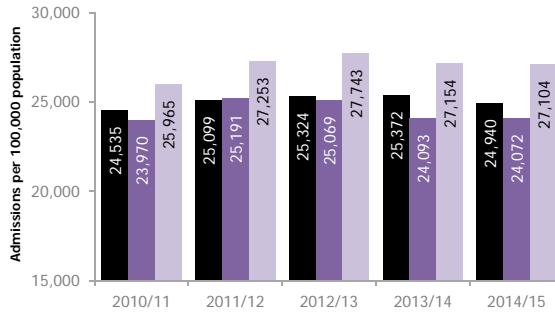
Latest Trust Position: 14.4



SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

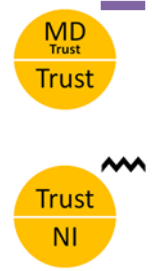
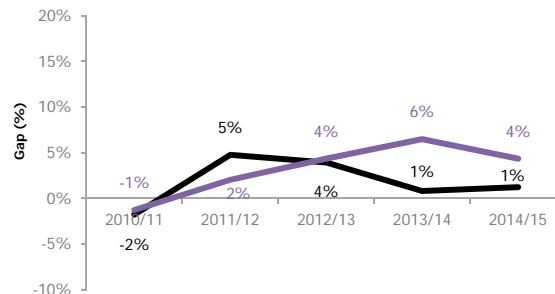
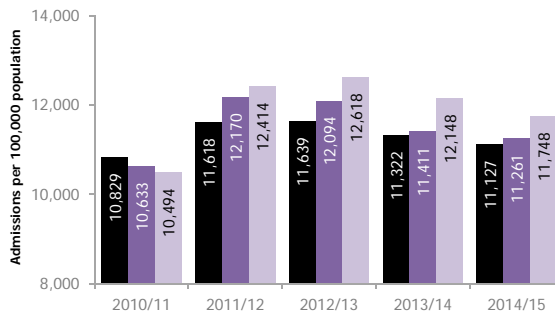
Latest Trust Position: 24,072



SAR – Day Case²⁴

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 11,261



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

²³ Changes in the rates within the most deprived areas of the Trust and the Trust average were not statistically significant and showed no clear, consistent trend.
²⁴ Changes in service configurations may partially explain the increase in day case admissions between 2010/11 and 2011/12. This has been considered for trend analysis.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

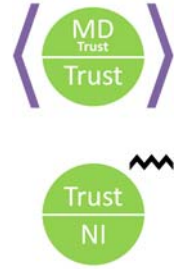
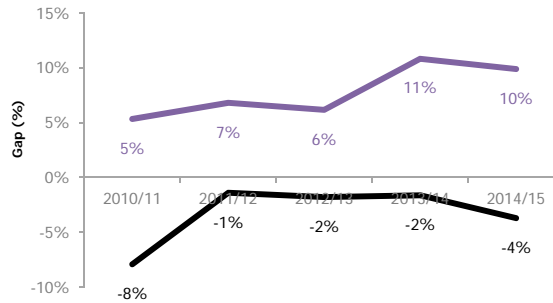
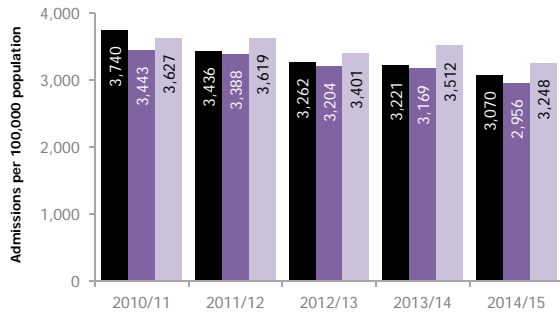
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR - Elective

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

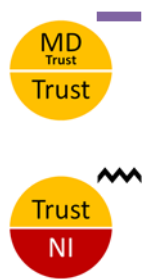
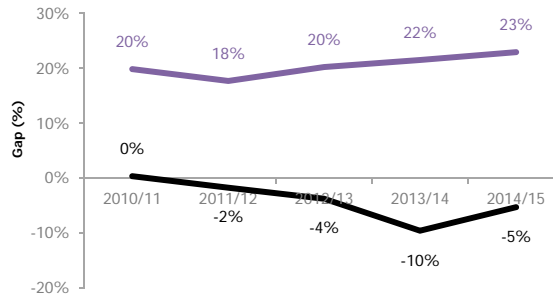
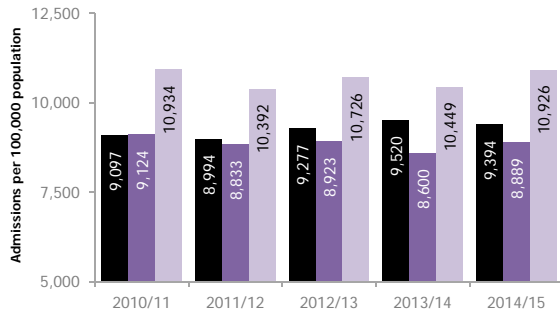
Latest Trust Position: 2,956



SAR - Emergency

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

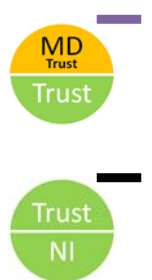
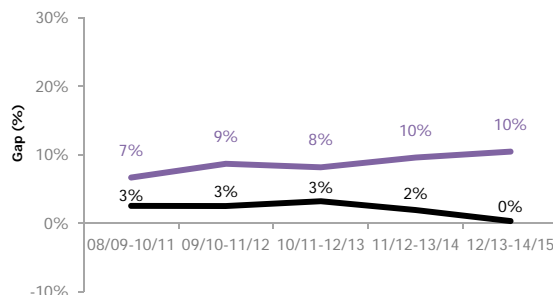
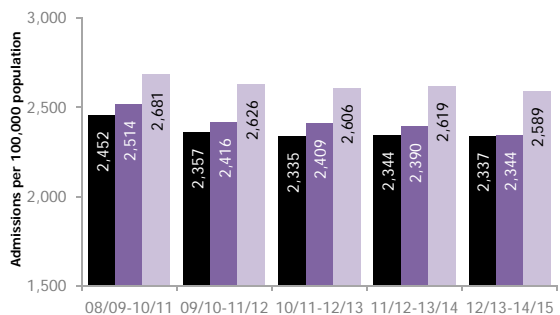
Latest Trust Position: 8,889



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

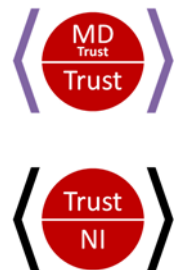
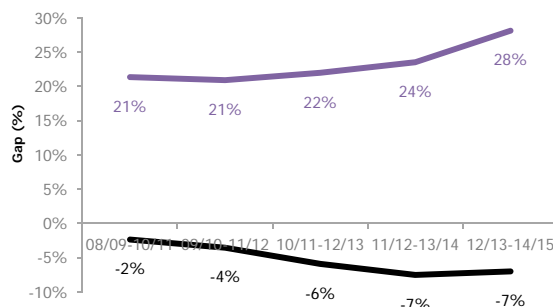
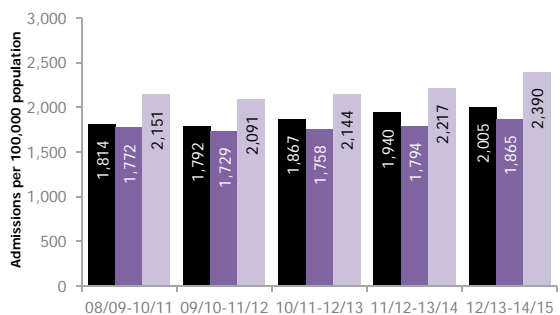
Latest Trust Position: 2,344



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 1,865



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

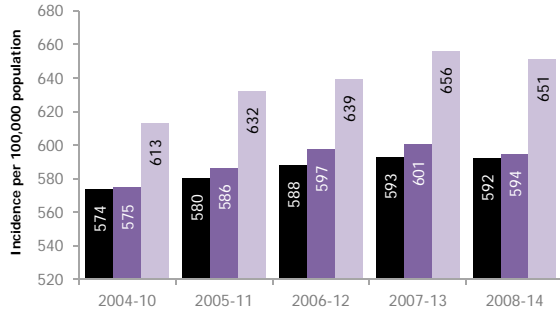
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

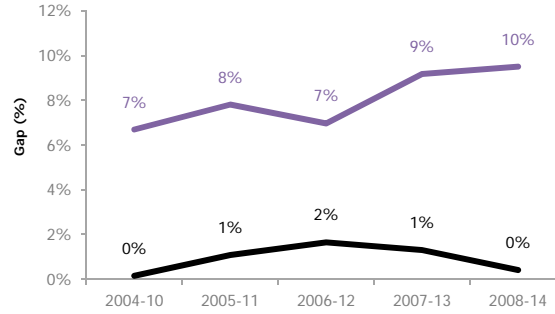
SIR – Cancer



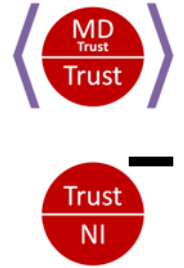
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

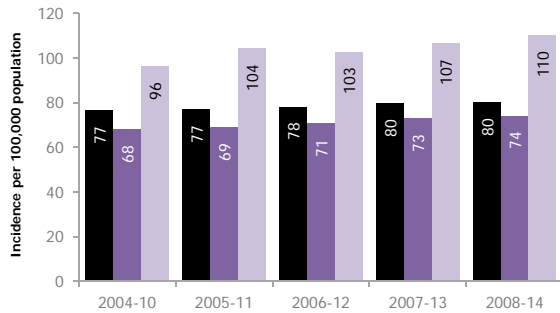
Latest Trust Position: 594



Inequality Gaps

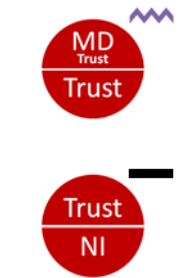
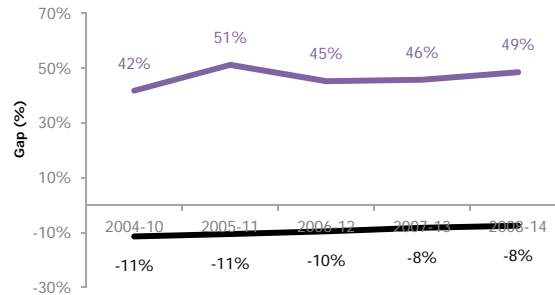


SIR – Lung Cancer

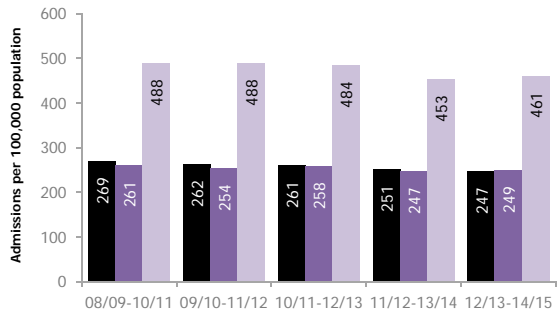


(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 74

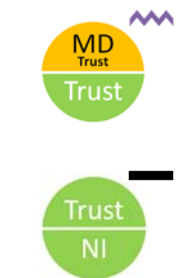
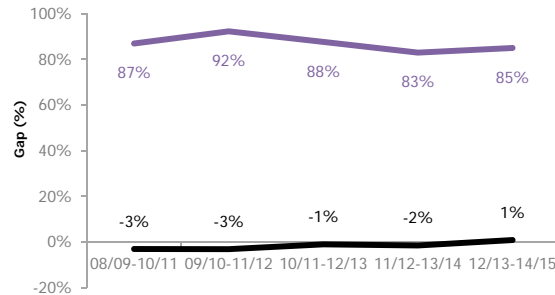


SAR – Drugs Related

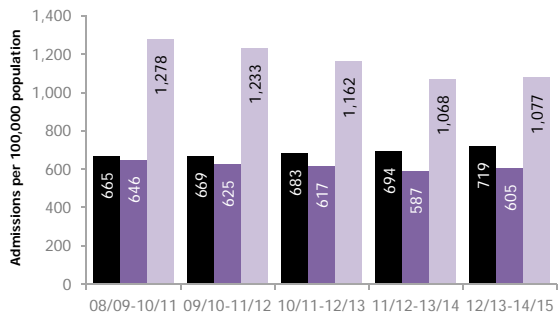


(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 249

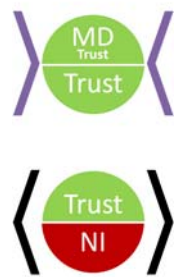
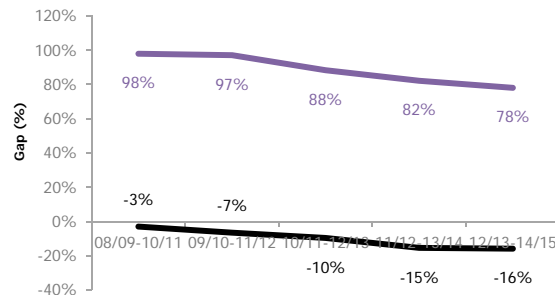


SAR – Alcohol Related Causes



(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 605



SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

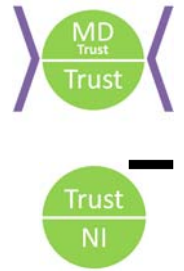
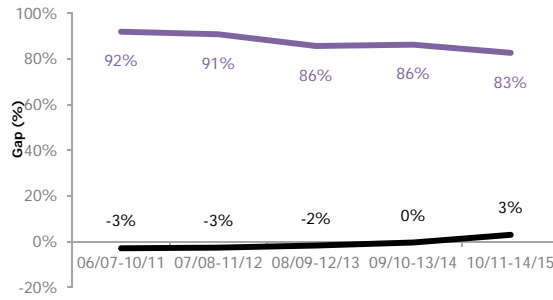
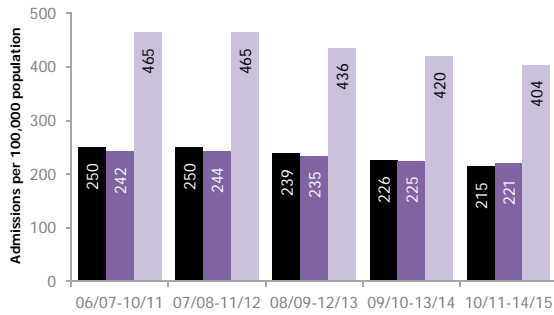
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

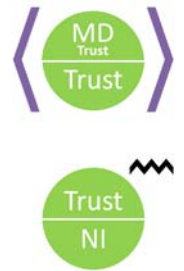
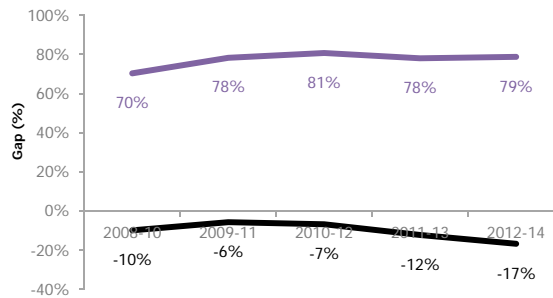
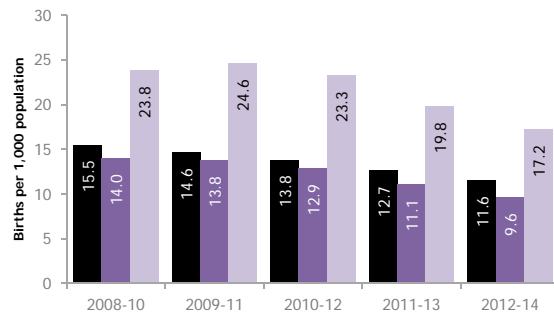
Latest Trust Position: 221



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

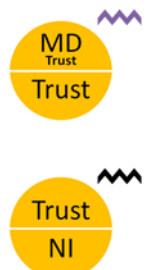
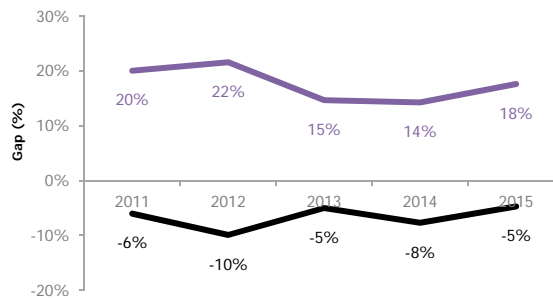
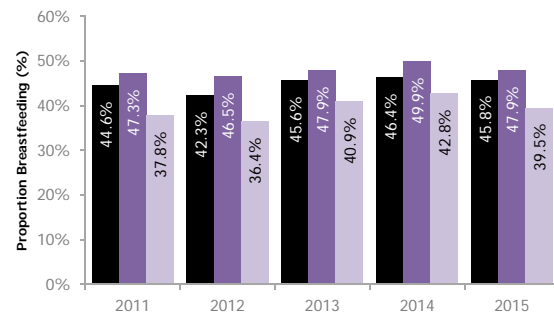
Latest Trust Position: 9.6



Breastfeeding on Discharge

(Proportion of mothers breastfeeding)

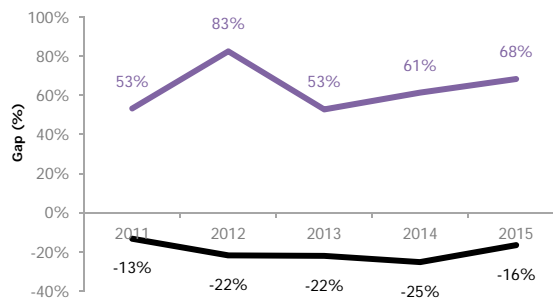
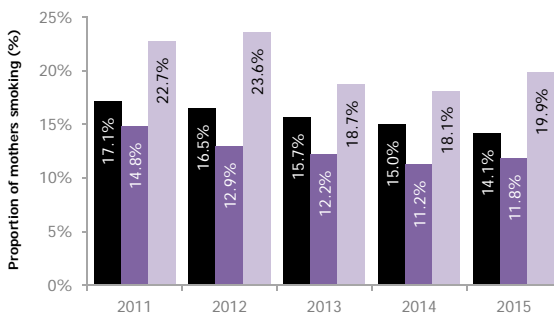
Latest Trust Position: 47.9%



Smoking During Pregnancy

(Proportion of mothers smoking)

Latest Trust Position: 11.8%



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Southern Trust
- Southern Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

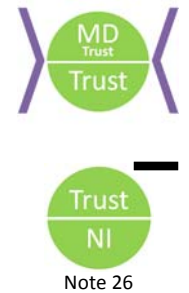
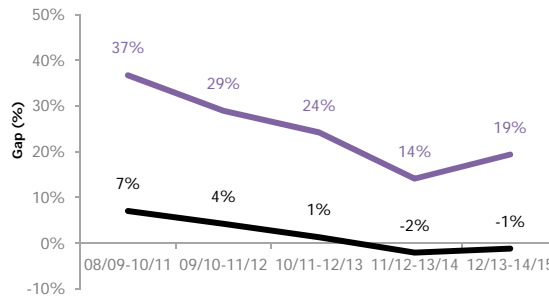
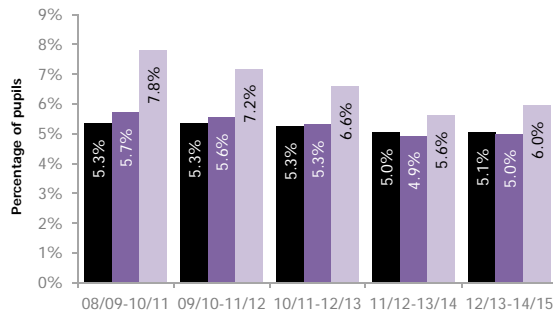
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Primary 1 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

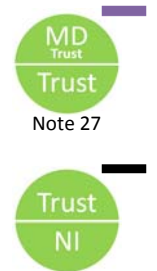
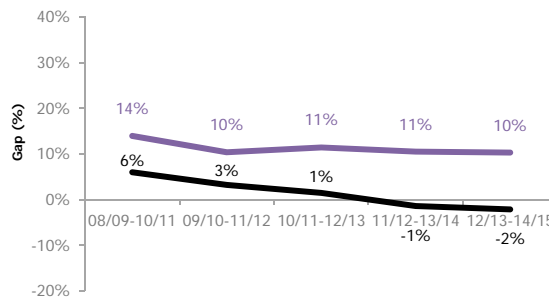
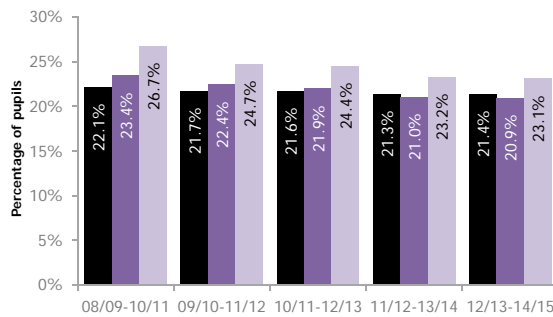
Latest Trust Position: 5.0%



Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

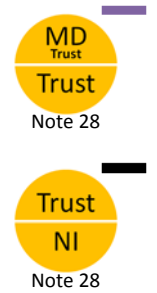
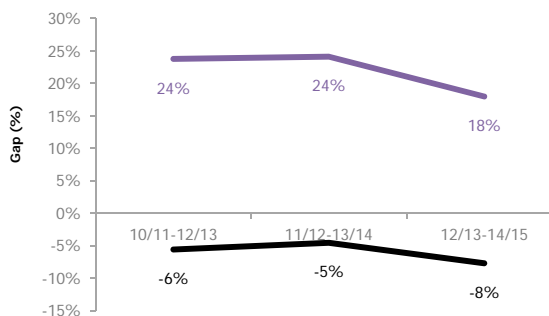
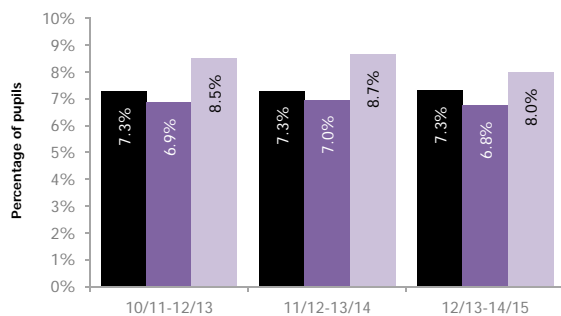
Latest Trust Position: 20.9%



Year 8 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

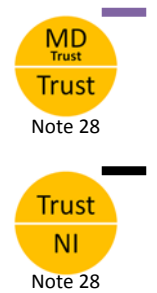
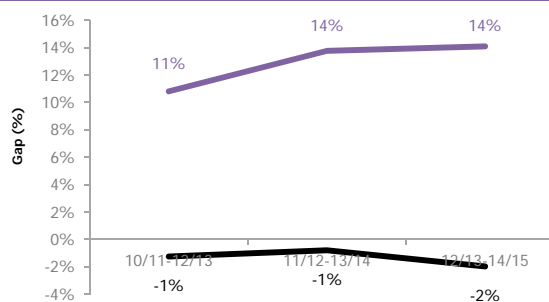
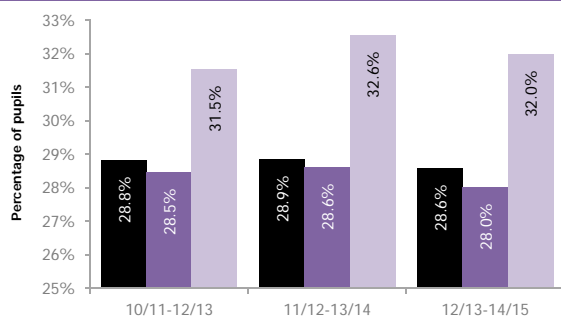
Latest Trust Position: 6.8%



Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

Latest Trust Position: 28.0%



²⁵ The Primary 1 obesity rate in the Southern Trust was not significantly different from that across NI throughout the period.

²⁶ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the Trust and its most deprived areas.

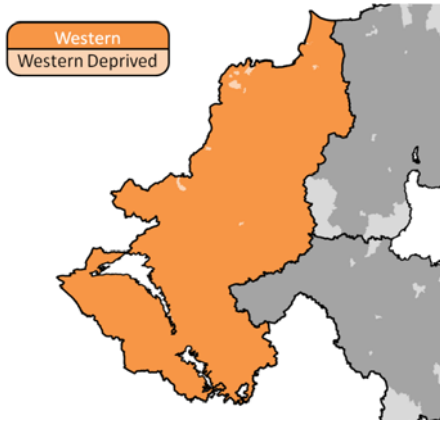
²⁷ Insufficient time series to determine trend in obesity values or inequality gaps.

Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator figures are presented for NI, the Southern Trust, the Trust's 20% most deprived areas, and both the deprivation gap within the Trust and the Trust – NI inequality gap.

		Northern Ireland	Southern Trust	Trust Most Deprived	Inequality Gap	
					Trust MD	Trust NI
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per	2010-14	66	61	90	Narrowing	No Change
100,000 population	2006-10	67	60	93	48%	-8%
					54%	-10%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per	2012/13-2014/15	1,669	1,719	1,981	No Change	No Change
100,000 population	2008/09-2010/11	1,813	1,806	2,036	15%	3%
					13%	0%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per	2012/13-2014/15	1,479	1,369	1,868	Widening	No Change
100,000 population	2008/09-2010/11	1,407	1,327	1,677	36%	-7%
					26%	-6%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per	2014	226	225	246	No Change	No Change
100,000 population	2010	230	233	249	9%	0%
					7%	1%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per	2014	171	175	200	Widening	No Change
100,000 population	2010	168	170	189	14%	2%
					11%	1%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per	2014	205	198	244	No Change	No Change
100,000 population	2010	183	179	223	24%	-4%
					25%	-2%
Ambulance Response Times²⁸						
Minutes : seconds	2015	09:21	09:56	08:06	Narrowing	Fluctuating
	2011	05:50	06:26	04:46	-18%	6%
					-26%	10%
Fire Response Times²⁸						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	06:26	08:11	05:51	Fluctuating	Fluctuating
	2010/11	07:57	09:32	07:10	-29%	27%
					-25%	20%

²⁸ Evidence shows that emergency response times are correlated more with location (such as urban/rural status) than deprivation.

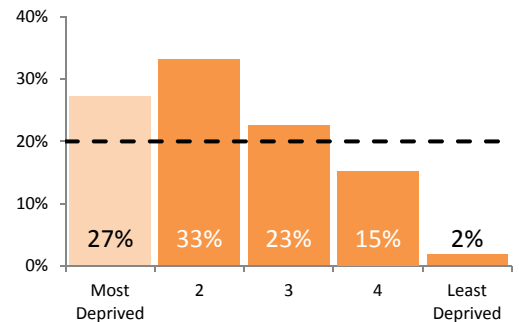


Western Health and Social Care Trust

2014 Population:	298,201	(16% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	100,511 (34%)
	25-49	101,257 (34%)
	50-74	78,318 (26%)
	75+	18,115 (6%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE TRUST (HSCT)

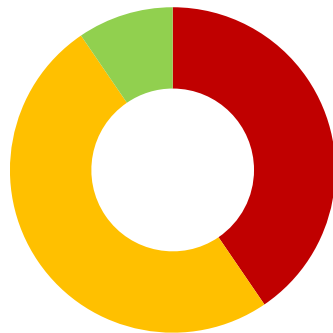
- Of the SOAs within the Western trust, three fifths fall within the two most deprived regional deprivation quintiles, while only 2% are in the least deprived quintile, shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes within the 20% most deprived SOAs of the Western Trust, shown in the map above, against the average across the Trust.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within the Western Trust by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Western Trust - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

17	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average
21	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average
4	Health outcomes were better than the NI average

Trust Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Drug Related Causes	SIR – Lung Cancer
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Lung Cancer
SDR – Drug Related Causes	Smoking During Pregnancy	Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)
SAR – Drugs Related Causes	Crude Suicide Rate	SDR – Smoking Related Causes
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)	SPR – Mood & Anxiety	SAR – Circulatory (U75)

Health Outcomes in Western Trust






Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 34 health indicators, with a further 8 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the Trust average.

A positive Trust-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the Trust was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, worsened or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated) across the analysed period.

Key

- | Health Outcome | | Inequality Gap | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Northern Ireland |  | Trust – NI Gap |
|  | Trust |  | Trust Deprivation Gap |
|  | Trust Most Deprived Areas | | |

Change in Health Outcome

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------|
|  | Trust Most Deprived Areas |  | Improvement |
|  | Trust Northern Ireland |  | No Change |
| | |  | Decline |

Change in Inequality Gap

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Widened Gap |  | Gap remained constant |
|  | Narrowed Gap |  | Gap fluctuated |

Health Outcome Time Series

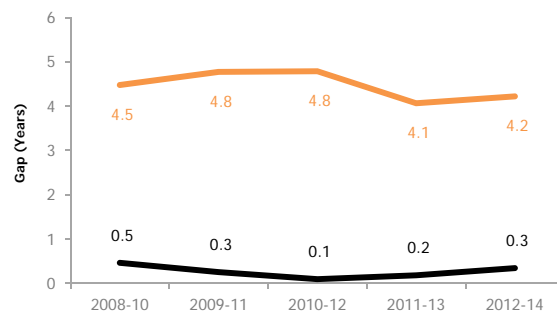
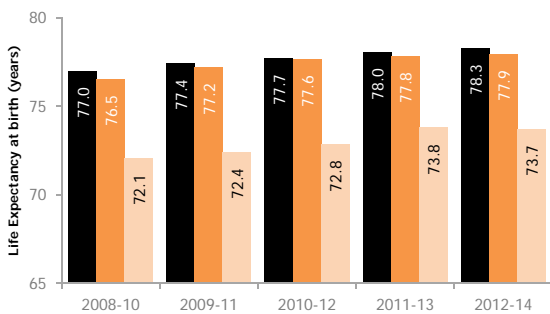
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

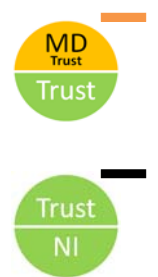
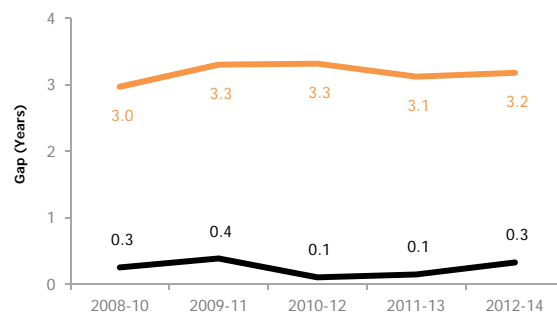
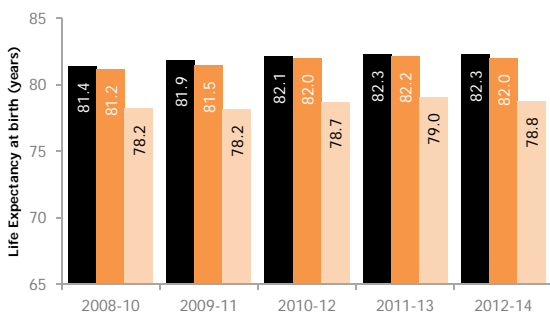
Latest Trust Position: 77.9



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest Trust Position: 82.0



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

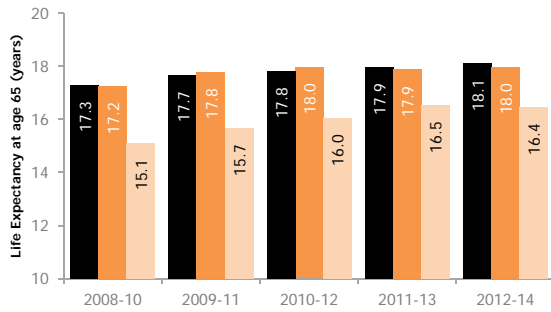
- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

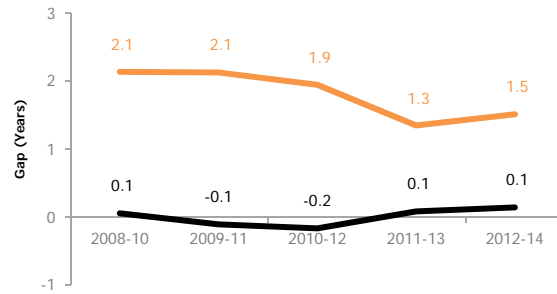
Male Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

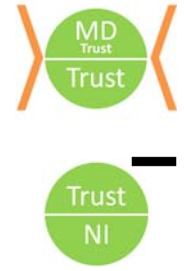
Latest Trust Position: 18.0



Inequality Gaps Time Series



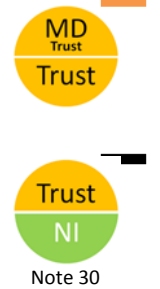
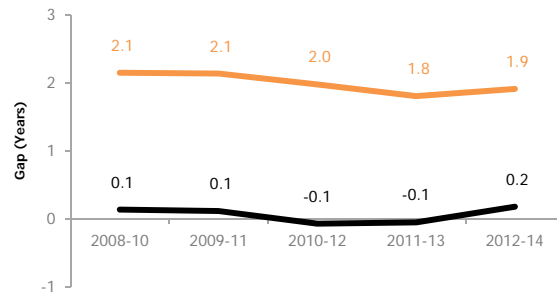
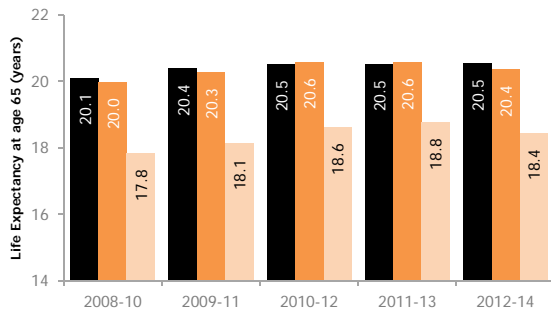
Inequality Gaps



Female Life Expectancy at 65

(Years)

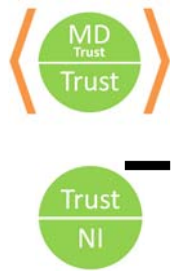
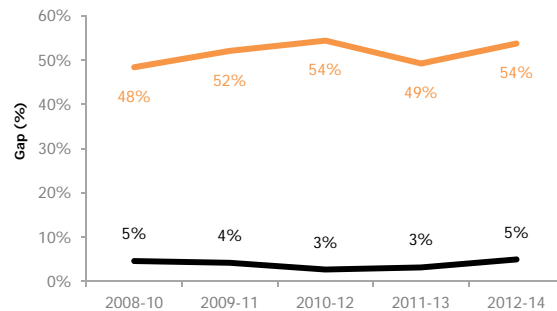
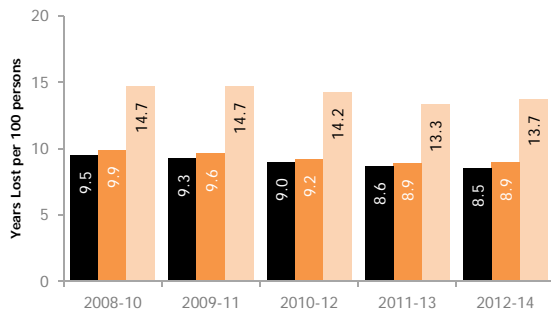
Latest Trust Position: 20.4



Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

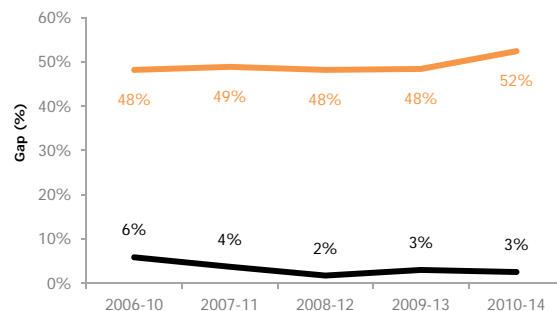
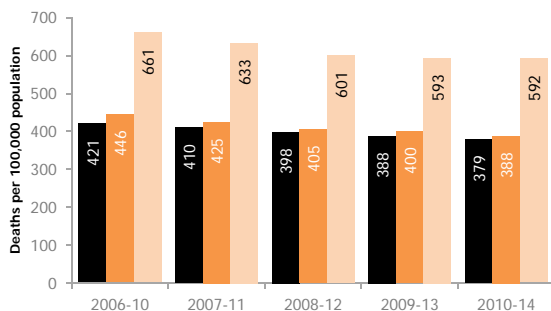
Latest Trust Position: 8.9



SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 388



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

²⁹ Despite a significant increase in female life expectancy at age 65 across NI, an observed increase within the trust was not significant, which meant the gap remained consistent.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- () Widening gap
- ⋈ Fluctuating gap
-) (Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

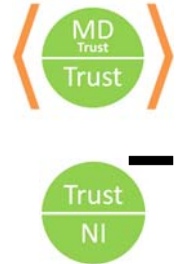
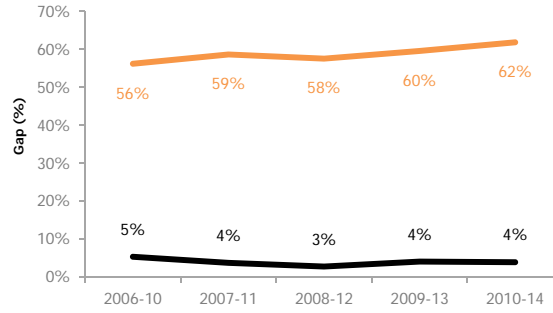
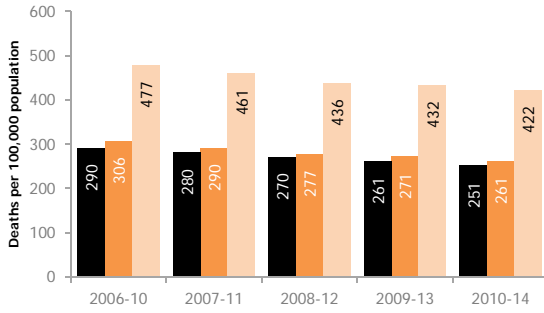
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

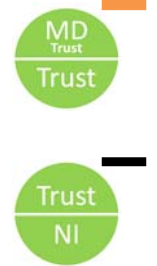
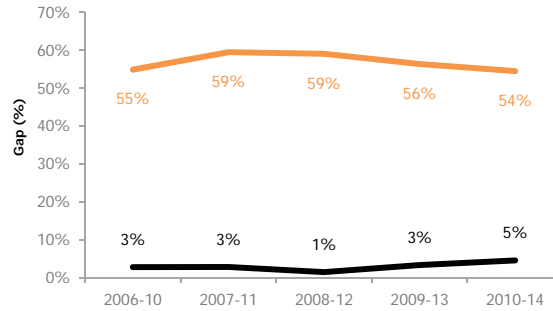
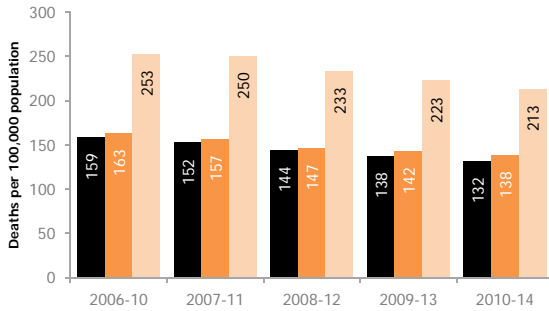
Latest Trust Position: 261



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

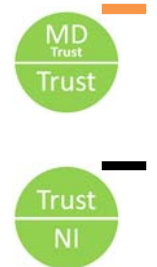
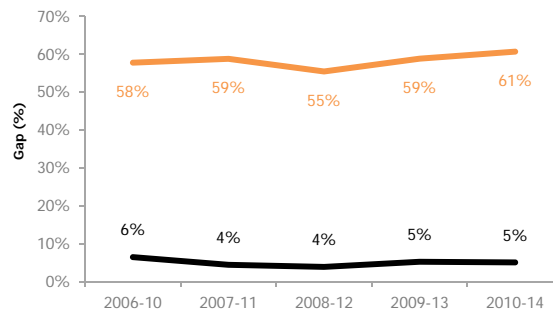
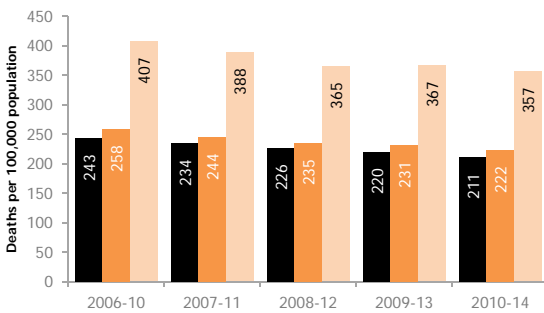
Latest Trust Position: 138



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

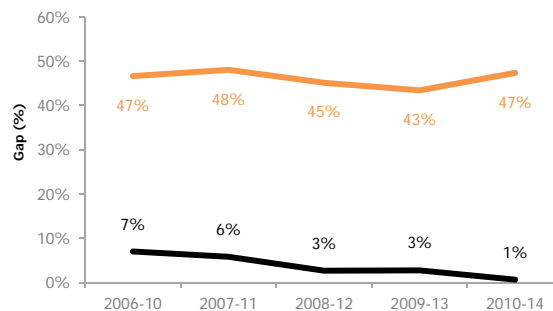
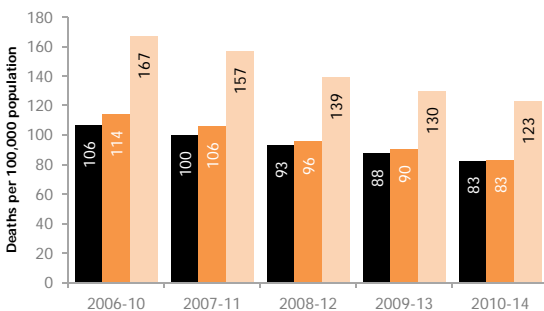
Latest Trust Position: 222



SDR - Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 83



Note 31

³⁰ Circulatory mortality in the Western Trust was not significantly different from that across NI throughout the period.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

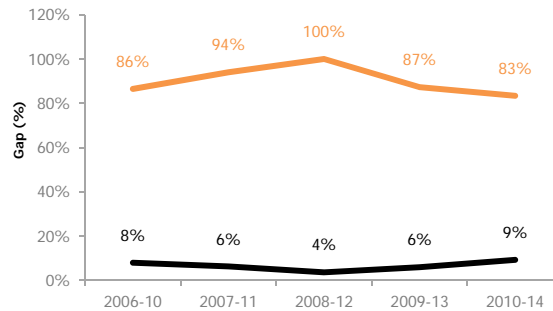
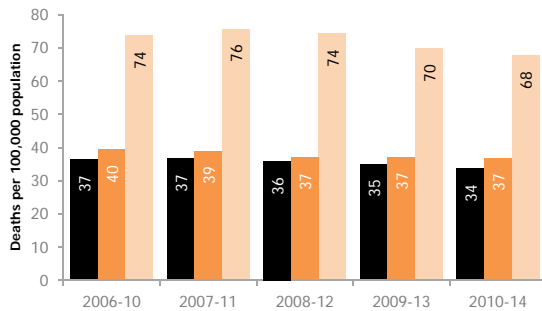
- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

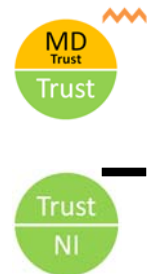
SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 37



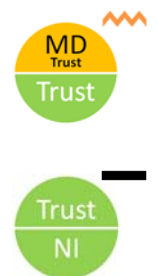
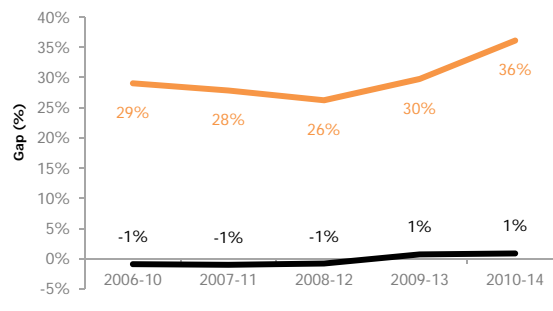
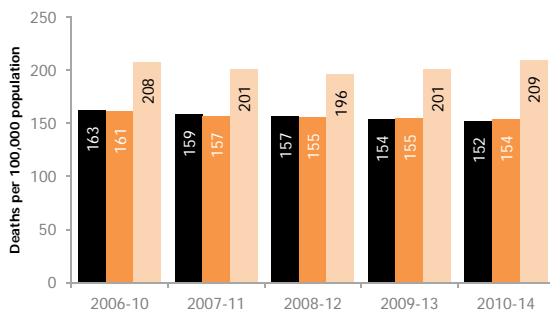
Inequality Gaps



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

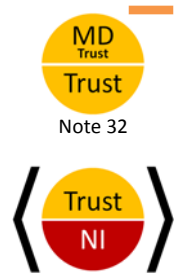
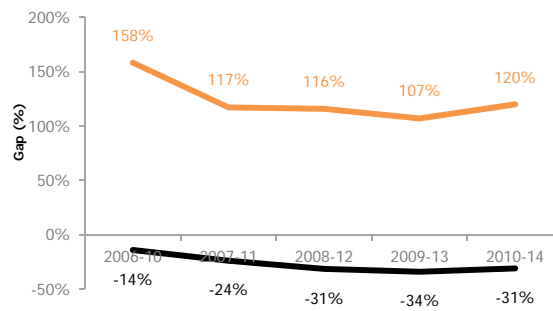
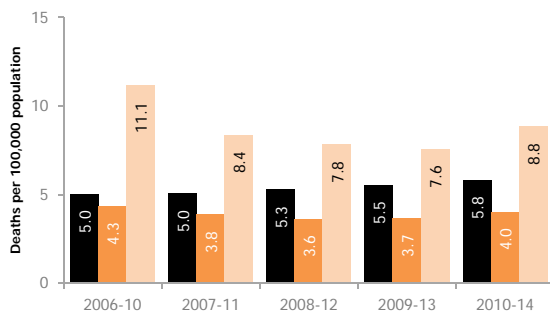
Latest Trust Position: 154



SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

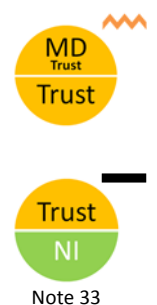
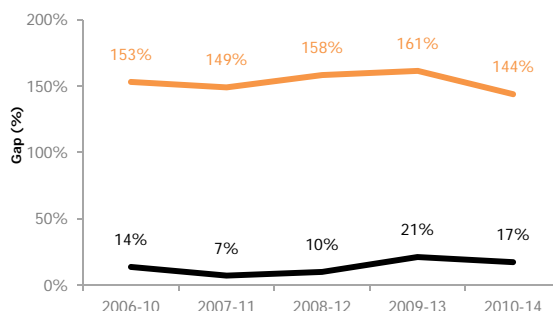
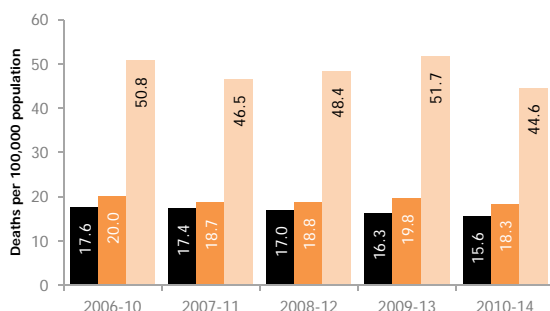
Latest Trust Position: 4.0



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 18.3



³¹ The observed changes in drug related mortality within the Western Trust and its most deprived areas were not significant, and there is no clear and consistent trend. Therefore, what appears to be a narrowing of the gap cannot be reliably determined.

³² Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the Trust and NI.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

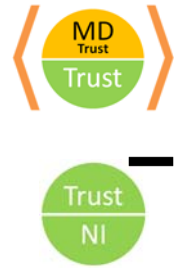
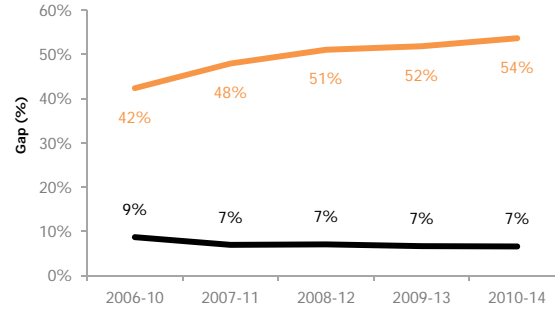
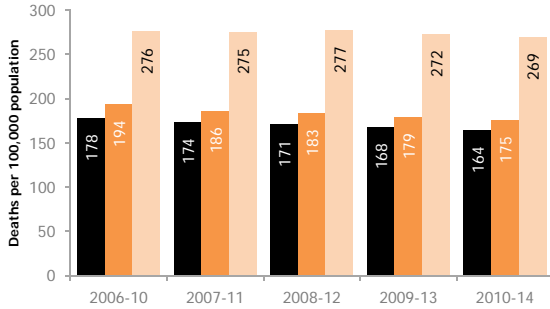
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

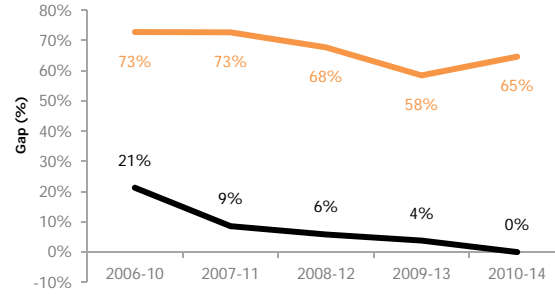
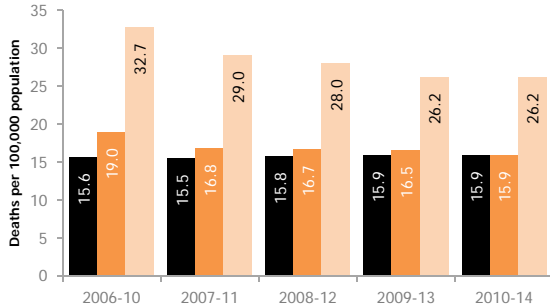
Latest Trust Position: 175



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

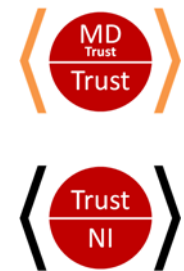
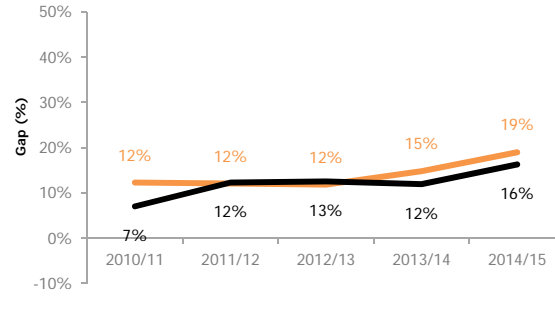
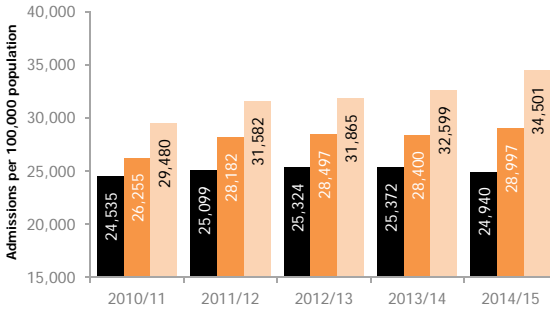
Latest Trust Position: 15.9



SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

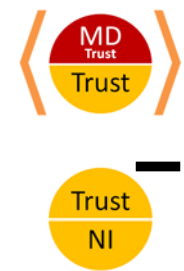
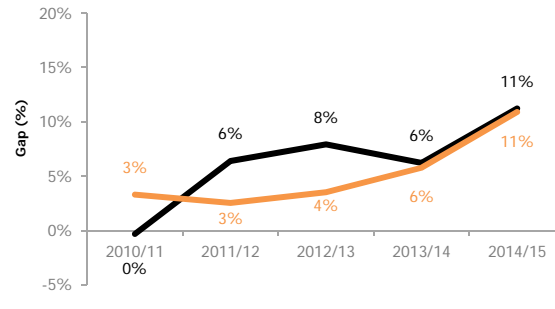
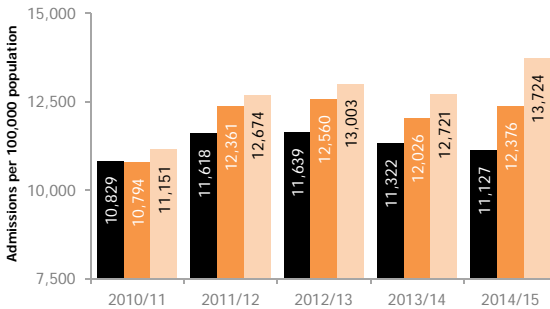
Latest Trust Position: 28,997



SAR – Day Case³³

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 12,376



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

³³ Changes in service configurations may partially explain the increase in day case admissions between 2010/11 and 2011/12. This has been considered for trend analysis.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- ⊖ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ⊕ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

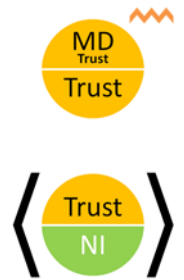
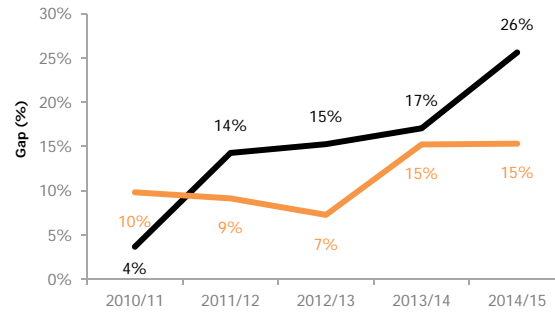
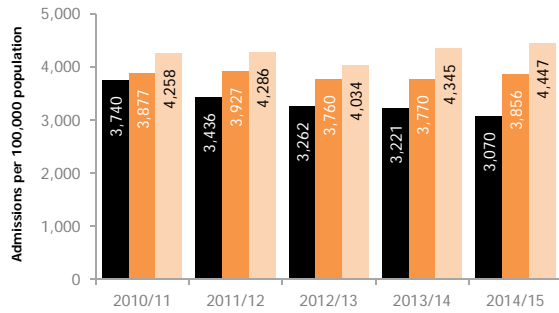
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR - Elective

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

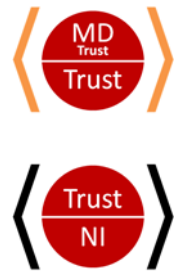
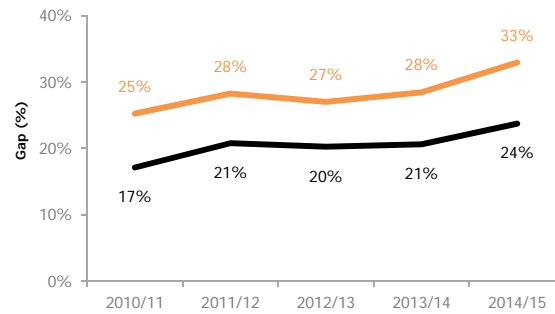
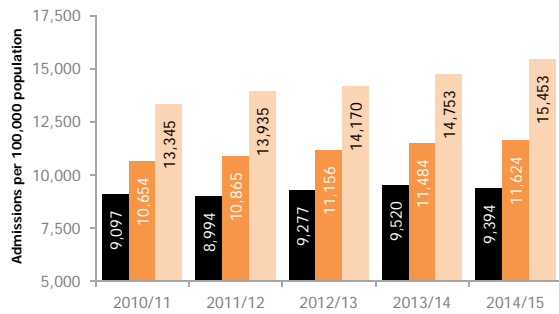
Latest Trust Position: 3,856



SAR - Emergency

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

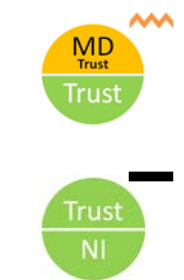
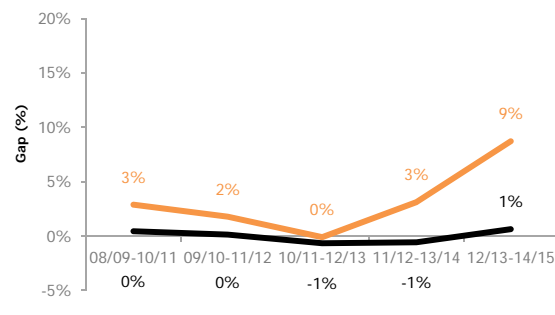
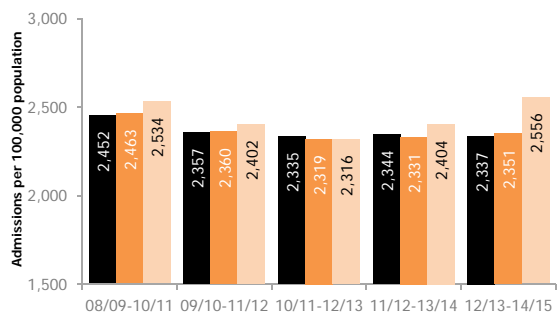
Latest Trust Position: 11,624



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

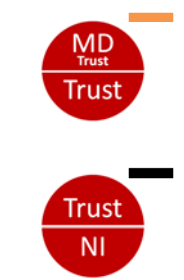
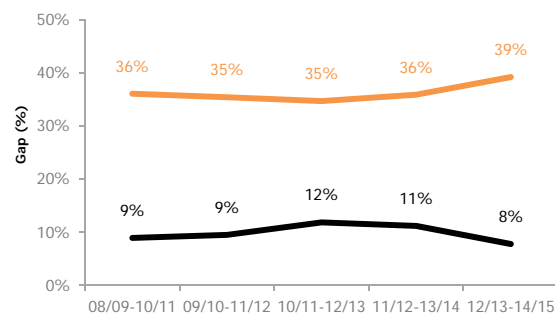
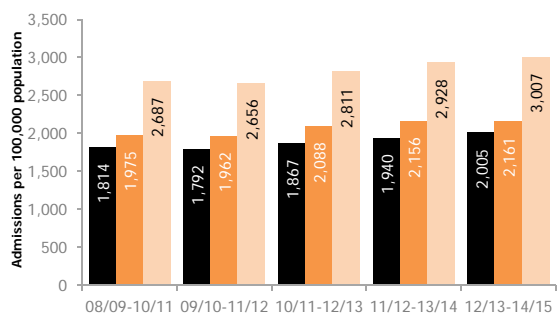
Latest Trust Position: 2,351



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 2,161



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

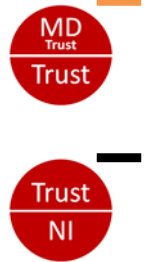
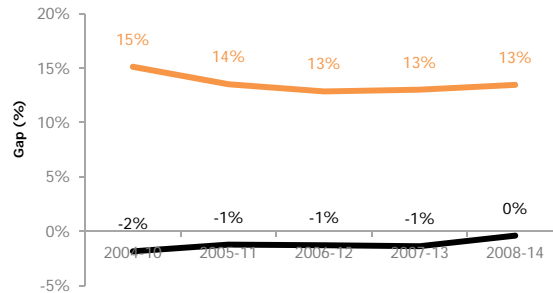
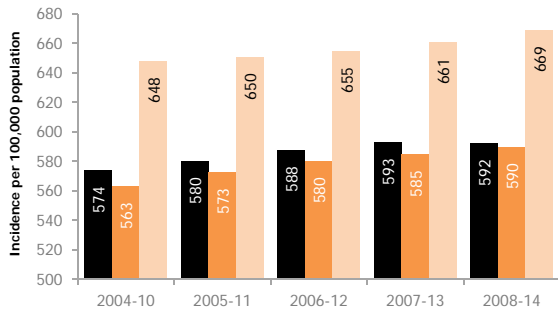
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

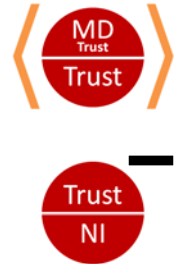
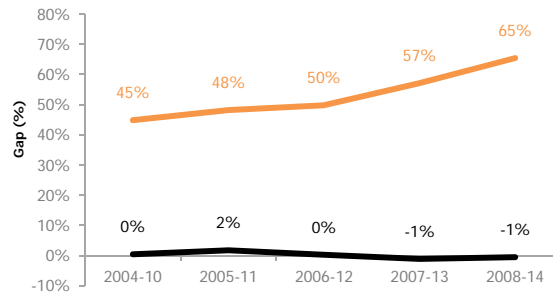
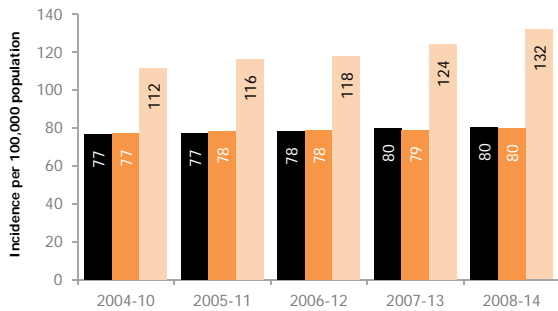
Latest Trust Position: 590



SIR – Lung Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

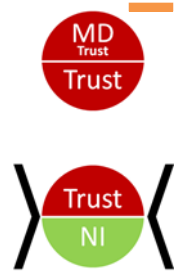
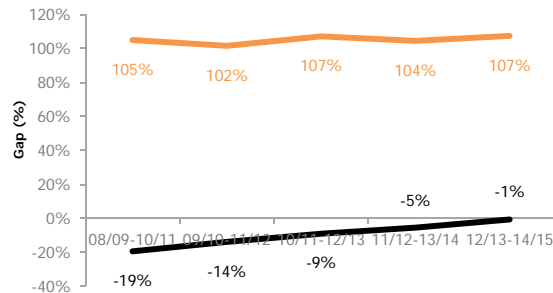
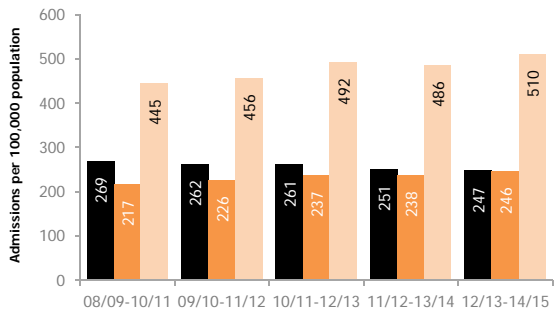
Latest Trust Position: 80



SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

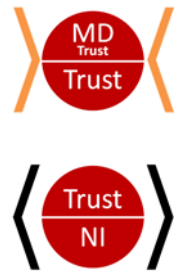
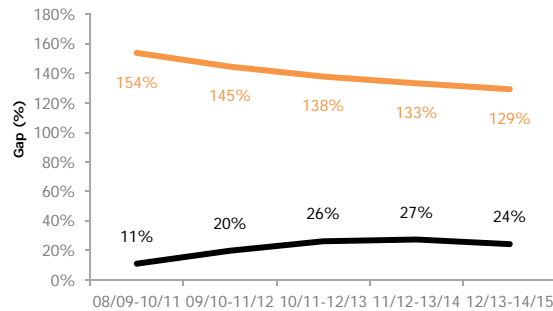
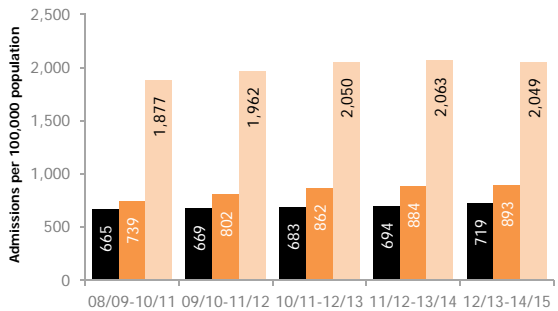
Latest Trust Position: 246



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest Trust Position: 893



SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

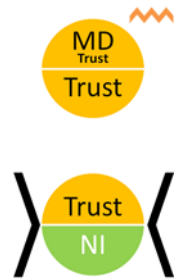
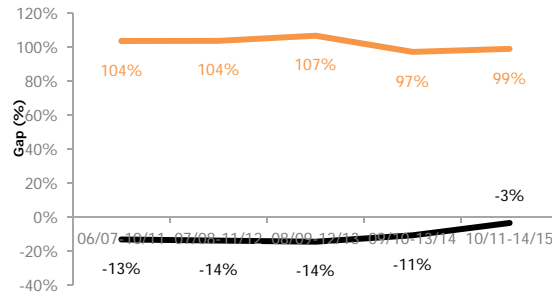
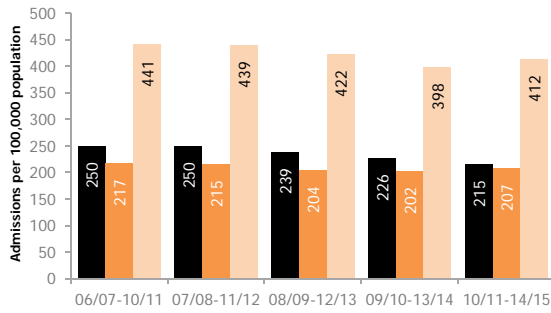
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

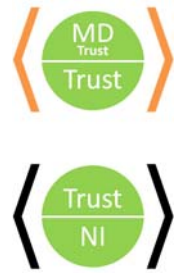
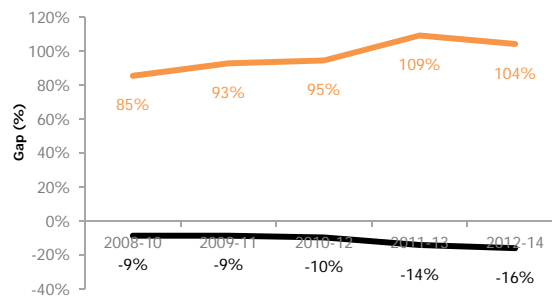
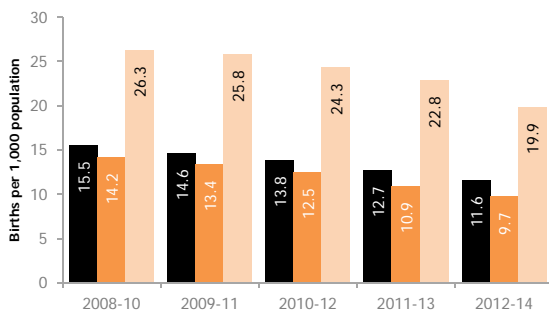
Latest Trust Position: 207



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

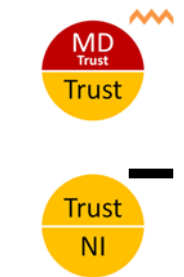
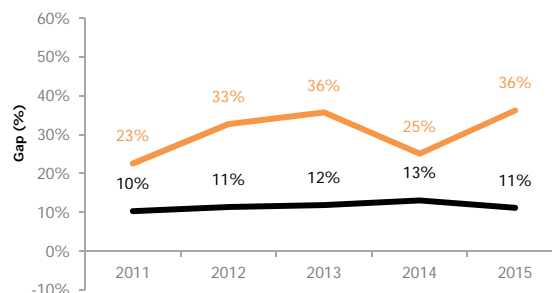
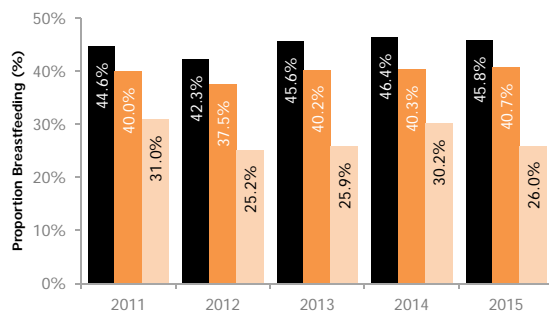
Latest Trust Position: 9.7



Breastfeeding on Discharge

(Proportion of mothers breastfeeding)

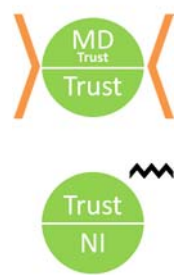
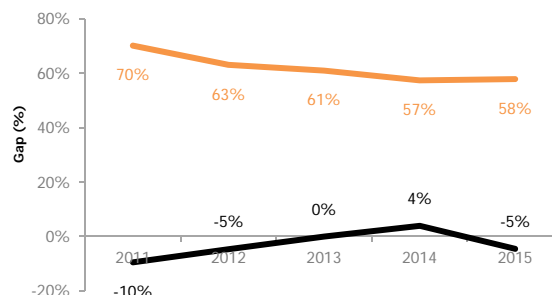
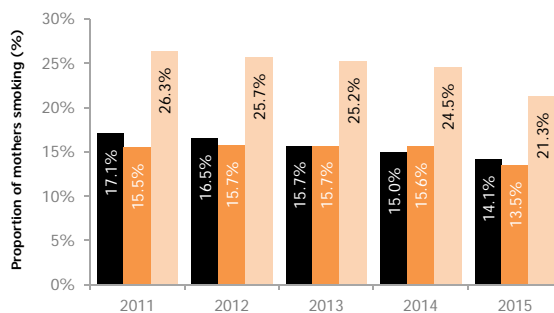
Latest Trust Position: 40.7%



Smoking During Pregnancy

(Proportion of mothers smoking)

Latest Trust Position: 13.5%



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Western Trust
- Western Trust Most Deprived

- Trust – NI Gap
- Trust Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

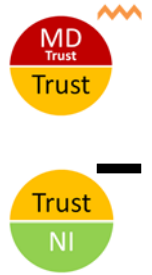
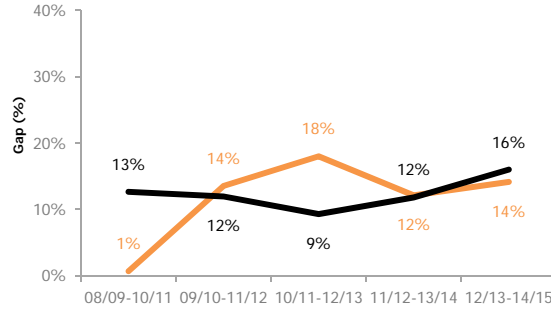
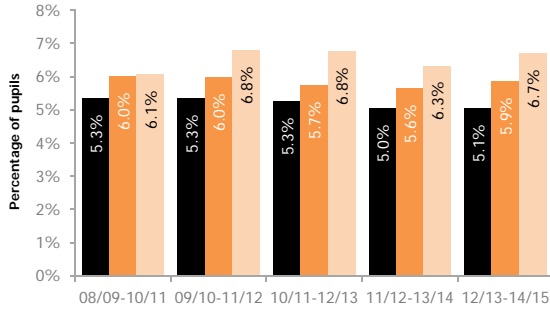
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Primary 1 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

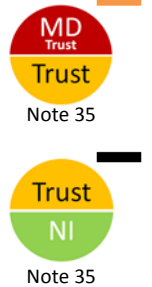
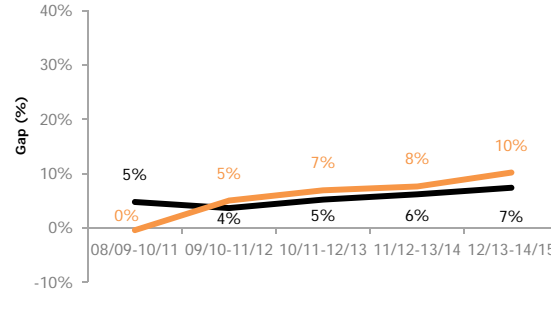
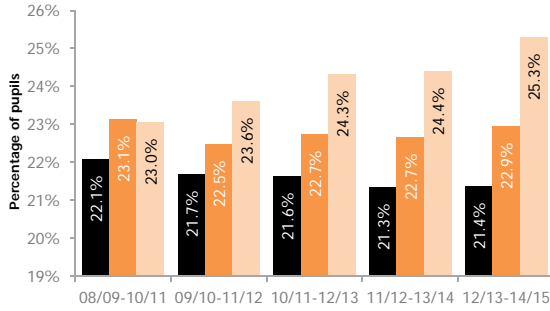
Latest Trust Position: 5.9%



Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

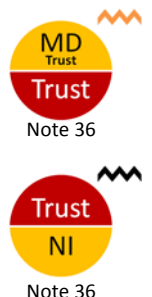
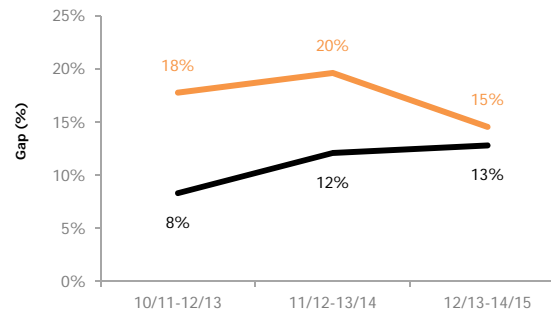
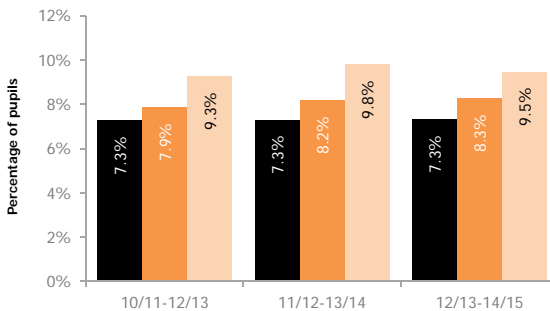
Latest Trust Position: 22.9%



Year 8 BMI: Obese

(percentage of pupils)

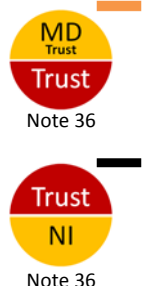
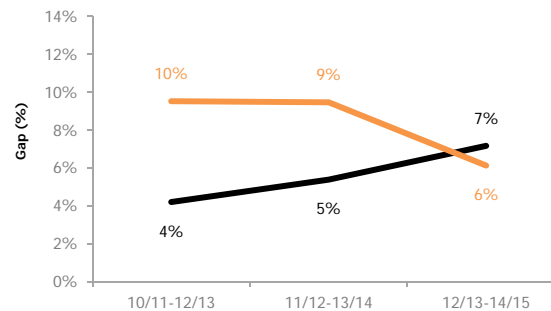
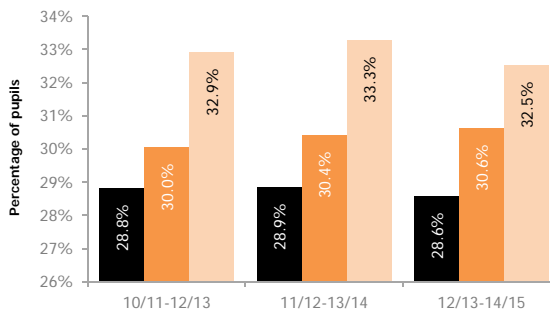
Latest Trust Position: 8.3%



Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese

(percentage of pupils)

Latest Trust Position: 30.6%



³⁴ There were no significant differences in the proportion of primary 1 children considered overweight in each area.

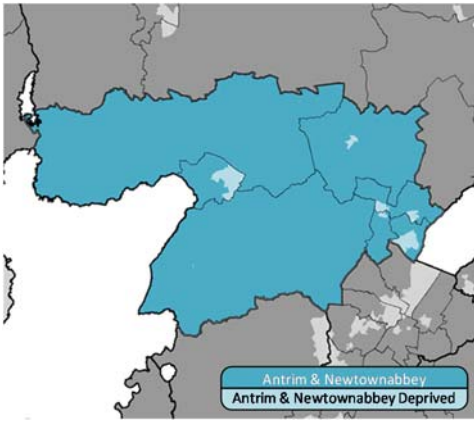
³⁵ Insufficient time series to determine trend in obesity values or inequality gaps.

Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator figures are presented for NI, the Western Trust, the Trust's 20% most deprived areas, and both the deprivation gap within the Trust and the Trust – NI inequality gap.

		Northern Ireland	Western Trust	Trust Most Deprived	Inequality Gap	
					Trust MD	Trust NI
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per	2010-14	66	65	110	Widening	No Change
100,000 population	2006-10	67	70	104	70%	-2%
					50%	4%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per	2012/13-2014/15	1,669	1,719	1,952	Widening	No Change
100,000 population	2008/09-2010/11	1,813	1,894	1,988	14%	3%
					5%	4%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per	2012/13-2014/15	1,479	1,718	2,549	Widening	Fluctuating
100,000 population	2008/09-2010/11	1,407	1,596	2,302	48%	16%
					44%	13%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per	2014	226	222	245	Narrowing	No Change
100,000 population	2010	230	229	262	10%	-2%
					14%	0%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per	2014	171	183	201	No Change	No Change
100,000 population	2010	168	182	203	10%	7%
					12%	8%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per	2014	205	209	294	Narrowing	No Change
100,000 population	2010	183	184	266	40%	2%
					45%	1%
Ambulance Response Times³⁶						
Minutes : seconds	2015	09:21	08:00	06:11	Fluctuating	Fluctuating
	2011	05:50	05:35	04:31	-23%	-15%
					-19%	-4%
Fire Response Times³⁶						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	06:26	08:14	06:09	No Change	Widening
	2010/11	07:57	09:30	07:11	-25%	28%
					-24%	19%

³⁶ Evidence shows that emergency response times are correlated more with location (such as urban/rural status) than deprivation.



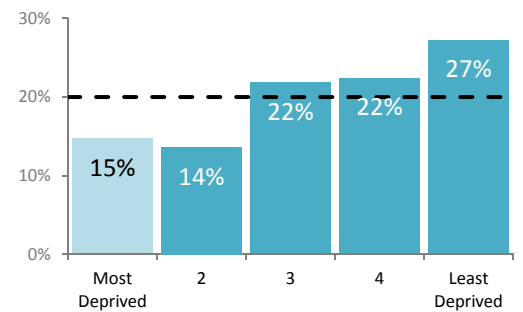
Antrim & Newtownabbey

Local Government District

2014 Population:	139,966	(8% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	45,664 (33%)
	25-49	47,241 (34%)
	50-74	37,375 (27%)
	75+	9,686 (7%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

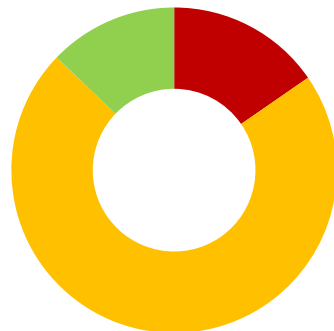
- Only 15% of SOAs within Antrim & Newtownabbey are among the most deprived regional quintile. Comparatively, more than a quarter (27%) fall within NI's least deprived quintile. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Antrim & Newtownabbey - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

6	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
28	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
5	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Antrim & Newtownabbey Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SAR – Self-Harm	SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Lung Cancer
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SAR – Drugs Related	SDR – Smoking Related Causes
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)	Crude Suicide Rate	SAR – Respiratory
SAR – Drug Related Causes	SAR – Self-Harm	SDR – Cancer (U75)
Smoking During Pregnancy	SAR – Alcohol Related	SDR – Amenable

Health Outcomes in Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD















Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		LGD – NI Gap
	LGD		LGD Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD		Improvement
	LGD Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

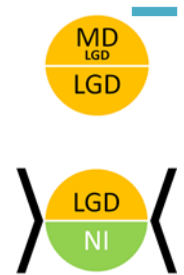
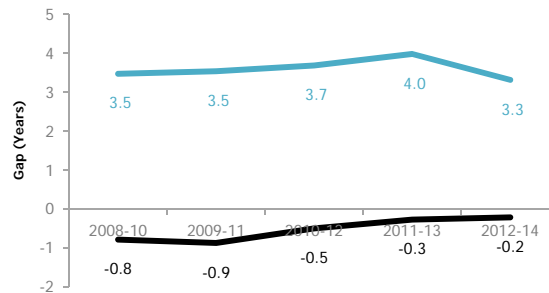
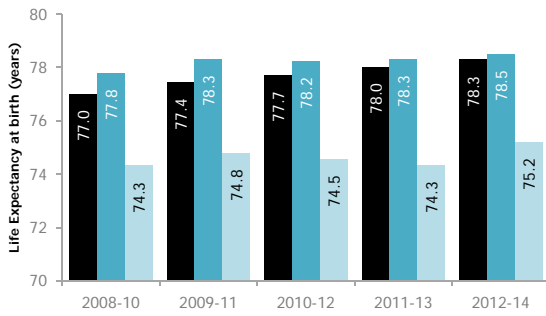
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

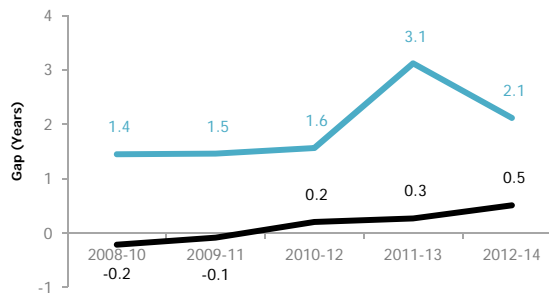
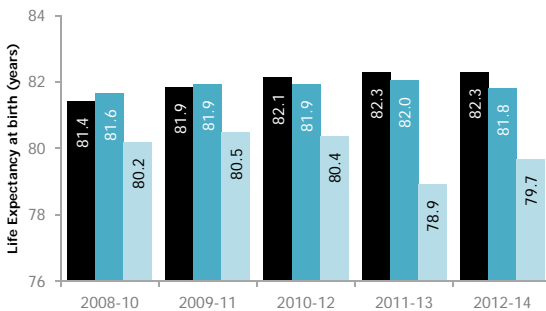
Latest LGD Position: 78.5



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 81.8



³⁷ Female life expectancy at birth in the LGD was not significantly different from that across NI throughout the period.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Antrim & Newtownabbey
- Antrim & Newtownabbey Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Antrim & Newtownabbey – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

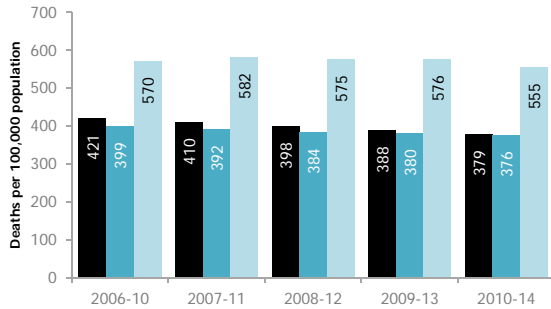
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- ⊖ Widening gap
- ⊕ Fluctuating gap
- ⊖ Narrowing gap

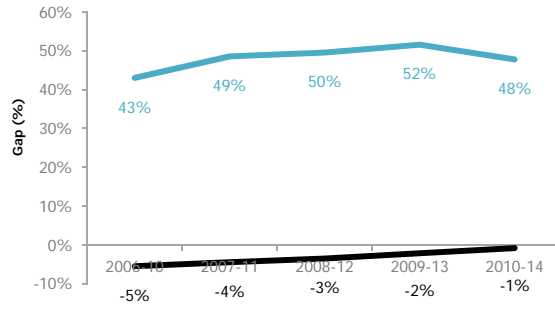
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – All Cause (U75)



Inequality Gaps Time Series

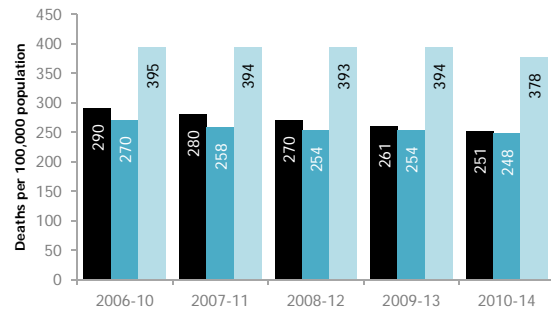
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



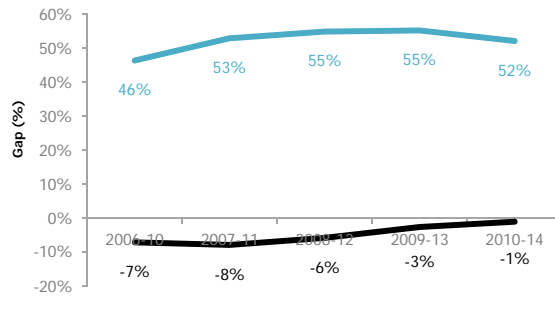
Latest LGD Position: 376



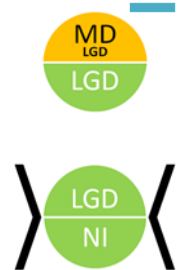
SDR - Avoidable



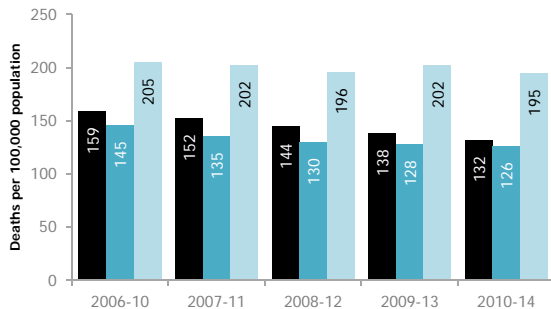
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



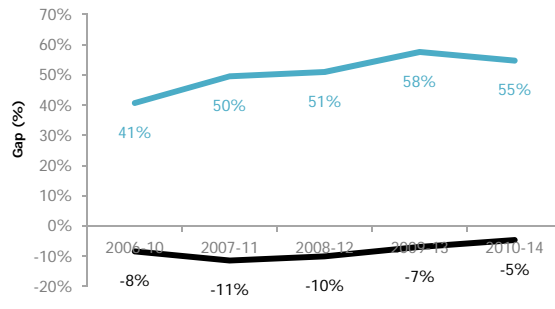
Latest LGD Position: 248



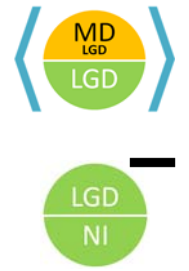
SDR - Amenable



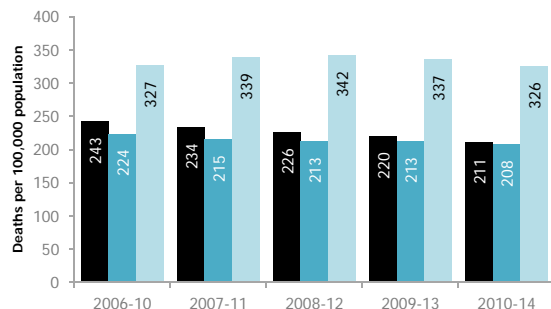
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



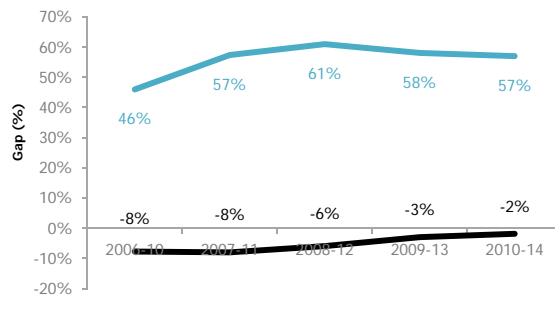
Latest LGD Position: 126



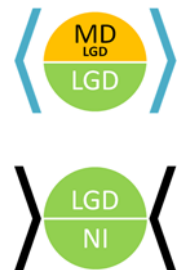
SDR - Preventable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)



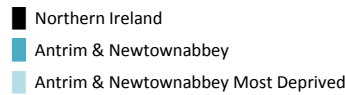
Latest LGD Position: 208



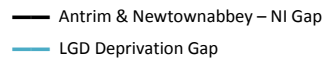
SDR – Standardised Death Rate

³⁸ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the LGD and NI.

Health Outcome



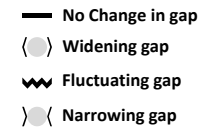
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome

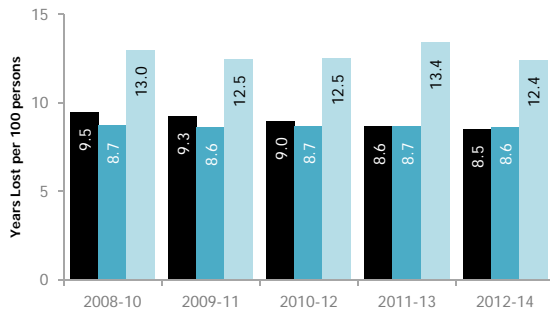


Change in Inequality Gap



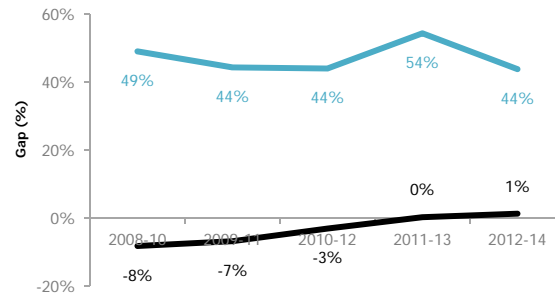
Health Outcome Time Series

Potential Years of Life Lost



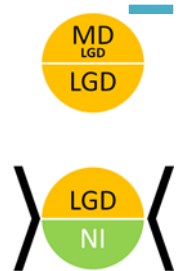
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years Lost per 100 persons)



Inequality Gaps

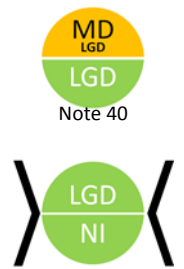
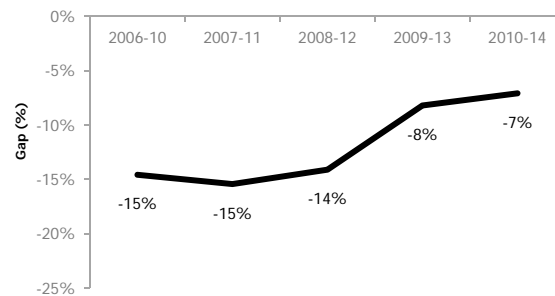
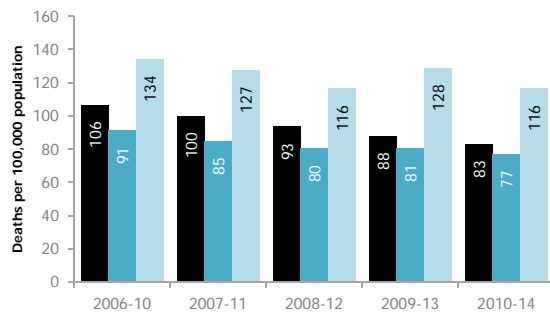
Latest LGD Position: 8.6



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

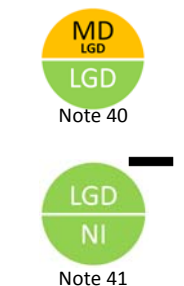
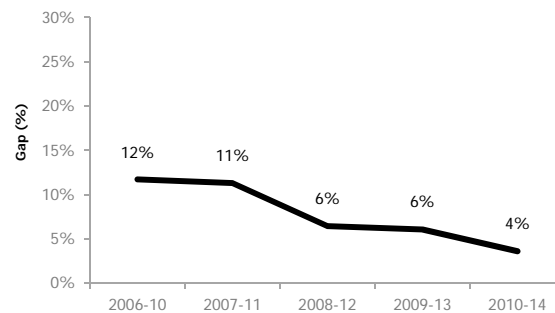
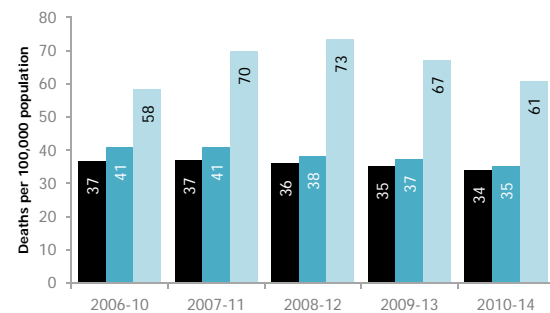
Latest LGD Position: 77



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

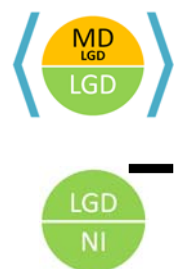
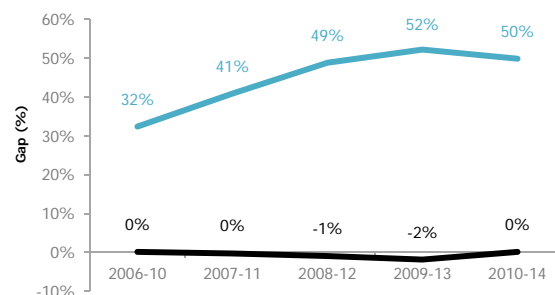
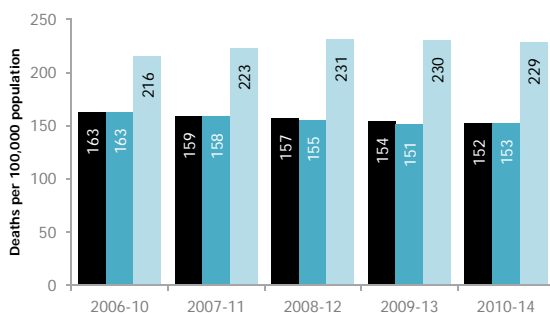
Latest LGD Position: 35



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 153



³⁹ LGD deprivation analysis is not presented as it is not robust due to small numbers in the most deprived quintile.

⁴⁰ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the LGD and NI.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Antrim & Newtownabbey
- Antrim & Newtownabbey Most Deprived

- Antrim & Newtownabbey – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- () Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- () Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

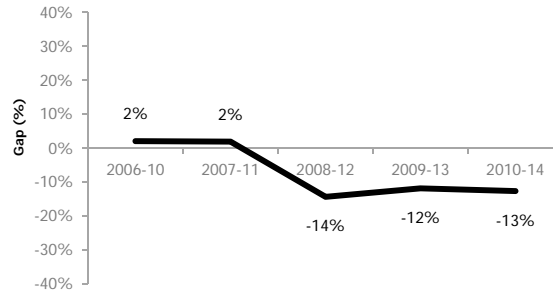
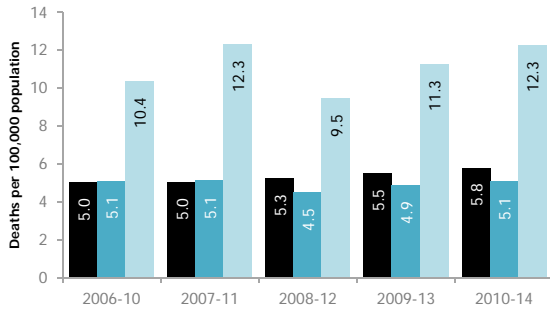
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

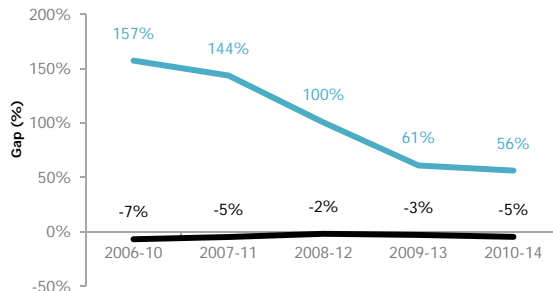
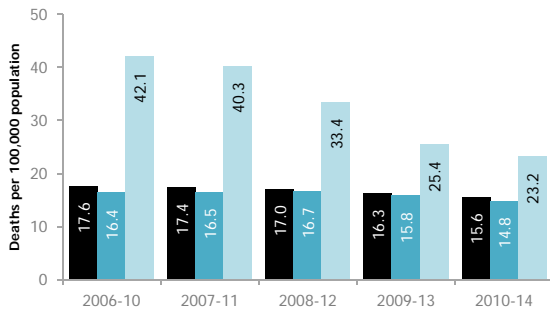
Latest LGD Position: 5.1



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

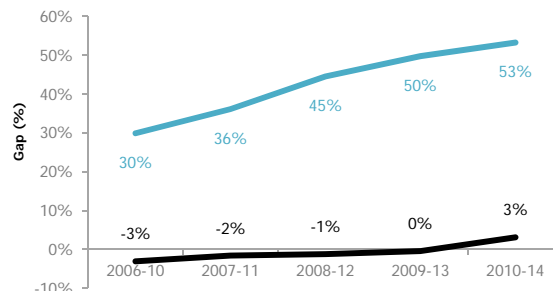
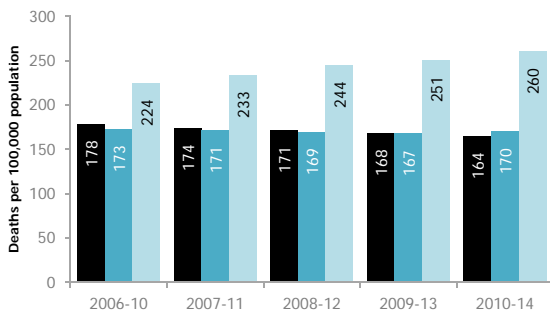
Latest LGD Position: 14.8



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

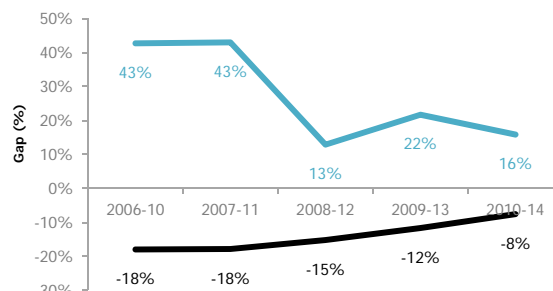
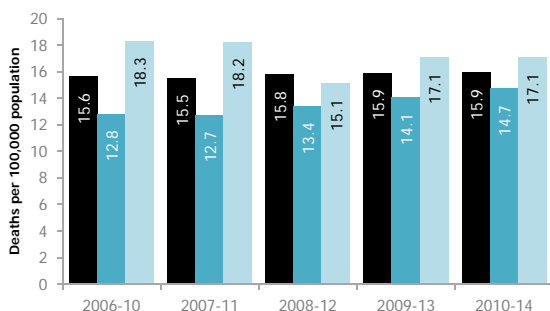
Latest LGD Position: 170



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 14.7



⁴¹ LGD deprivation analysis is not presented as it is not robust due to small numbers in the most deprived quintile.

⁴² Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the LGD and NI.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Antrim & Newtownabbey
- Antrim & Newtownabbey Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Antrim & Newtownabbey – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

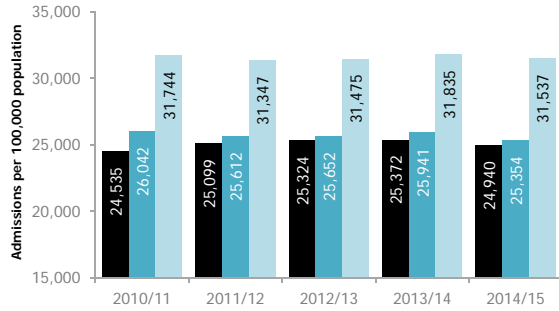
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

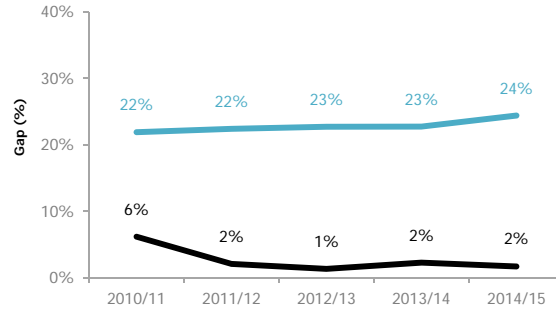
Health Outcome Time Series

SAR – All



Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

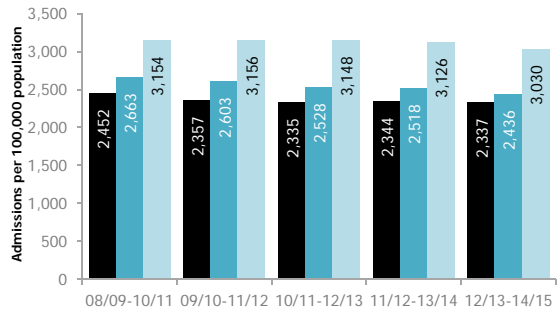


Inequality Gaps

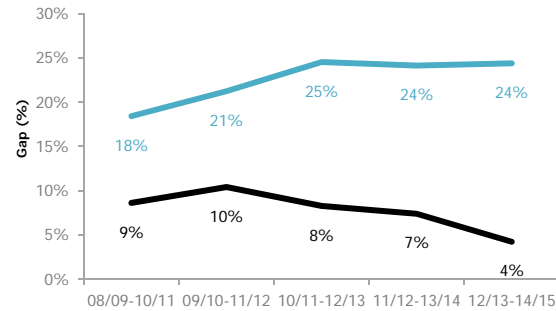
Latest LGD Position: 25,354



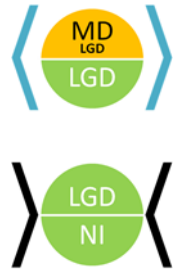
SAR – Circulatory



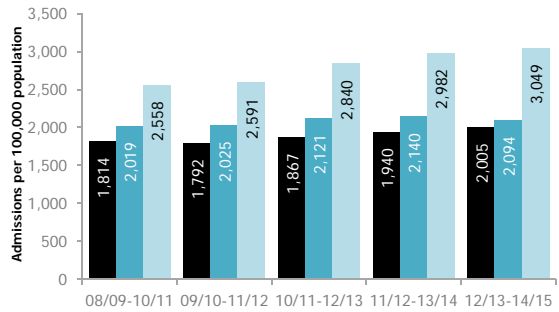
(Admissions per 100,000 population)



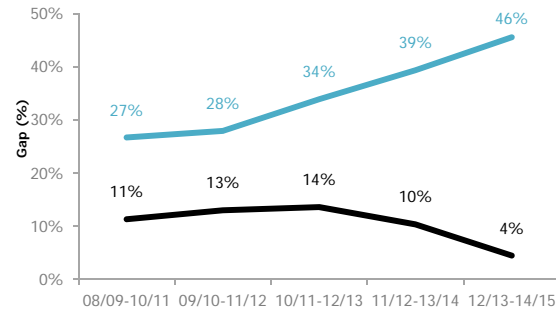
Latest LGD Position: 2,436



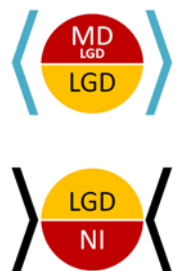
SAR – Respiratory



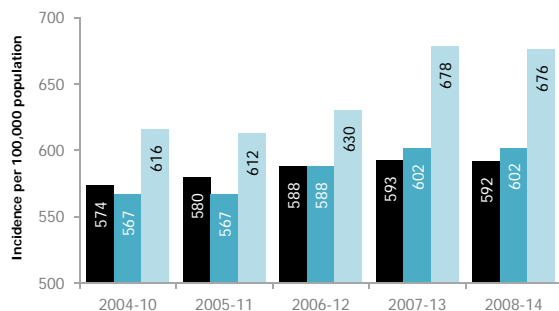
(Admissions per 100,000 population)



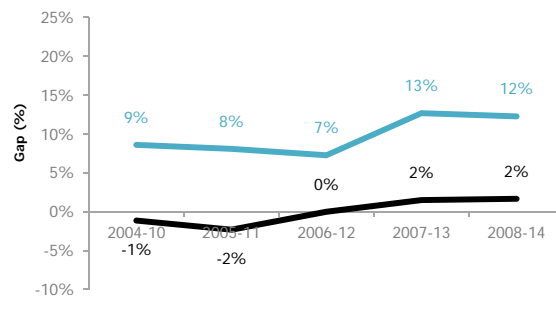
Latest LGD Position: 2,094



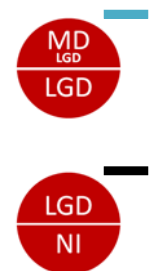
SIR – Cancer



(Incidence per 100,000 population)



Latest LGD Position: 602



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Antrim & Newtownabbey
- Antrim & Newtownabbey Most Deprived

- Antrim & Newtownabbey – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

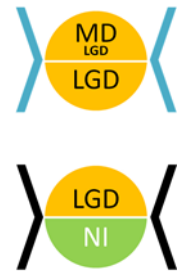
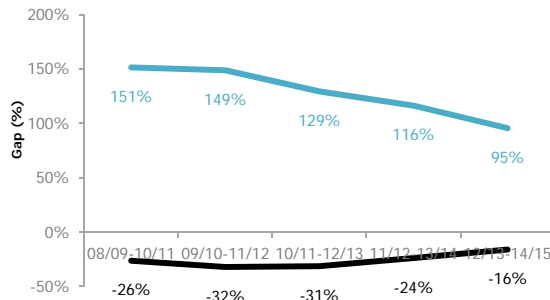
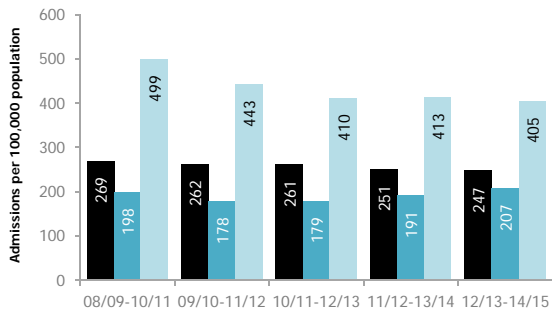
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

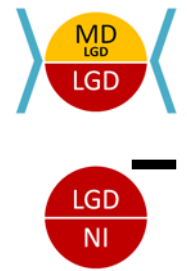
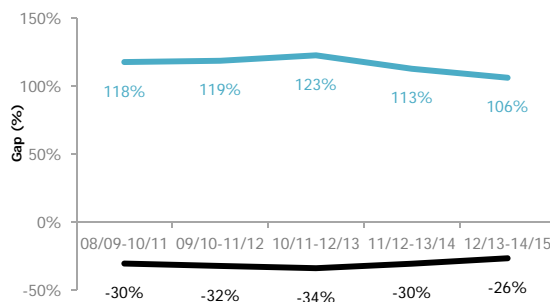
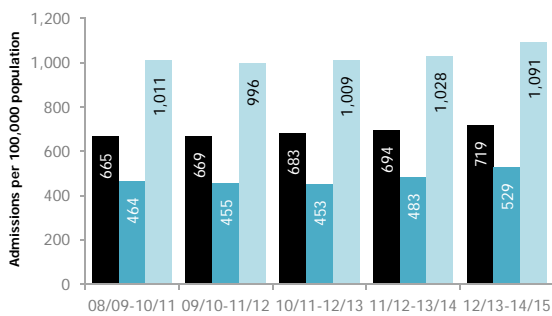
Latest LGD Position: 207



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

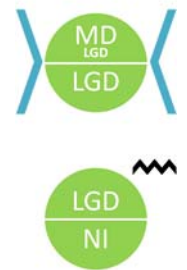
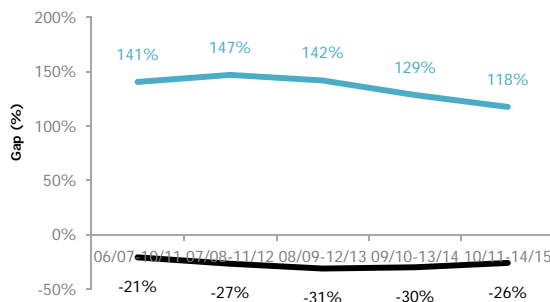
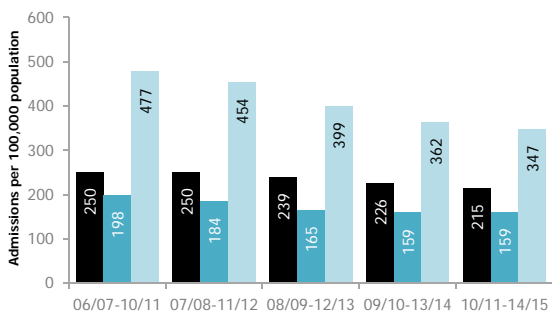
Latest LGD Position: 529



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

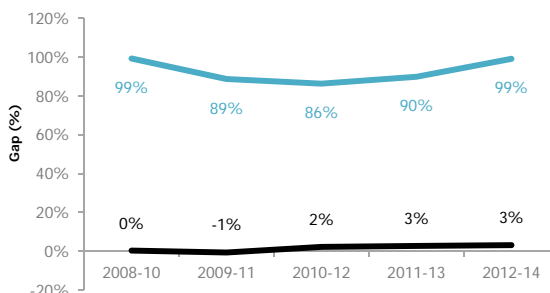
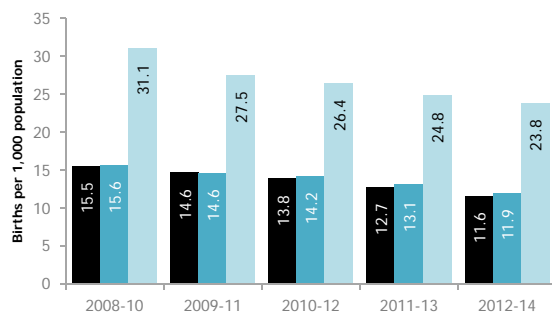
Latest LGD Position: 159



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 11.9



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD, the LGD's 20% most deprived areas, and both the LGD deprivation gap and the LGD – NI inequality gap.

		Antrim & Newtownabbey Most Deprived	Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	16.5	18.2	18.1	Fluctuated	
	2008-10	15.6	17.1	17.3	1.6	No Change
Female Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	19.7	20.4	20.5	Fluctuated	
	2008-10	20.6	20.3	20.1	0.7	Fluctuated
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	116	69	66	Widened	
	2006-10	97	67	67	69%	No Change
SAR – Day Case						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	13,264	11,456	11,127	No Change	
	2010/11	12,981	11,397	10,829	16%	No Change
SAR – Elective						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,855	3,099	3,070	No Change	
	2010/11	5,012	4,523	3,740	24%	Widening
SAR – Emergency						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	12,320	9,159	9,394	No Change	
	2010/11	12,729	9,307	9,097	35%	No Change
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,121	1,682	1,669	No Change	
	2008/09-2010/11	2,394	1,852	1,813	26%	No Change
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,162	1,478	1,479	No Change	
	2008/09-2010/11	2,075	1,459	1,407	46%	No Change
SIR - Lung Cancer						
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	132	83	80	Widened	
	2004-10	120	80	77	59%	No Change
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	261	228	226	Widened	
	2010	255	233	230	14%	No Change
SPR – Statin						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	201	171	171	No Change	
	2010	187	163	168	17%	No Change
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	276	204	205	No Change	
	2010	241	180	183	35%	No Change

		Antrim & Newtownabbey Most Deprived	Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese					Fluctuated	Widened
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	24.2%	23.8%	21.4%	2%	10%
	2008/09-10/11	24.5%	23.0%	22.1%	6%	2%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	7.4%	5.5%	5.1%	33%	13%
	2008/09-10/11	6.1%	5.0%	5.3%	22%	14%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	31.4%	28.7%	28.6%	10%	0%
	2010/11-12/13	35.9%	28.9%	28.8%	24%	0%
Year 8 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	8.1%	7.3%	7.3%	10%	0%
	2010/11-12/13	8.8%	6.5%	7.3%	34%	-10%
Breastfeeding on Discharge					No Change	No Change
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	31.8%	45.6%	45.8%	30%	0%
	2011	32.9%	47.4%	44.6%	31%	-6%
Smoking During Pregnancy					Fluctuated	Narrowed
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	25.6%	14.7%	14.1%	74%	4%
	2011	24.8%	15.0%	17.1%	65%	-12%
Ambulance Response Times⁴³					Fluctuated	Fluctuated
Minutes : seconds	2015	09:23	10:06	09:21	-7%	8%
	2011	05:59	06:26	05:50	-7%	10%
Fire Response Times⁴³					No Change	Widened
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	06:57	07:37	06:26	-9%	18%
	2010/11	07:35	08:06	07:57	-6%	2%

⁴³ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while over half of the population of Ballyclare (53%) live in the least deprived quintile of Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD, 9% live in the most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf, and worked examples are shown below.

Worked Example

Airport	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	7%	13%	35%	45%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = 0	0.07×-50 = -4	0.13×0 = 0	0.35×50 = 17	0.45×100 = 45
Deprivation Score	$0 - 3.5 + 0 + 17 + 45 = + 59$ (Largely Affluent)				

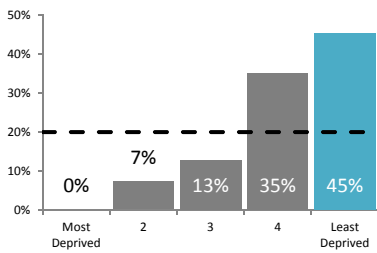
Three Mile Water	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	15%	19%	14%	19%	33%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.15×-100 = -15	0.19×-50 = -9	0.14×0 = 0	0.19×50 = 9	0.33×100 = 33
Deprivation Score	$-15 - 9 + 0 + 9 + 33 = + 18$ (Balanced)				

Macedon	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	44%	18%	32%	0%	5%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.63×-100 = -63	0.10×-50 = -5	0.15×0 = 0	0.00×50 = 0	0.00×100 = 0
Deprivation Score	$-63 - 5 + 0 + 0 + 0 = - 68$ (Largely Deprived)				

Note: Values may not sum due to rounding.

DEA Deprivation Profiles

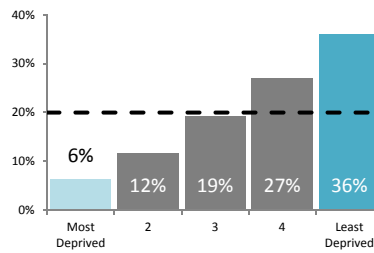
Airport



Deprivation Score: +59

A large proportion (45%) of the population of the Airport DEA live in the least deprived quintile of Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD.

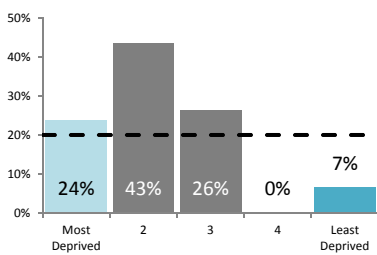
Glengormley Urban



Deprivation Score: +37

Over a third (36%) of the population live within the least deprived quintile of the LGD, while only 6% reside within the most deprived quintile.

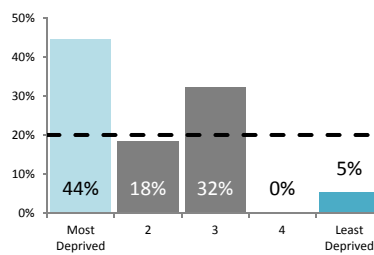
Antrim



Deprivation Score: -39

Around two-thirds of the population of the Antrim DEA live in the two most deprived quintiles of the Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD.

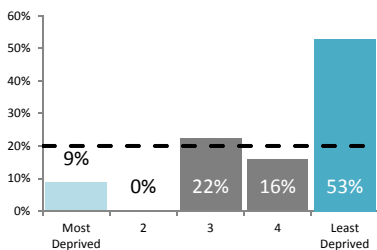
Macedon



Deprivation Score: -48

Over two-fifths of the population live in the most deprived quintile.

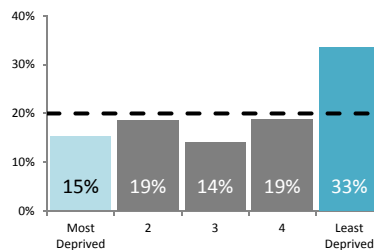
Ballyclare



Deprivation Score: +52

More than half of the population live within the least deprived quintile.

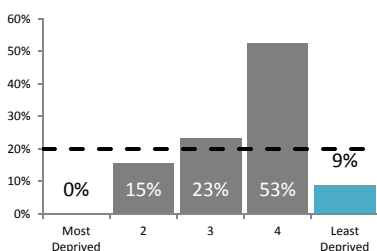
Three Mile Water



Deprivation Score: +18

A third of the population live in the least deprived quintile.

Dunsilly

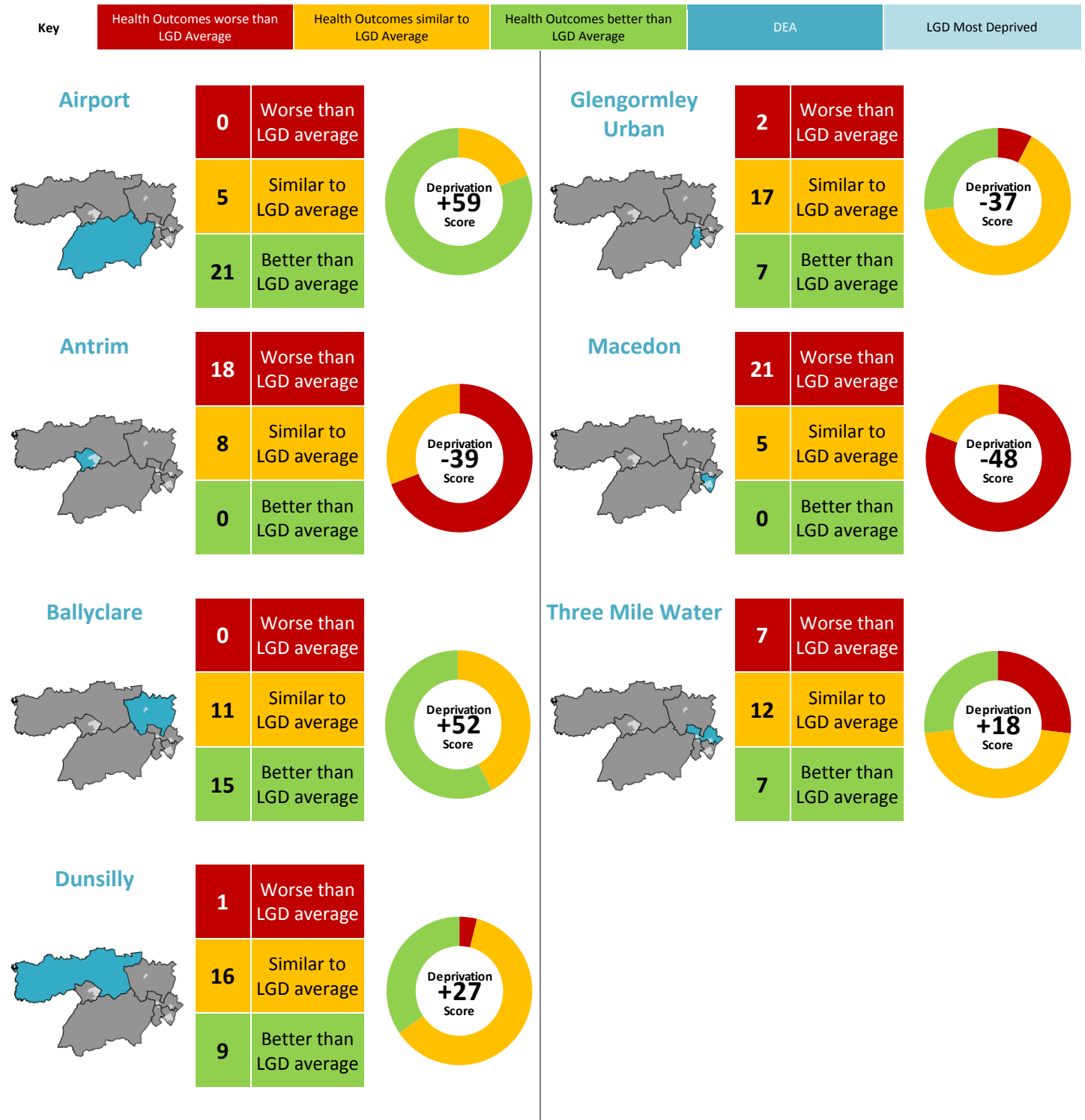


Deprivation Score: +27

None of the population reside within the most deprived quintile, and less than a tenth within the least deprived quintile.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Antrim & Newtownabbey District Electoral Areas

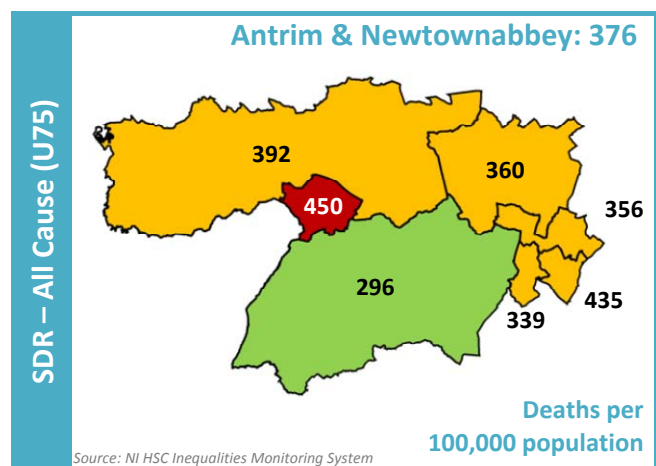
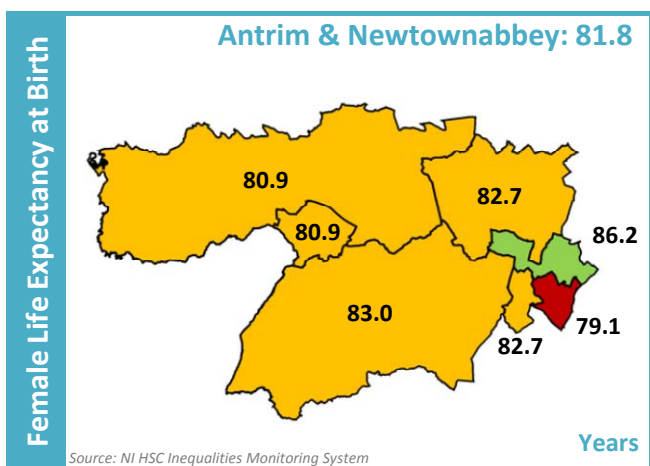
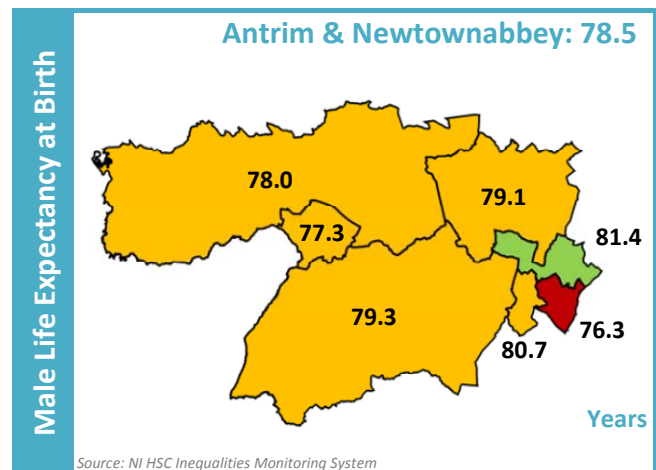
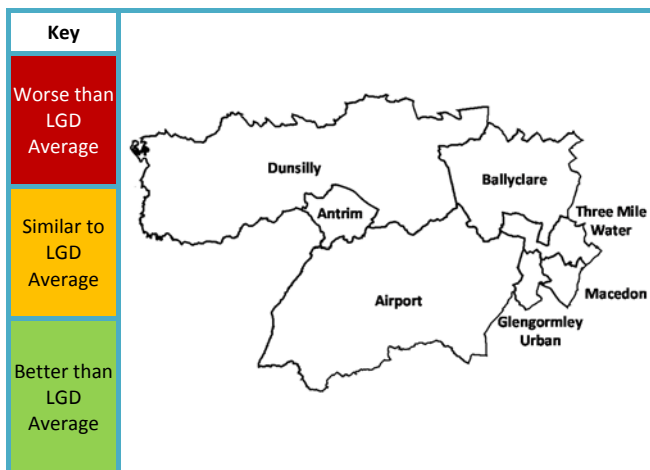
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Antrim & Newtownabbey average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

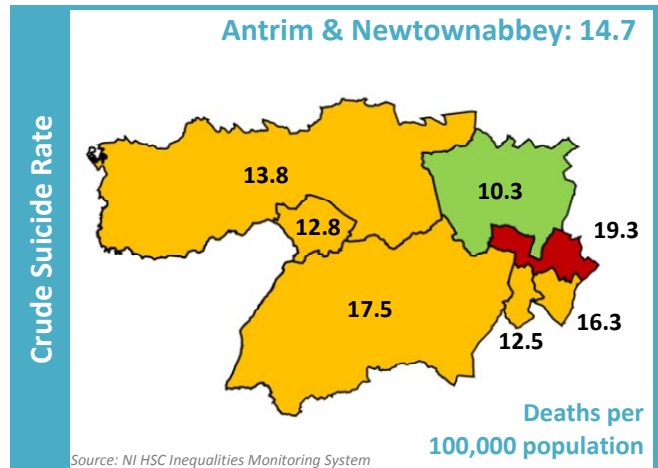
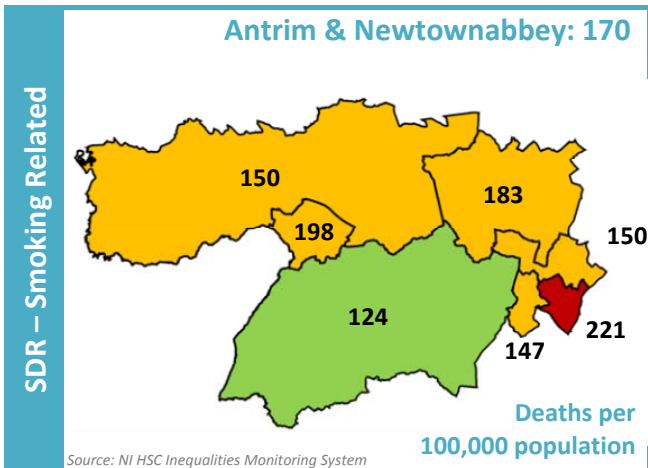
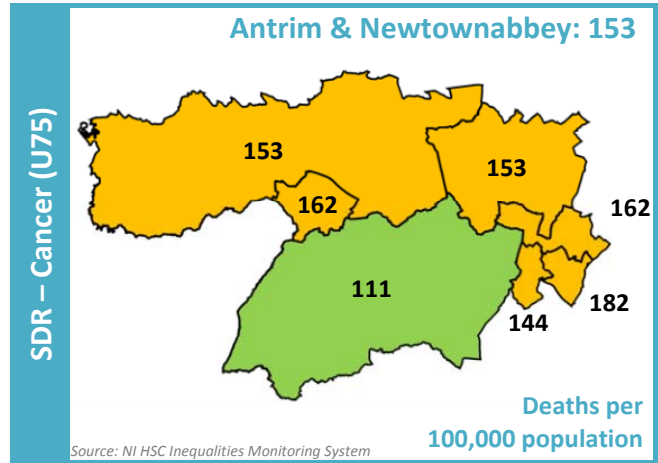
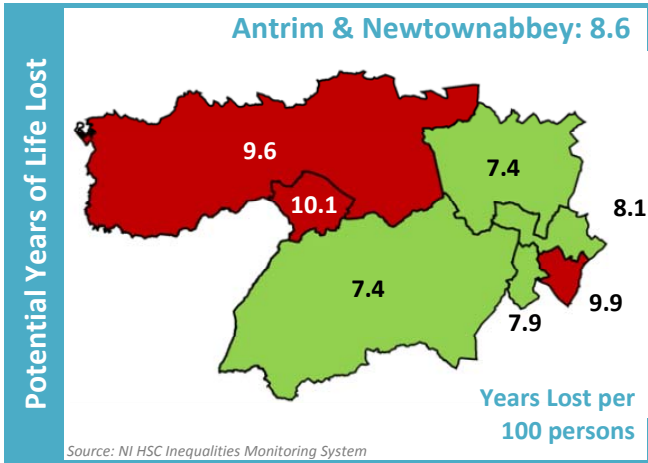
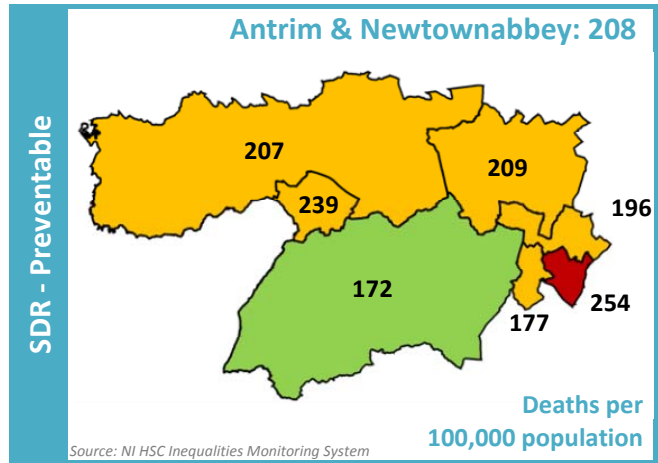
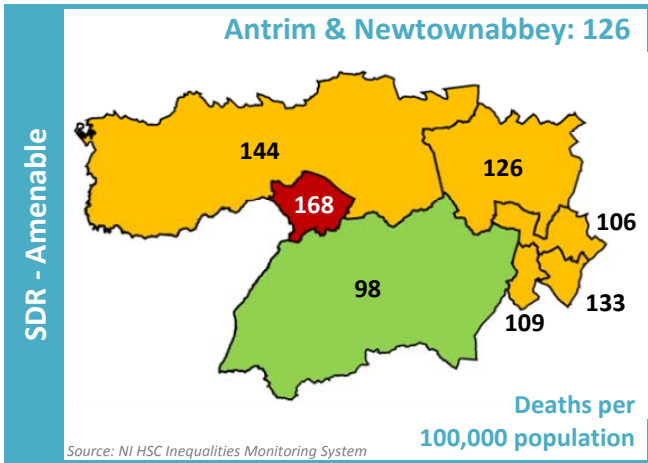
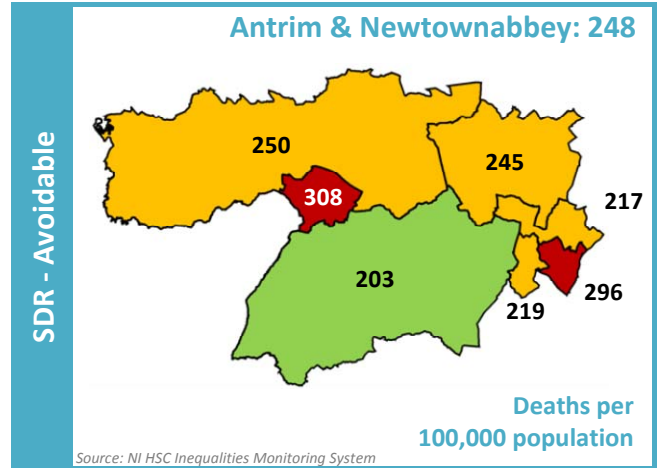
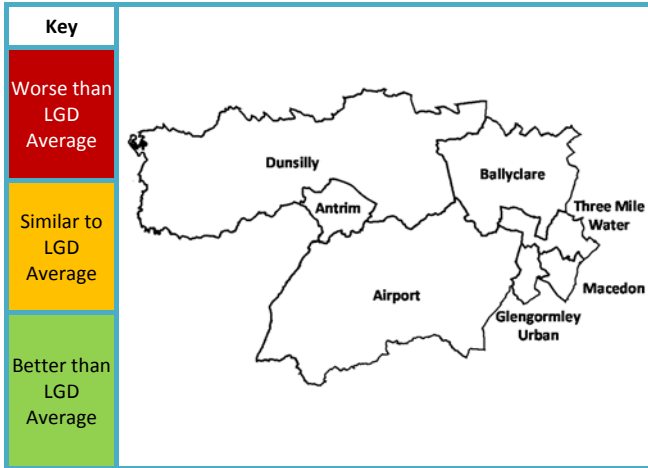


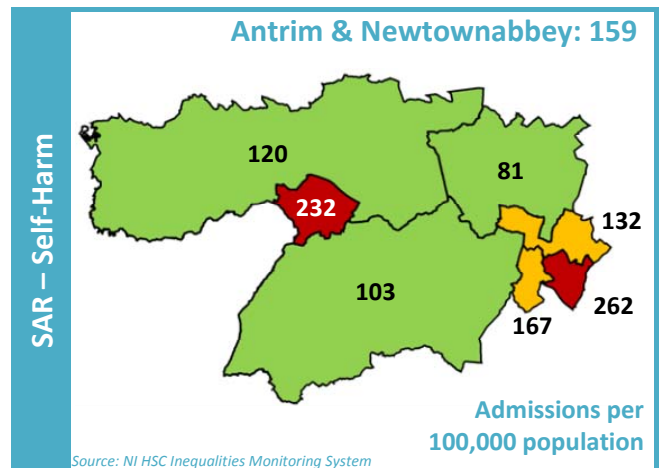
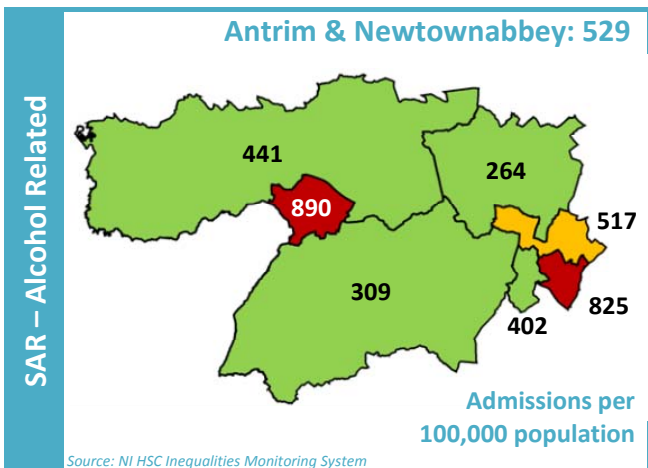
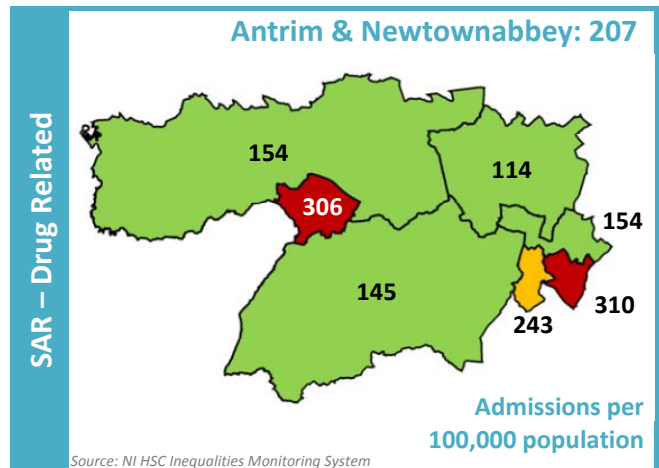
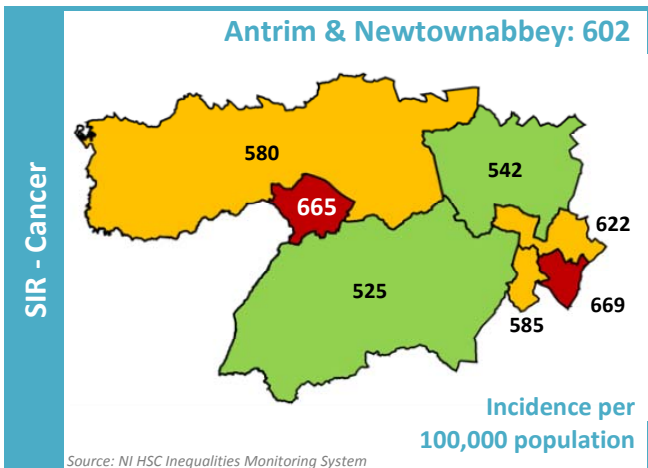
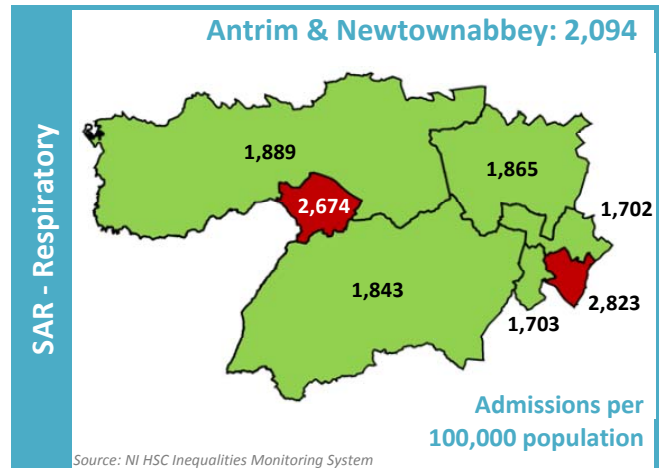
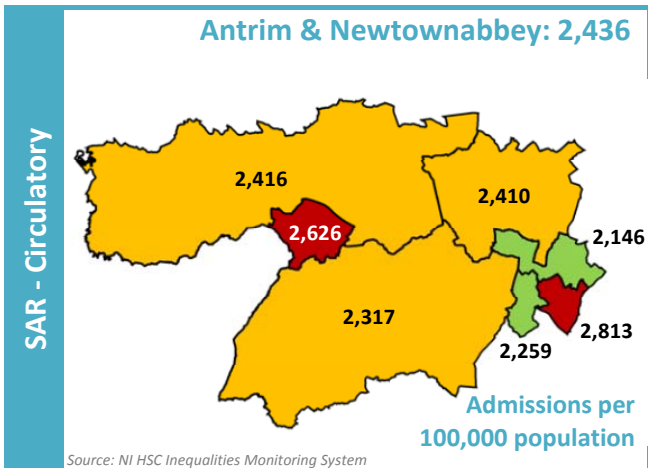
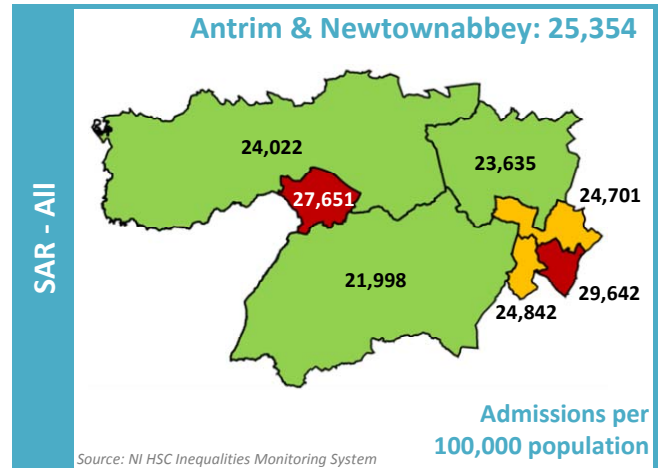
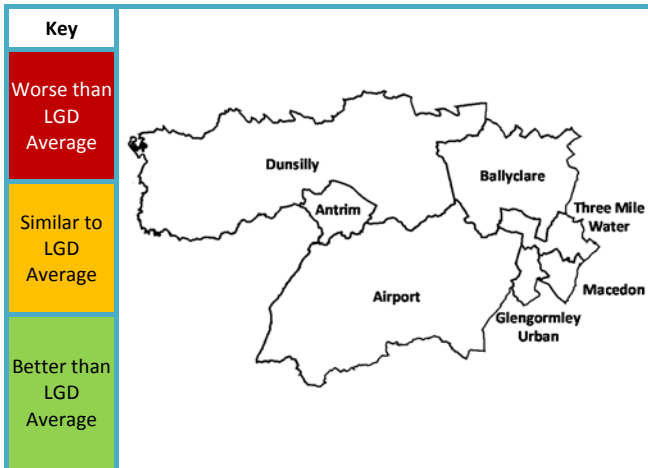
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Antrim & Newtownabbey average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Antrim & Newtownabbey average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



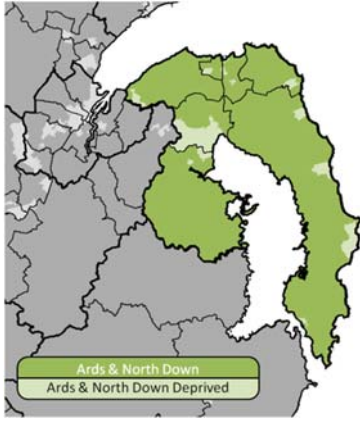




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Antrim & Newtownabbey average.

	Antrim & Newtownabbey	Airport	Antrim	Ballyclare	Dunsilly	Glengormley Urban	Macedon	Three Mile Water
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,682	1,592	1,954	1,638	1,764	1,451	1,798	1,624
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,478	1,301	1,955	1,323	1,350	1,232	1,788	1,330
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	11,456	10,465	11,089	10,255	9,812	12,352	12,772	12,930
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	3,099	2,786	3,392	3,098	2,988	2,956	3,540	2,919
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	9,159	7,511	11,478	8,571	9,357	7,950	11,373	7,405
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	83	50	111	65	66	75	116	86
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	228	204	254	210	212	233	253	225
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	204	169	248	176	182	205	251	194
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	171	158	182	143	139	180	202	185

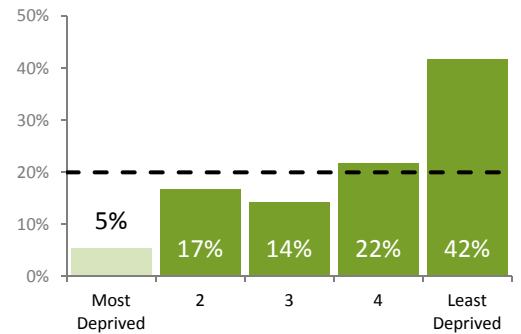


Ards & North Down Local Government District

2014 Population:	157,931	(9% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	45,314 (29%)
	25-49	49,944 (32%)
	50-74	49,758 (32%)
	75+	12,915 (8%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

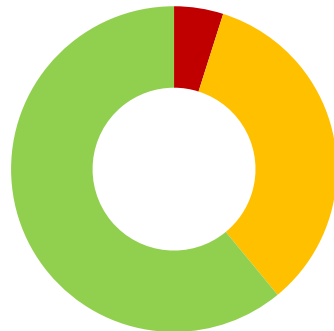
- Over two-fifths of the SOAs within Ards & North Down are among least deprived areas of NI, while only 5% fall within NI's most deprived quintile. The deprivation profile can be shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Ards & North Down LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Ards & North Down LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Ards & North Down - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 41 indicators analysed⁴⁴ ...

2	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
14	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
25	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Ards & North Down Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)	SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	Smoking During Pregnancy
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SAR – Self-Harm	SDR – Respiratory (U75)
SDR – Respiratory (U75)	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	Primary 1 BMI: Obese
SAR – Self-Harm	SAR – Day Case	Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese
SAR – Drugs Related Causes		Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

⁴⁴ While the drug related death rate is presented in the following analysis, it was not deemed robust enough for an assessment of inequality gaps at this level.

Health Outcomes in Ards & North Down LGD

Trends in health outcomes are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome	Inequality Gap
Northern Ireland	LGD – NI Gap
LGD	LGD Deprivation Gap
LGD Most Deprived Areas	
Change in Health Outcome	
LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD	Improvement
LGD Northern Ireland	No Change
	Decline
Change in Inequality Gap	
Widened Gap	Gap remains constant
Narrowed Gap	Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

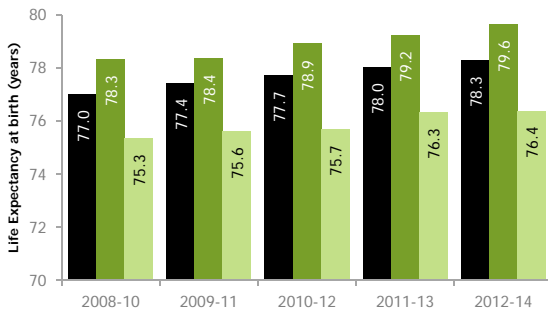
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

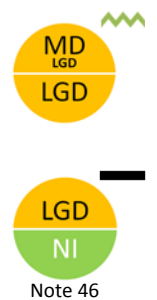
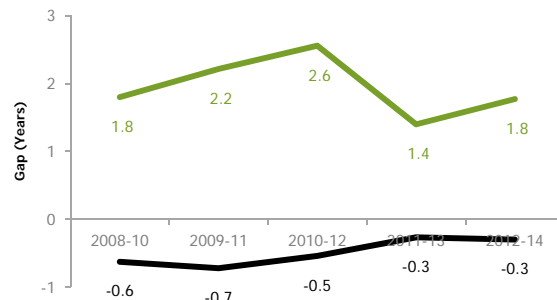
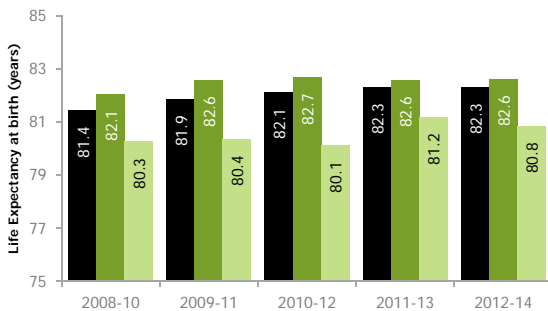
Latest LGD Position: 79.6



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 82.6



⁴⁵ With the exception of 2009-11, throughout the analysed period female life expectancy in Ards & North Down was not significantly different from that across NI.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Ards & North Down
- Ards & North Down Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

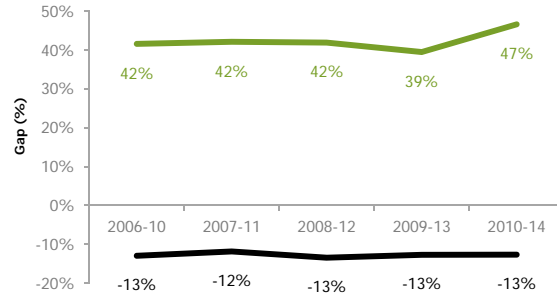
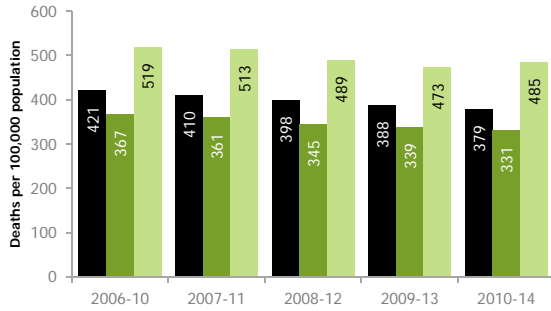
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

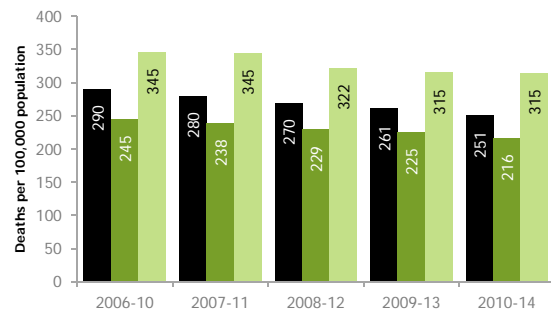
Latest LGD Position: 331



SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

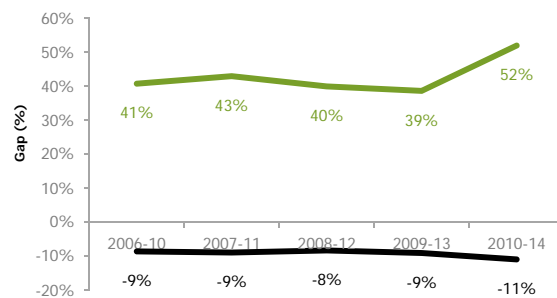
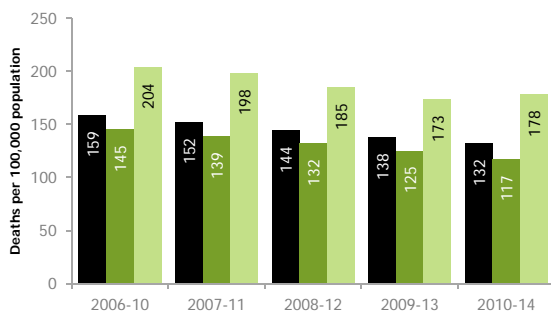
Latest LGD Position: 216



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

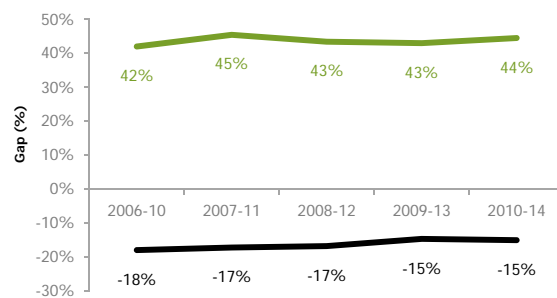
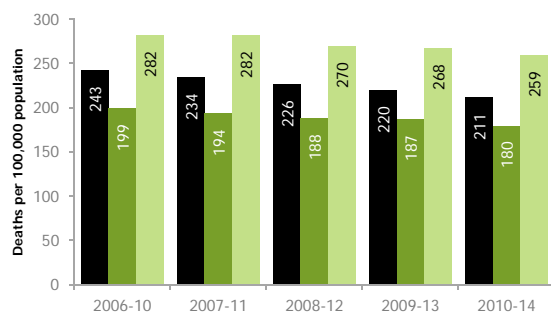
Latest LGD Position: 117



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 180



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Ards & North Down
- Ards & North Down Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

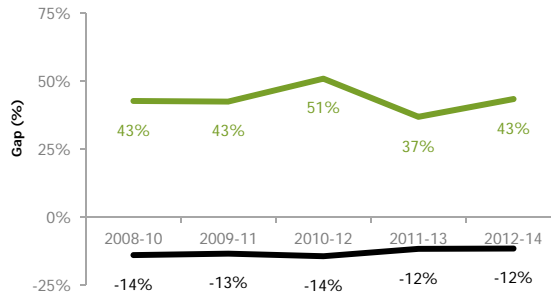
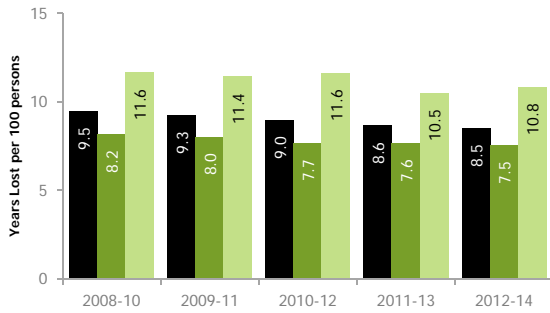
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

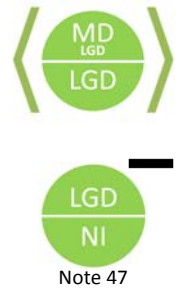
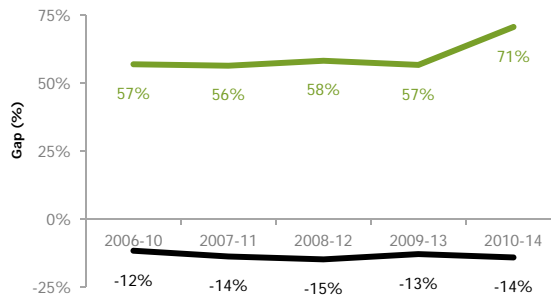
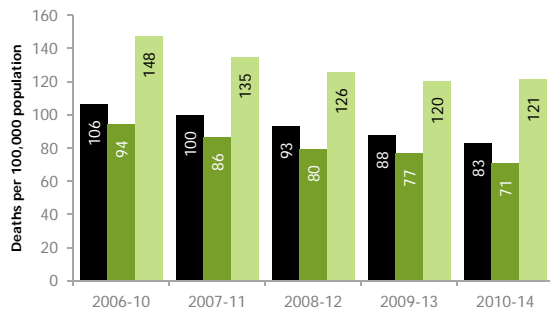
Latest LGD Position: 7.5



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

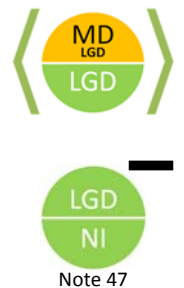
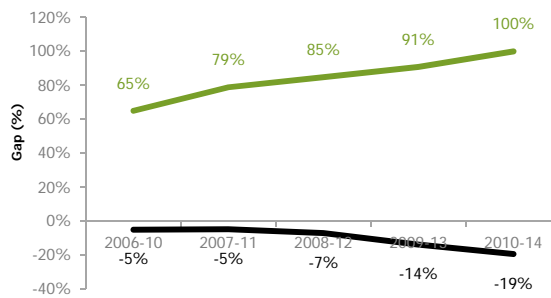
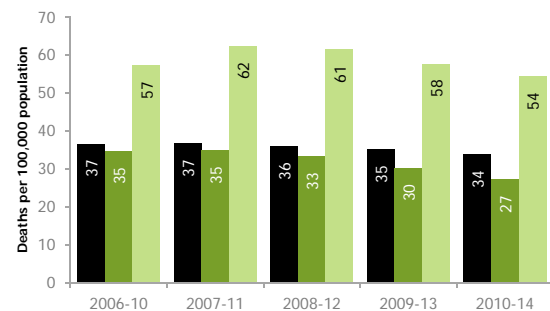
Latest LGD Position: 71



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

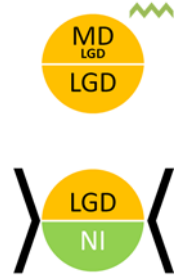
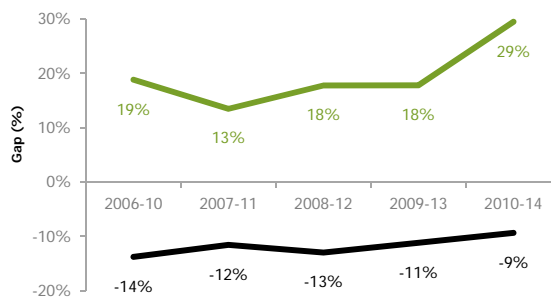
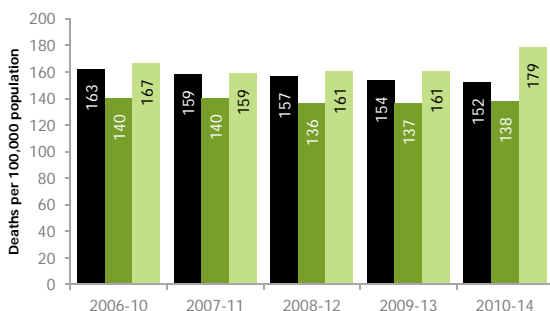
Latest LGD Position: 27



SDR – Cancer (U75)

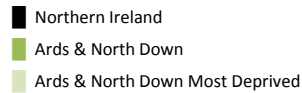
(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 138

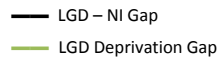


⁴⁶ Throughout the period, both circulatory and respiratory mortality rates in Ards & North Down were not significantly different from that across NI.

Health Outcome



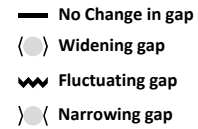
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome

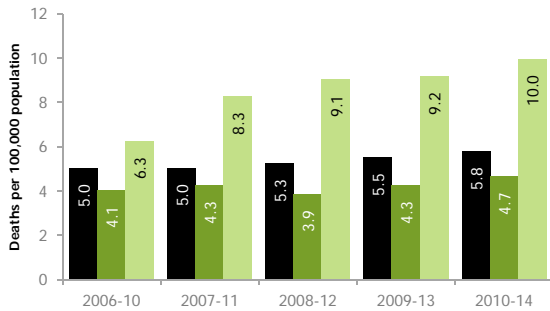


Change in Inequality Gap



Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – Drug Related Causes



Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 4.7

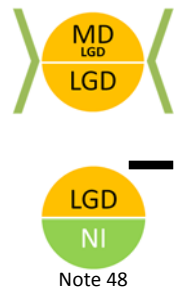
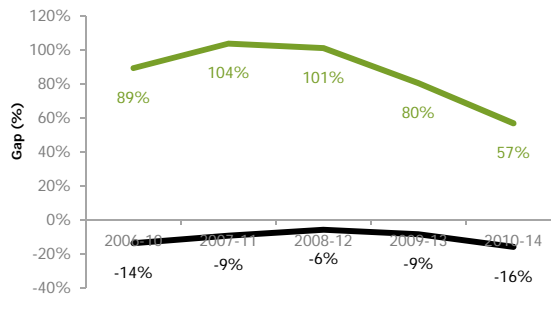
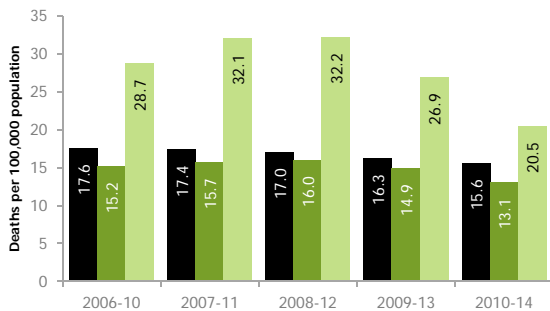
Inequality gaps are not robust for this indicator.



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

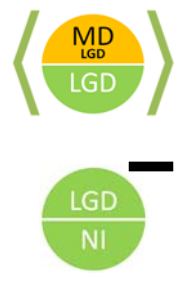
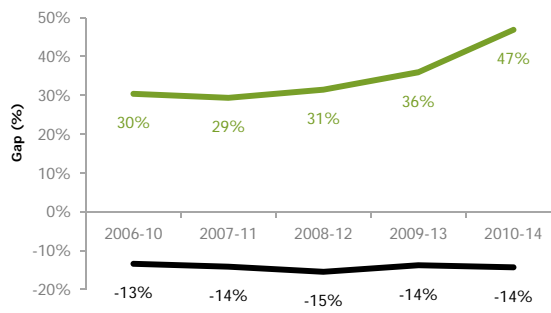
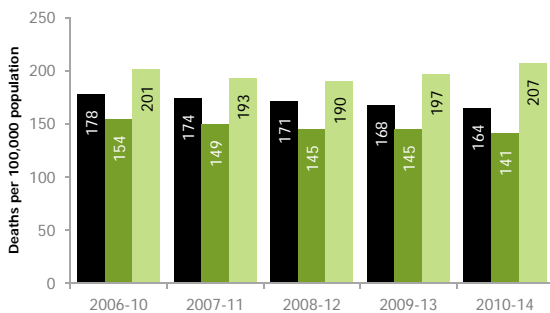
Latest LGD Position: 13.1



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

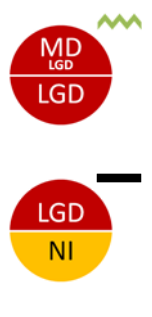
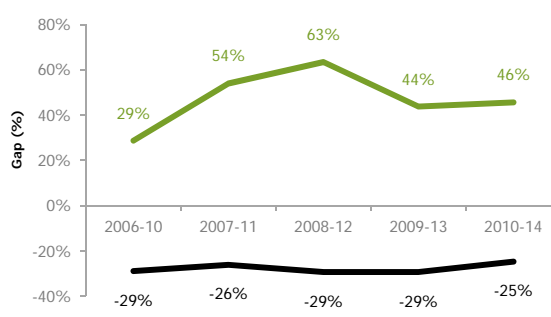
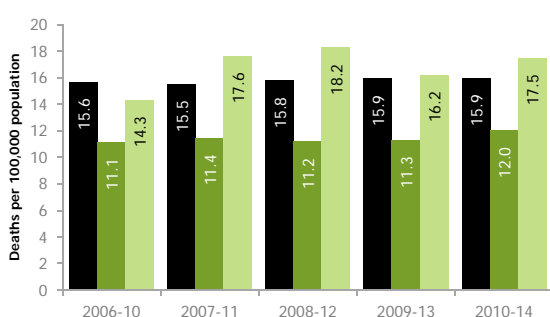
Latest LGD Position: 141



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 12.0



⁴⁷ Throughout the period, the alcohol mortality rate in Ards & North Down was not significantly different from that across NI.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Ards & North Down
- Ards & North Down Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

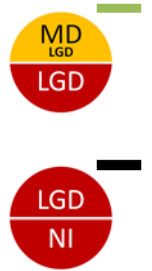
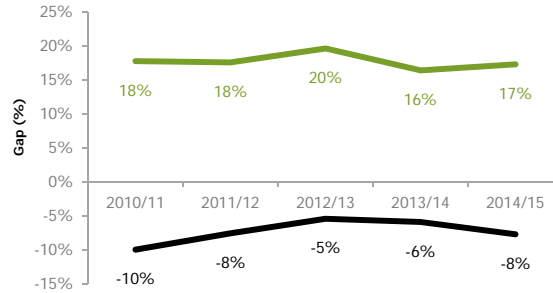
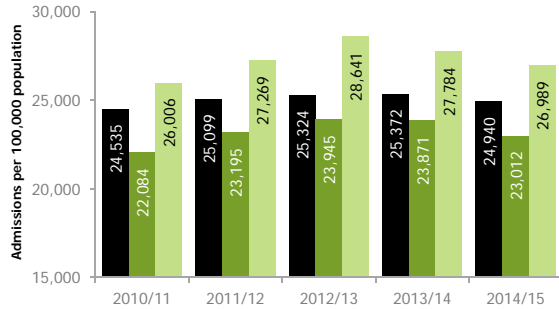
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

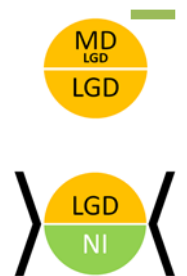
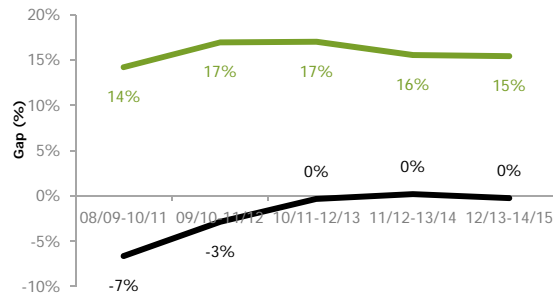
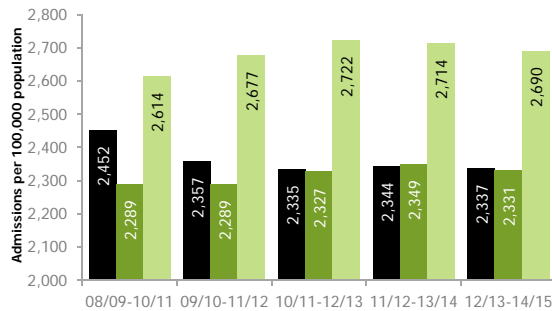
Latest LGD Position: 23,012



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

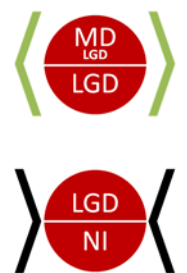
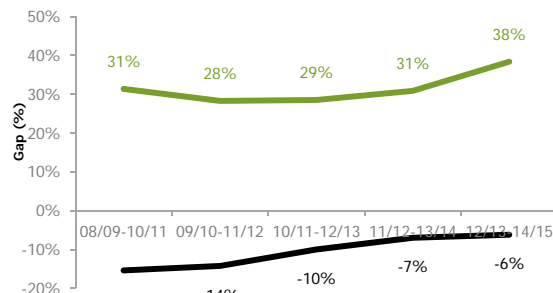
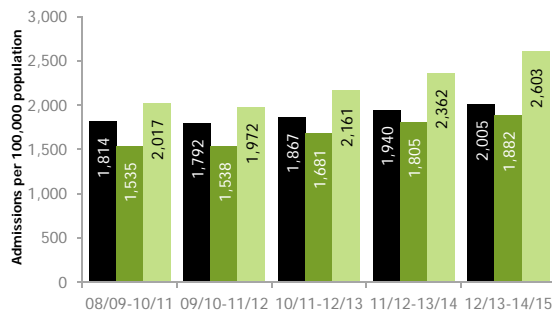
Latest LGD Position: 2,331



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

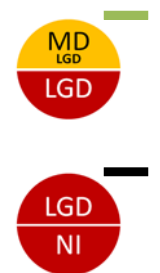
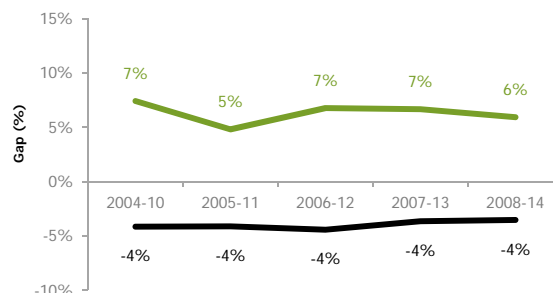
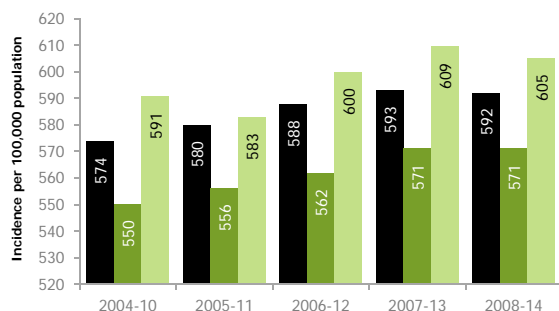
Latest LGD Position: 1,882



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 571



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Ards & North Down
- Ards & North Down Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

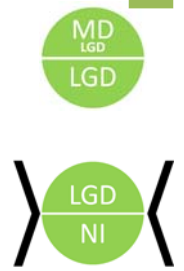
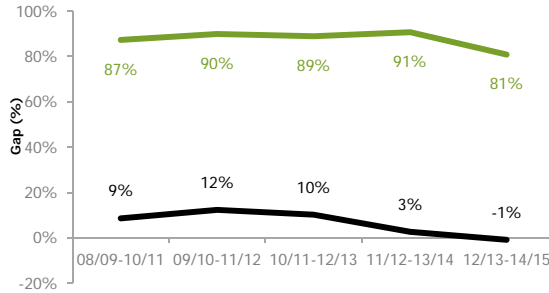
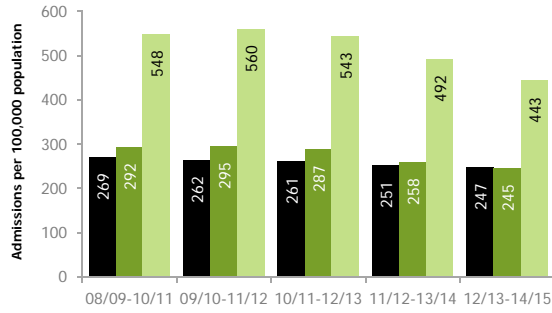
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

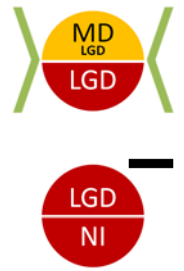
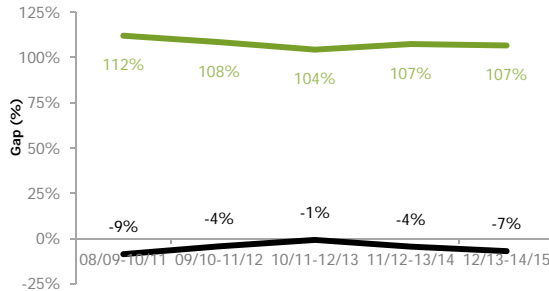
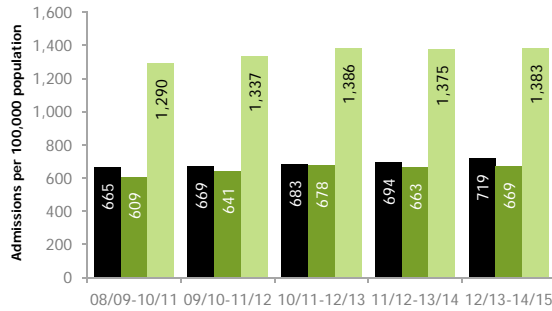
Latest LGD Position: 245



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

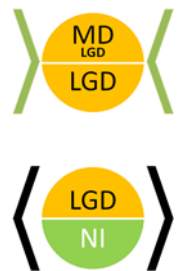
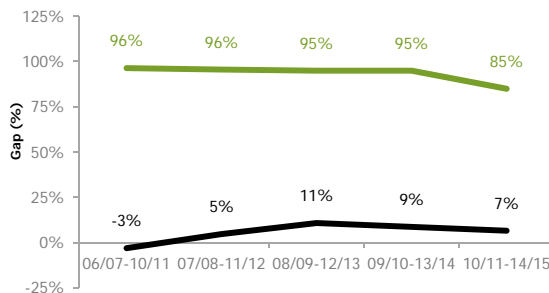
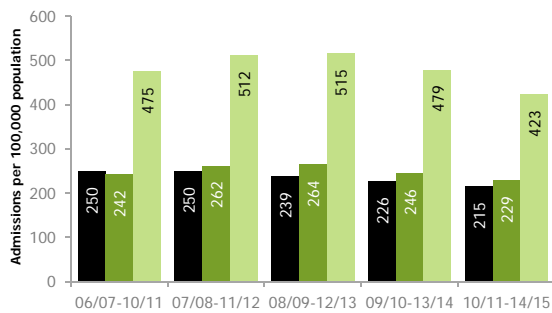
Latest LGD Position: 669



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

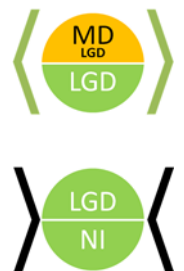
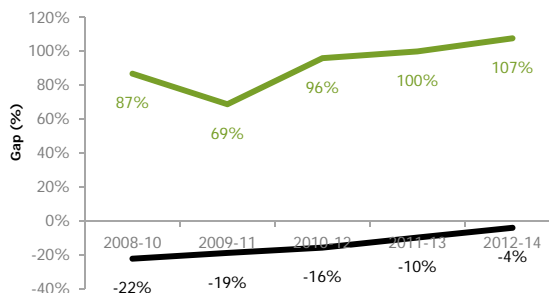
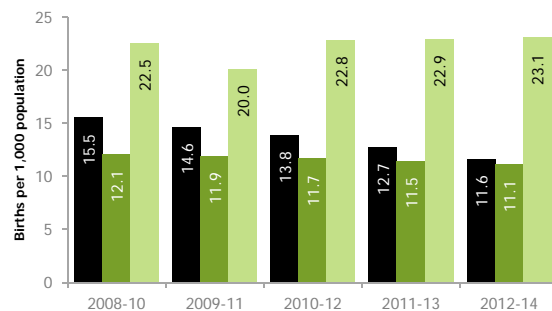
Latest LGD Position: 229



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 11.1



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Ards & North Down LGD, Ards & North Down's 20% most deprived areas, and both the LGD deprivation gap and the LGD – NI inequality gap.

		Ards & North Down Most Deprived	Ards & North Down LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD
						LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65					Widened	No Change
Years	2012-14	16.4	18.6	18.1	2.2	-0.5
	2008-10	16.8	17.9	17.3	1.1	-0.6
Female Life Expectancy at 65					No Change	No Change
Years	2012-14	19.8	20.9	20.5	1.1	-0.3
	2008-10	19.9	20.3	20.1	0.4	-0.2
SDR – Lung Cancer					Widened	Narrowed
Deaths per	2010-14	81	54	66	50%	-17%
100,000 population	2006-10	68	52	67	30%	-22%
SAR – Day Case					Narrowed	Fluctuated
Admissions per	2014/15	10,667	10,079	11,127	6%	-9%
100,000 population	2010/11	10,821	9,869	10,829	10%	-9%
SAR – Elective					Fluctuated	No Change
Admissions per	2014/15	2,978	2,728	3,070	9%	-11%
100,000 population	2010/11	3,564	3,172	3,740	12%	-15%
SAR – Emergency					No Change	Narrowed
Admissions per	2014/15	11,867	9,067	9,394	31%	-3%
100,000 population	2010/11	10,564	8,158	9,097	29%	-10%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)					Widened	No Change
Admissions per	2012/13-2014/15	2,011	1,663	1,669	21%	0%
100,000 population	2008/09-2010/11	2,051	1,762	1,813	16%	-3%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)					Widened	Narrowed
Admissions per	2012/13-2014/15	1,949	1,409	1,479	38%	-5%
100,000 population	2008/09-2010/11	1,672	1,256	1,407	33%	-11%
SIR - Lung Cancer					No Change	No Change
Incidence per	2008-14	93	68	80	37%	-16%
100,000 population	2004-10	85	61	77	39%	-20%
SPR – Antihypertensive					No Change	No Change
Rate per	2014	248	223	226	11%	-1%
100,000 population	2010	238	220	230	8%	-4%
SPR – Statin					No Change	No Change
Rate per	2014	176	161	171	9%	-6%
100,000 population	2010	172	161	168	7%	-4%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety					No Change	Narrowed
Rate per	2014	246	193	205	27%	-6%
100,000 population	2010	202	164	183	24%	-10%

		Ards & North Down Most Deprived	Ards & North Down LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	22.1%	18.4%	21.4%	Widened	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	18.9%	19.4%	22.1%	21%	-14%
					-2%	-12%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	6.4%	4.3%	5.1%	Widened	Narrowed
	2008/09-10/11	5.1%	4.2%	5.3%	50%	-16%
					21%	-21%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	32.5%	27.2%	28.6%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	30.1%	26.7%	28.8%	20%	-5%
					13%	-8%
Year 8 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	9.0%	6.4%	7.3%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	6.7%	6.2%	7.3%	41%	-12%
					7%	-14%
Breastfeeding on Discharge						
Proportion	2015	39.8%	50.9%	45.8%	Widened	Fluctuated
Breastfeeding (%)	2011	44.5%	50.2%	44.6%	22%	-11%
					12%	-13%
Smoking During Pregnancy						
Percentage of	2015	21.8%	12.9%	14.1%	Widened	No Change
mothers smoking	2011	20.6%	15.6%	17.1%	69%	-9%
					32%	-9%
Ambulance Response Times⁴⁸						
Minutes : seconds	2015	10:17	10:55	09:21	Widened	No Change
	2011	06:07	06:29	05:50	-6%	17%
					-6%	11%
Fire Response Times⁴⁹						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	05:55	06:15	06:26	No Change	Fluctuated
	2010/11	07:01	07:39	07:57	-5%	-3%
					-8%	-4%

⁴⁸ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while over half of the population of Hollywood & Clondeboye (52%) live in the 20% least deprived areas of Ards & North Down LGD, 8% live in the most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Examples:

Hollywood & Clondeboye	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	8%	12%	19%	8%	52%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.08×-100 = -8	0.12×-50 = -6	0.19×0 = 0	0.08×50 = 4	0.52×100 = 52
Deprivation Score	$-8 - 6 + 0 + 4 + 52 = +42$ (Largely Affluent)				

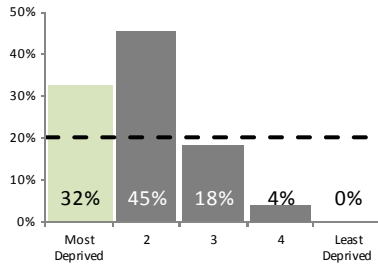
Bangor West	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	16%	29%	19%	15%	21%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.16×-100 = -16	0.29×-50 = -14	0.19×0 = 0	0.15×50 = 7	0.21×100 = 21
Deprivation Score	$-16 - 14 + 0 + 7 + 21 = -2$ (Largely Balanced)				

Ards Peninsula	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	32%	45%	18%	4%	0%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.32×-100 = -32	0.45×-50 = -23	0.18×0 = 0	0.04×50 = 2	0.00×100 = 0
Deprivation Score	$-32 - 23 + 0 + 2 + 0 = -53$ (Largely Deprived ⁴⁹)				

⁴⁹ Relative to other DEAs within Ards & North Down

DEA Deprivation Profiles

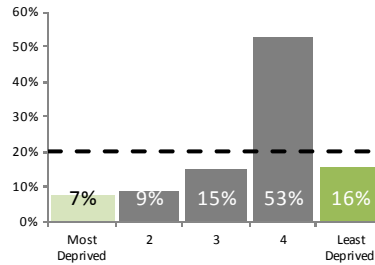
Ards Peninsula



Deprivation Score: -53

Over three-quarters of the population (77%) live in the two most deprived quintiles of the LGD. This is the most deprived DEA in the Ards & North Down DEA.

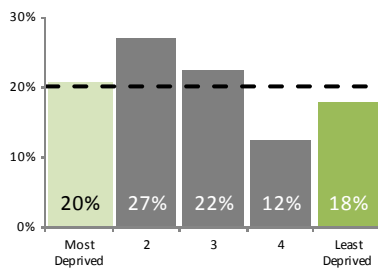
Comber



Deprivation Score: +30

More than half of the population live in the second least deprived quintile.

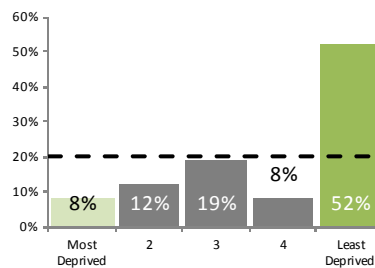
Bangor Central



Deprivation Score: -10

The population is generally evenly spread across deprivation quintiles.

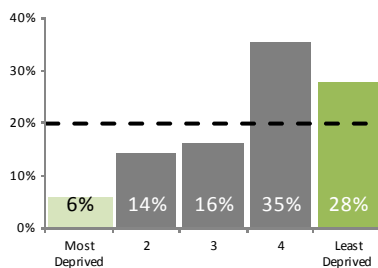
Holywood & Clondeboyne



Deprivation Score: +42

Over half of the population live in the least deprived quintile. This is the least deprived DEA in the Ards & North Down LGD.

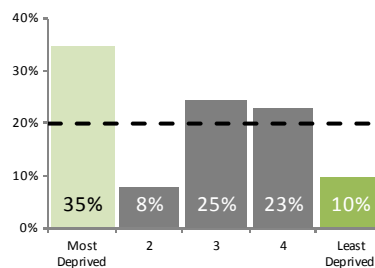
Bangor East & Donaghadee



Deprivation Score: +33

The proportion of the population residing in the two least deprived quintiles (64%) is more than three times living in the two most deprived quintiles (20%)

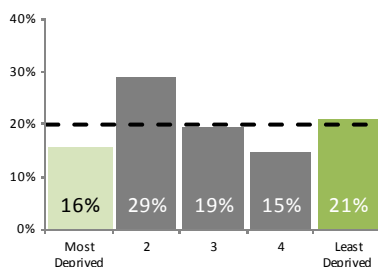
Newtownards



Deprivation Score: -18

Over a third of the population (35%) live in the 20% most deprived areas of Ards & North Down.

Bangor West

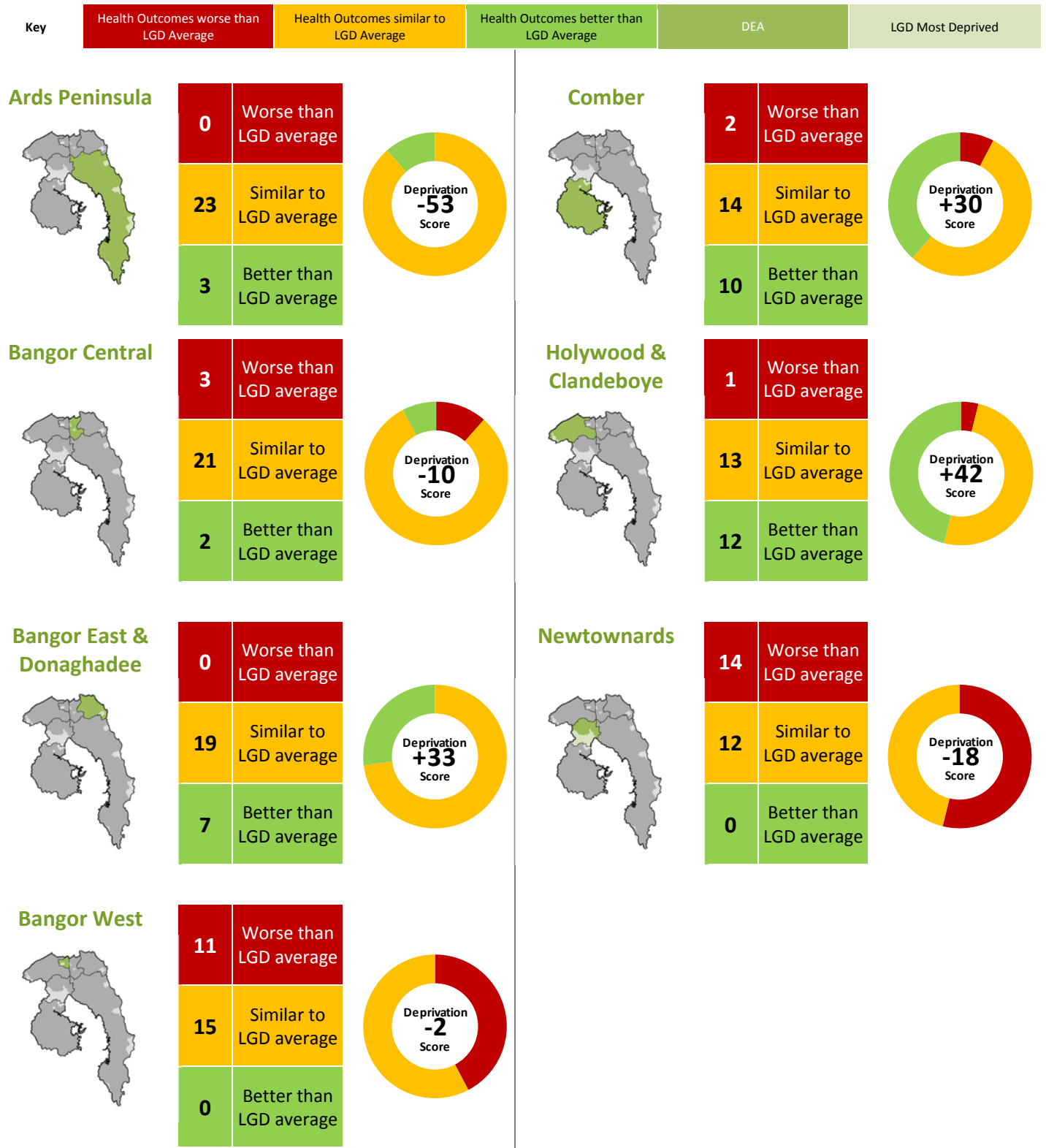


Deprivation Score: -2

The population is generally evenly spread across deprivation quintiles.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Ards & North Down District Electoral Areas

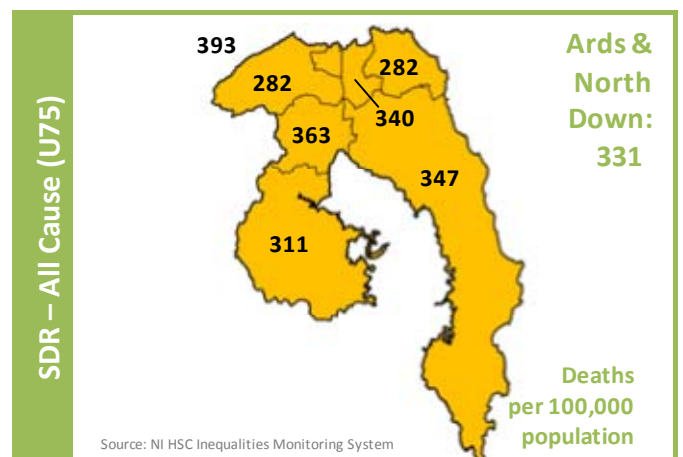
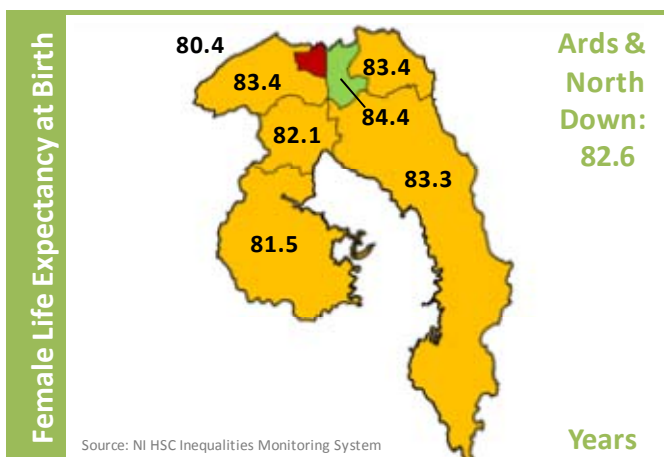
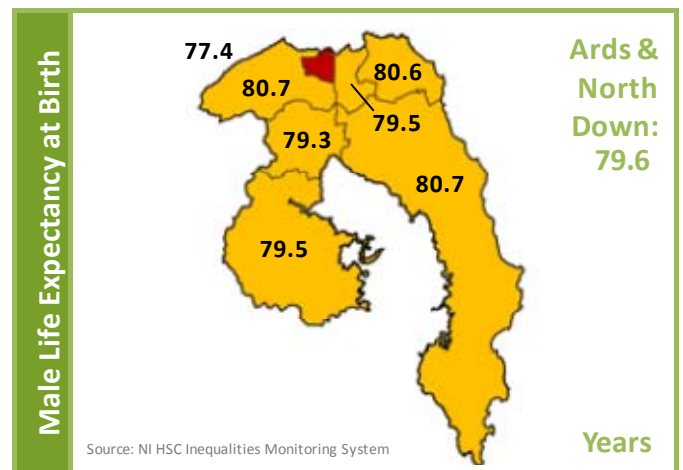
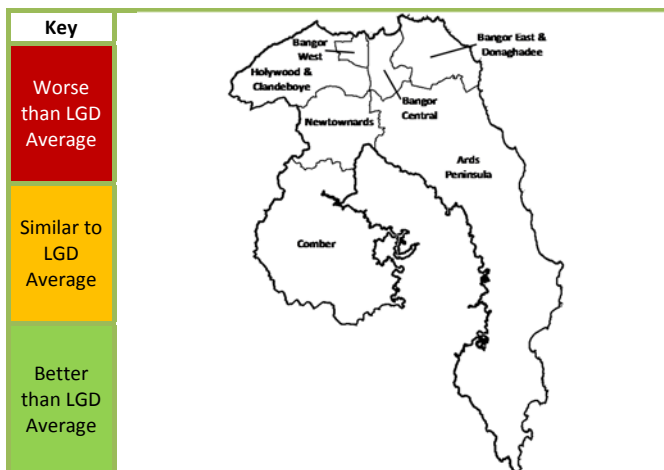
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Ards & North Down average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

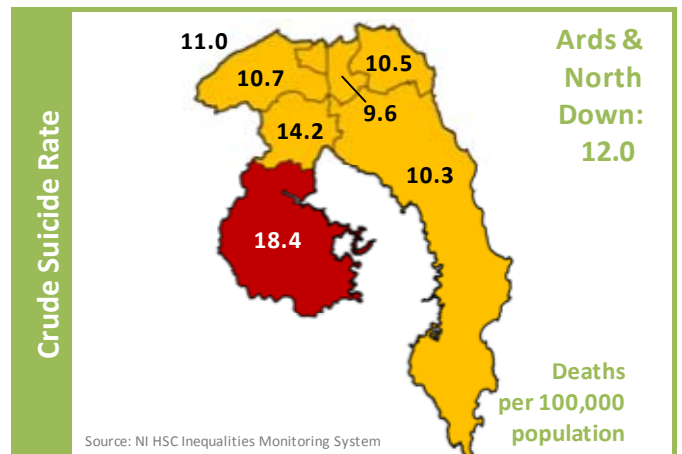
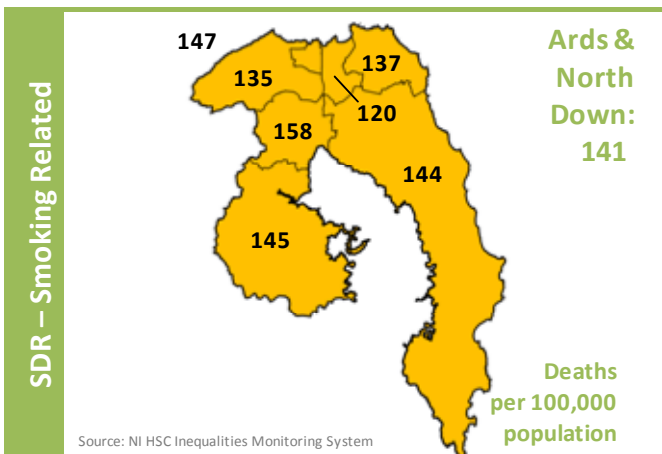
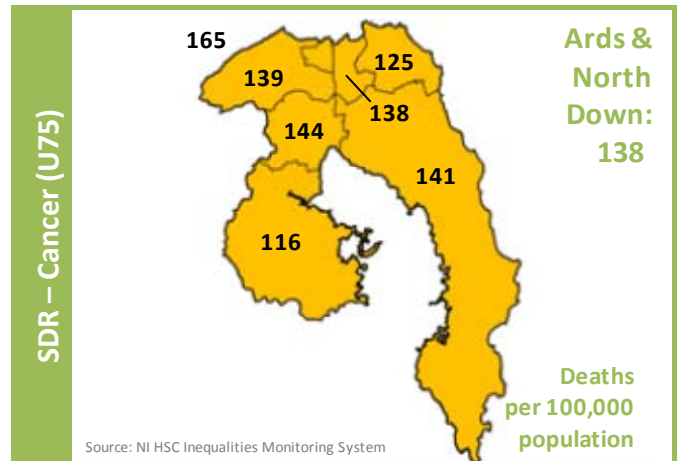
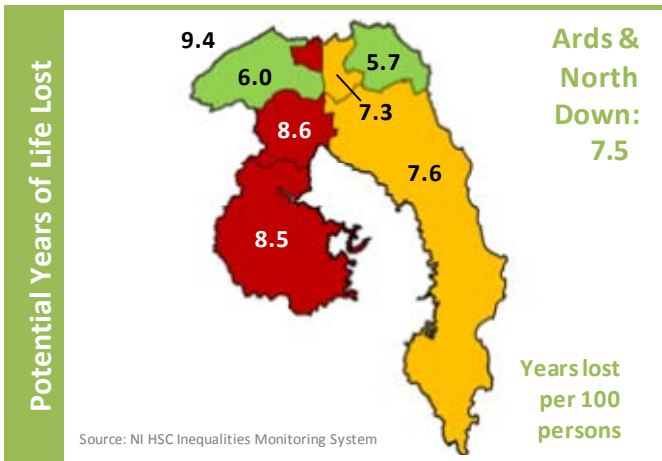
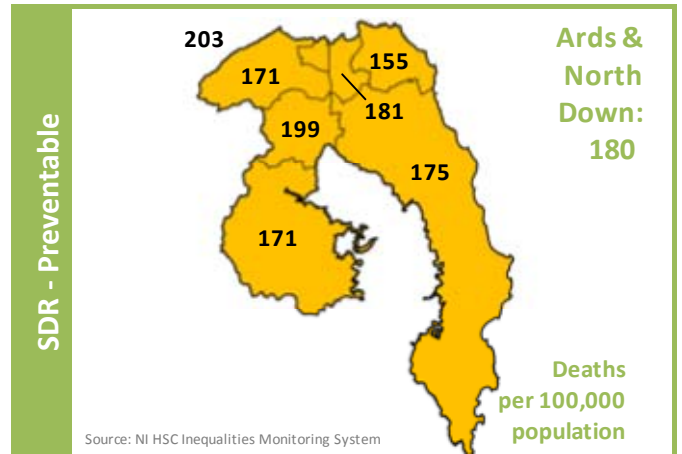
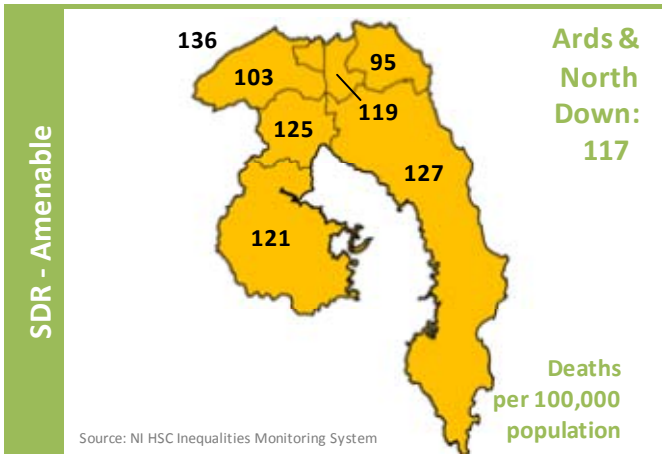
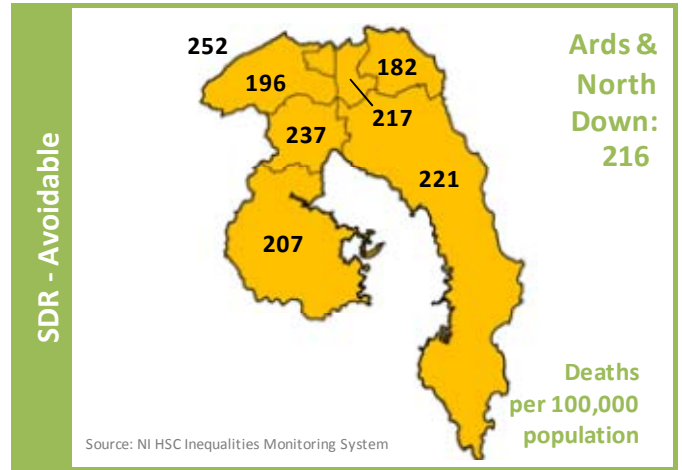
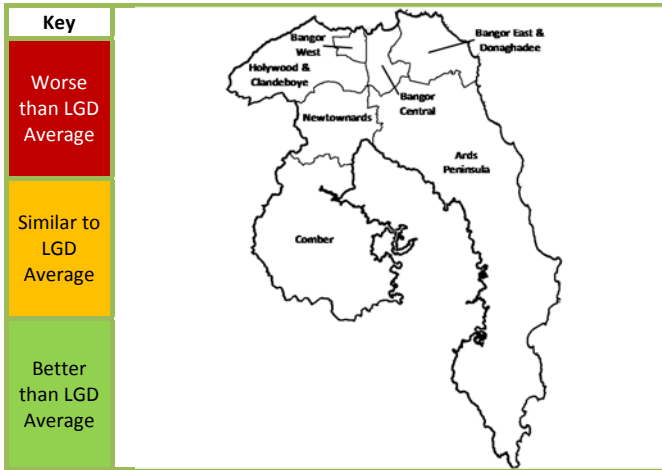


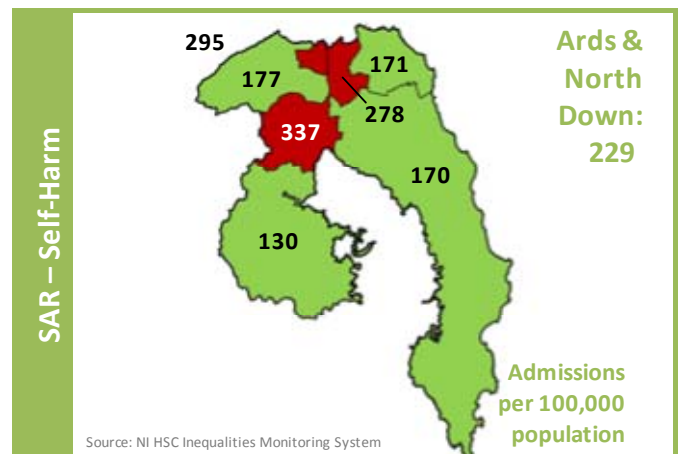
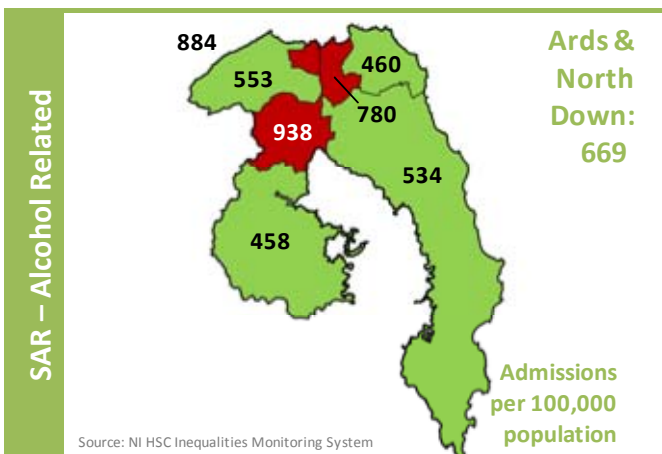
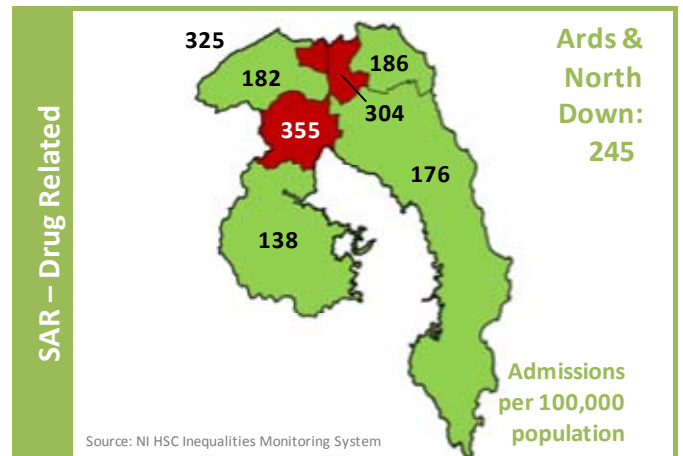
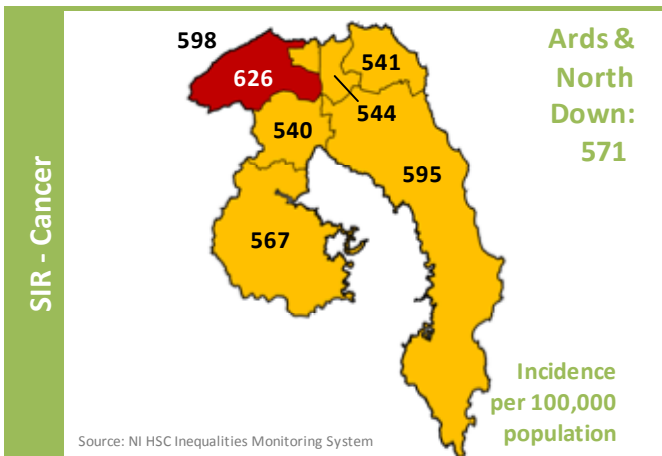
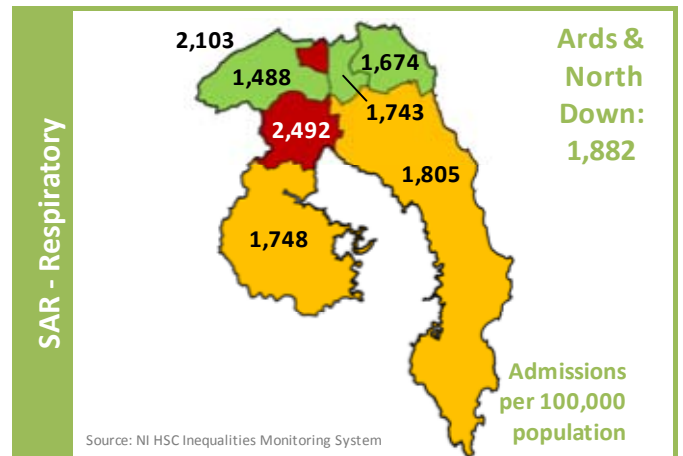
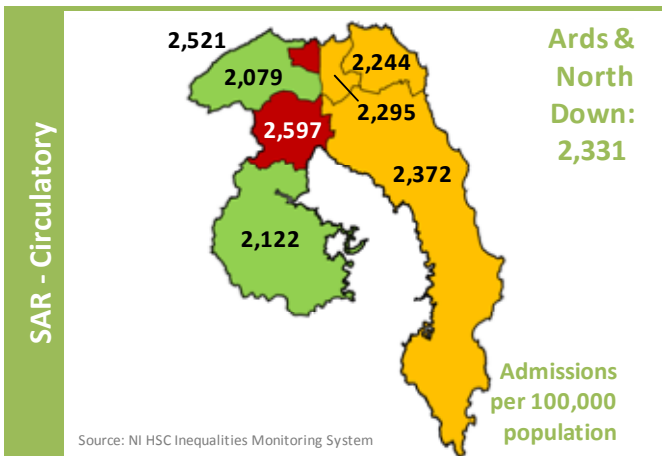
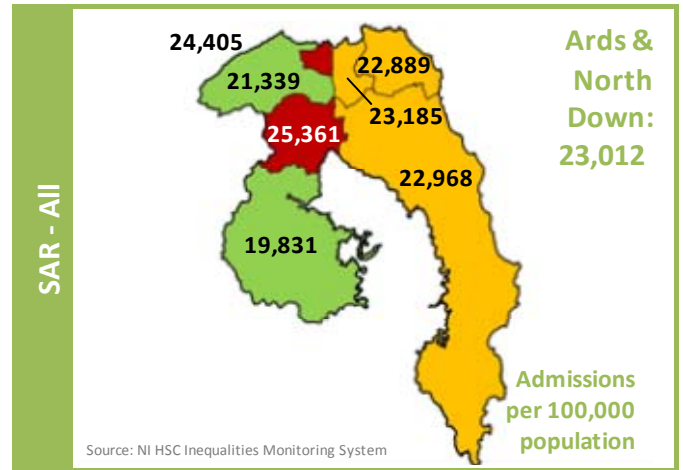
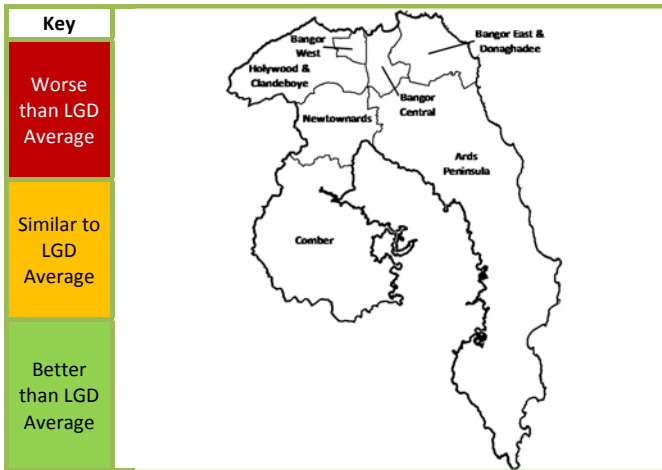
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Ards & North Down average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Ards & North Down average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



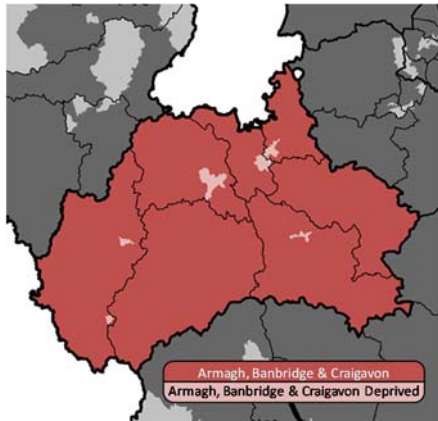




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Ards & North Down average.

	Ards and North Down	Ards Peninsula	Bangor Central	Bangor East & Donaghadee	Bangor West	Comber	Holywood & Clandeboyne	Newtownards
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,663	1,776	1,596	1,642	1,836	1,604	1,296	1,850
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,409	1,441	1,323	1,243	1,558	1,298	1,120	1,784
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	10,079	10,274	10,093	10,501	10,159	8,204	9,905	10,845
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	2,728	2,924	2,881	2,718	2,673	2,371	2,667	2,771
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	9,067	8,845	8,948	8,553	10,203	8,230	7,859	10,443
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	68	68	59	60	70	62	73	82
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	223	224	216	221	226	220	207	242
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	193	192	195	185	203	178	169	219
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	161	157	161	164	170	140	159	174



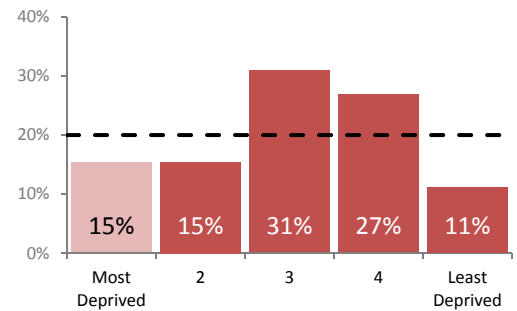
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon

Local Government District

2014 Population:	205,711	(11% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	68,762 (33%)
	25-49	71,240 (35%)
	50-74	52,557 (26%)
	75+	13,152 (6%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

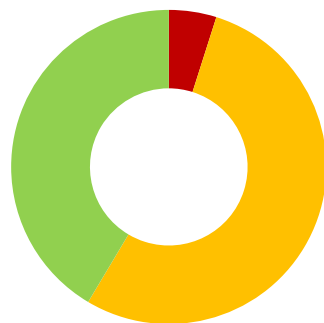
- The majority of the Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon fall within the third and fourth regional deprivation quintiles, with only 11% considered among the least deprived areas in NI. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 41 indicators analysed...⁵⁰

2	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
22	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
17	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SAR – Self-Harm	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	Smoking During Pregnancy
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Cancer (U75)	SIR – Lung Cancer
SAR – Drug Related Causes	Primary 1 BMI: Obese	SAR – Respiratory (U75)
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SAR – Self-Harm	SAR – Respiratory
Smoking During Pregnancy	Male Life Expectancy at 65	Crude Suicide Rate

⁵⁰ The under 75 drug related mortality rate was not robust for comparison with NI, due to small numbers in Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon.

Health Outcomes in Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD















Trends in health outcomes are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

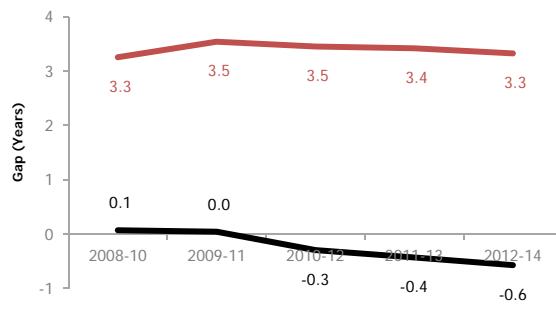
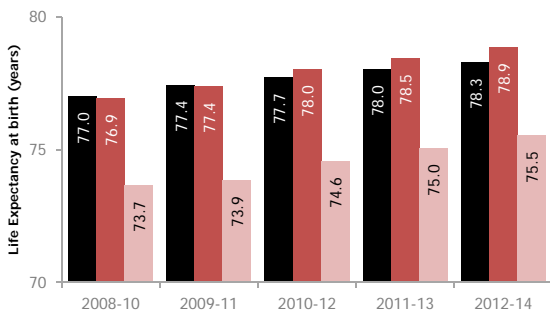
Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		LGD – NI Gap
	LGD		LGD Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD		Improvement
	LGD Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

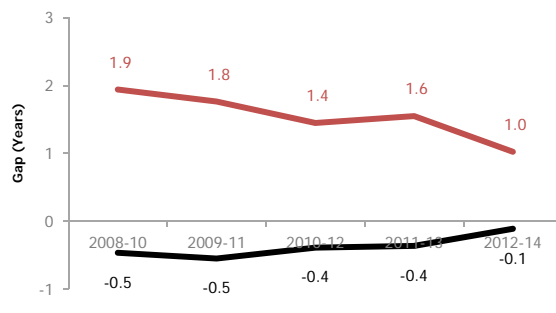
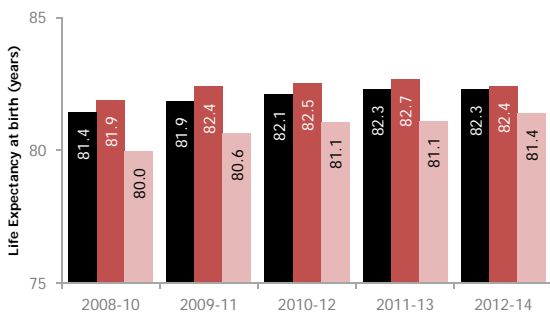
Latest LGD Position: 78.9



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 82.4



⁵¹ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the LGD and NI.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

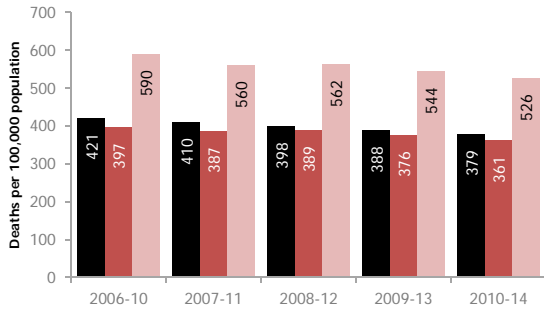
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ⊂ Narrowing gap

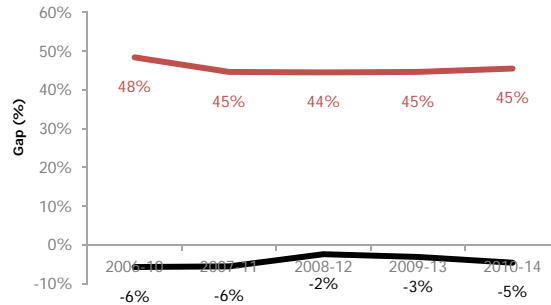
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – All Cause (U75)



Inequality Gaps Time Series

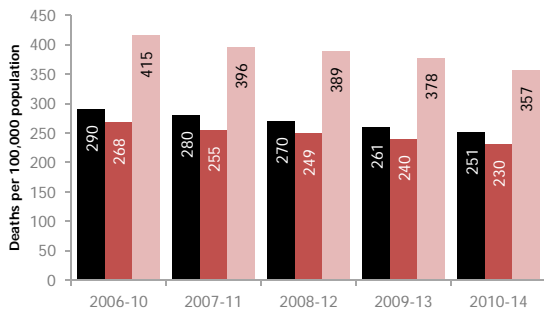
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



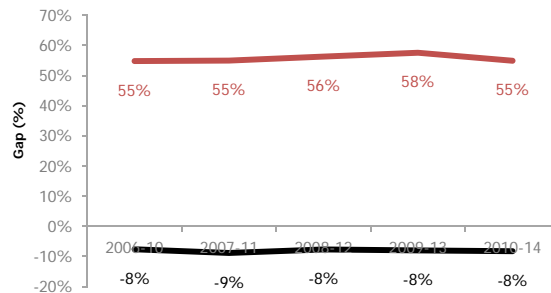
Latest LGD Position: 361



SDR - Avoidable



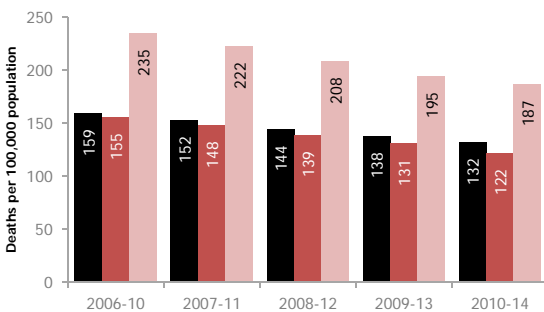
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



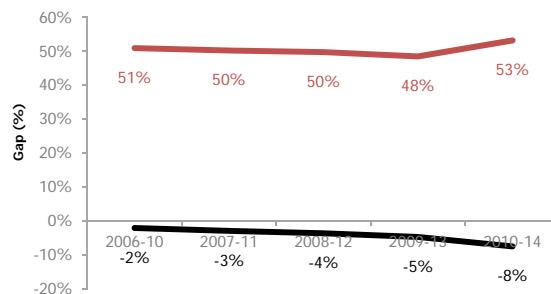
Latest LGD Position: 230



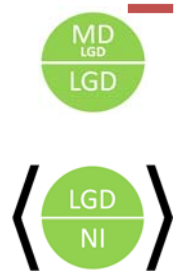
SDR - Amenable



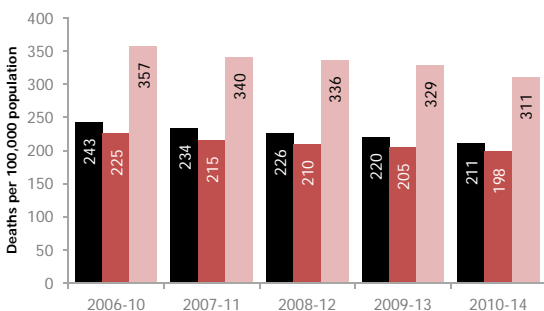
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



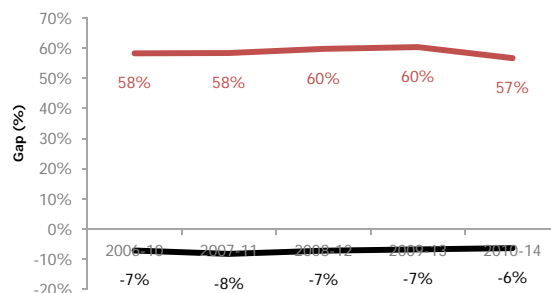
Latest LGD Position: 122



SDR - Preventable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Latest LGD Position: 198



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

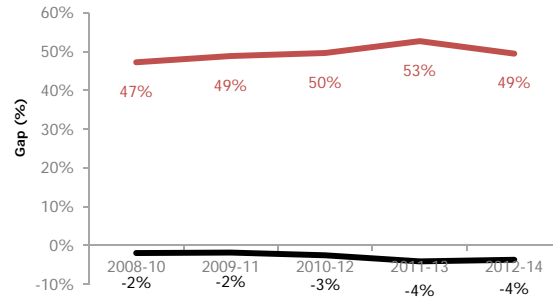
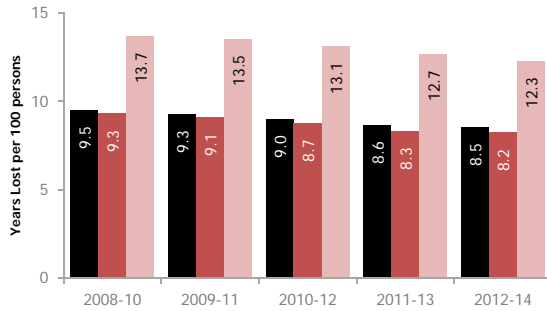
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

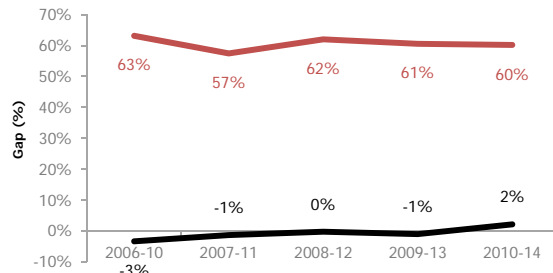
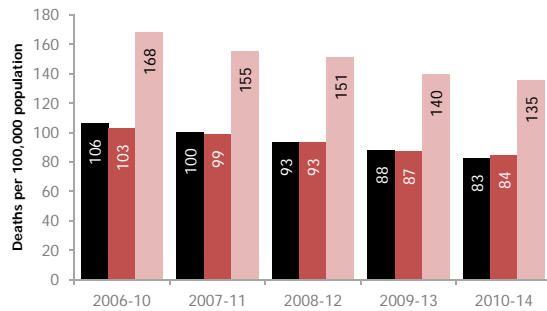
Latest LGD Position: 8.2



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

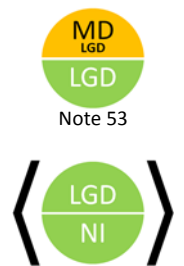
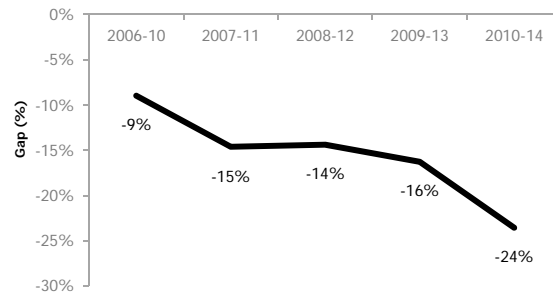
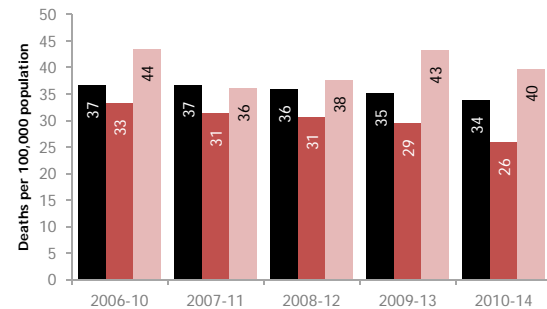
Latest LGD Position: 84



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

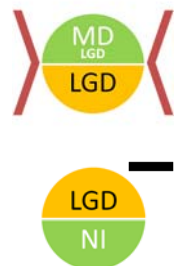
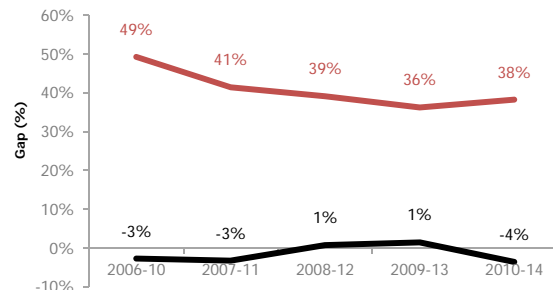
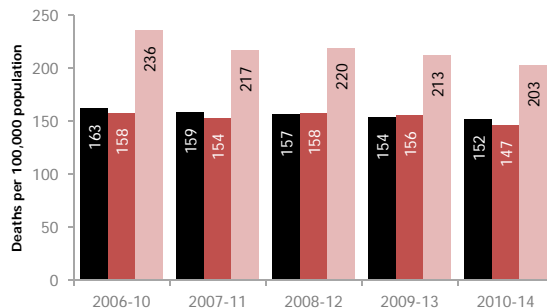
Latest LGD Position: 25.8



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 147



⁵² LGD deprivation analysis is not presented as it is not robust due to small numbers in the most deprived quintile.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

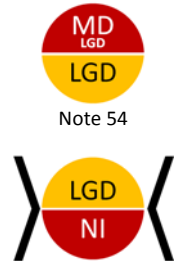
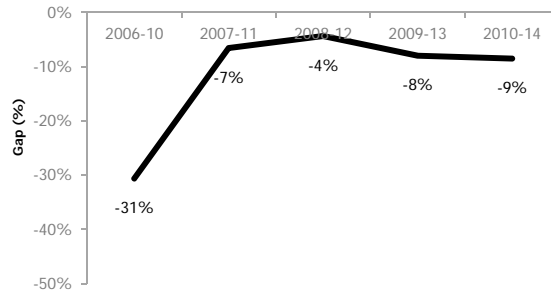
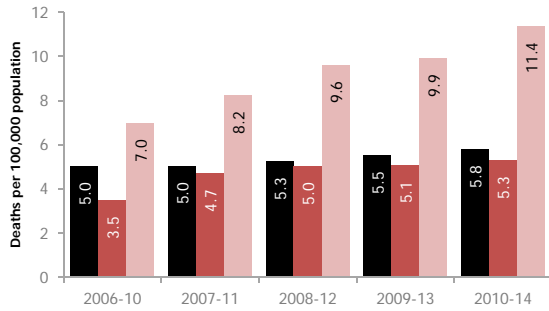
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

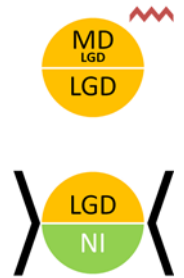
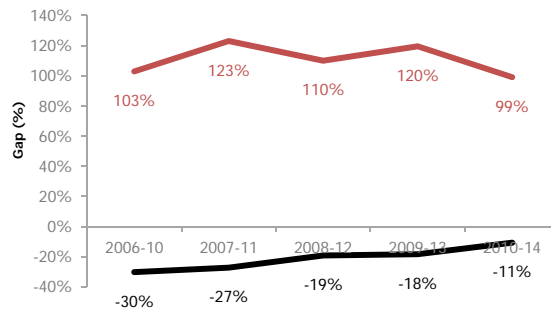
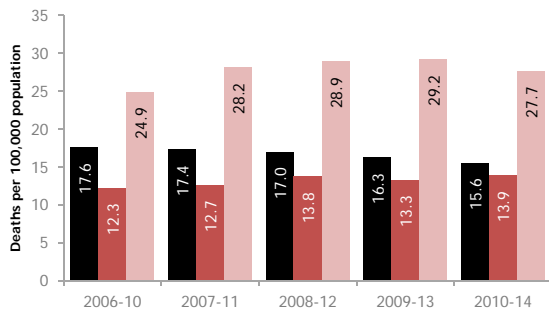
Latest LGD Position: 5.3



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

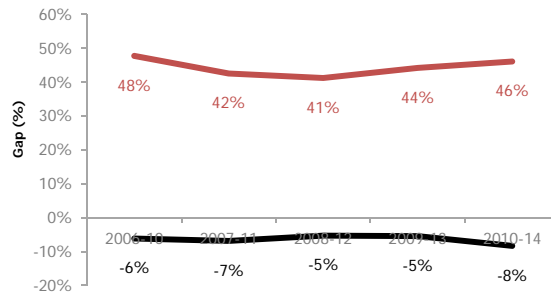
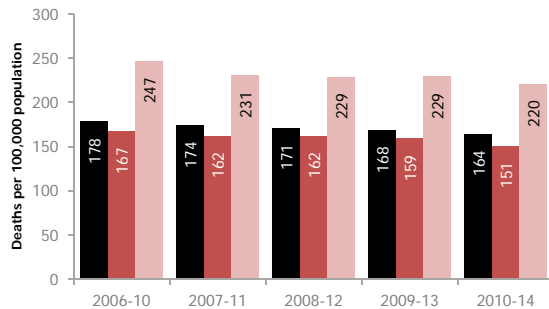
Latest LGD Position: 13.9



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

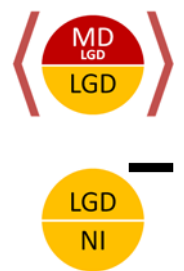
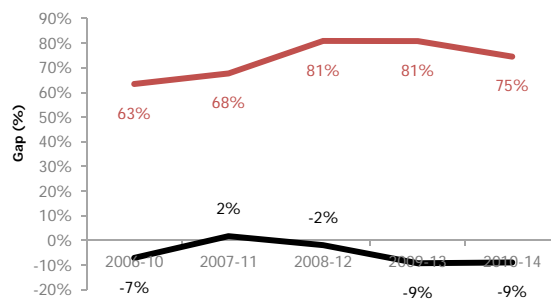
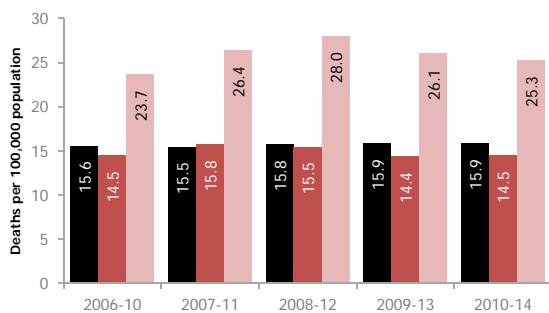
Latest LGD Position: 151



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 14.5



⁵³ LGD deprivation gap analysis is not presented as it is not robust due to small numbers in the most deprived quintile.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Most Deprived

- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ◀ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

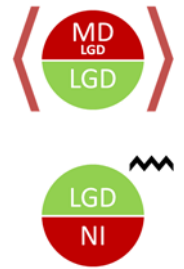
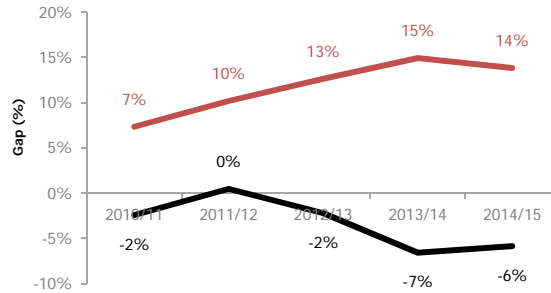
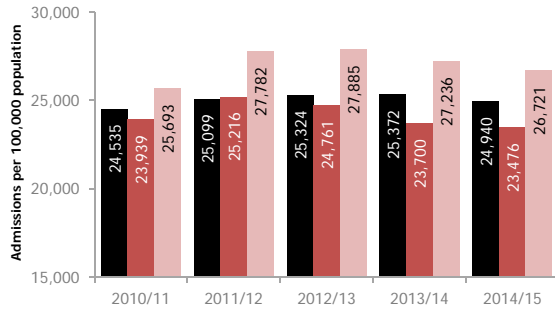
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

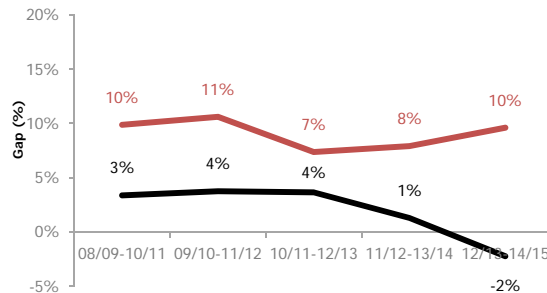
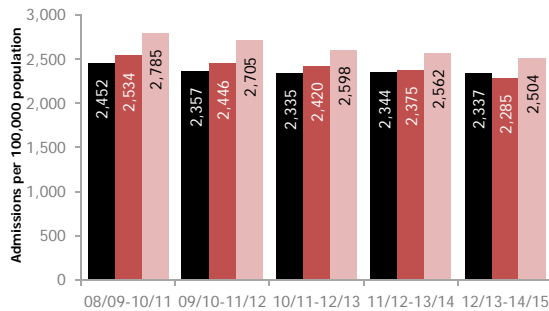
Latest LGD Position: 23,476



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

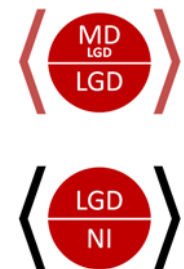
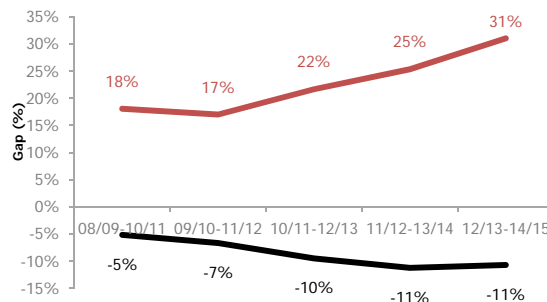
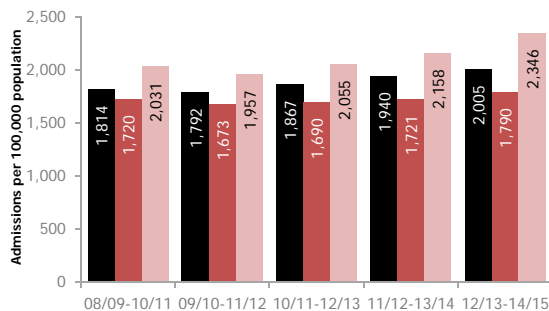
Latest LGD Position: 2,285



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

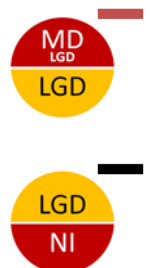
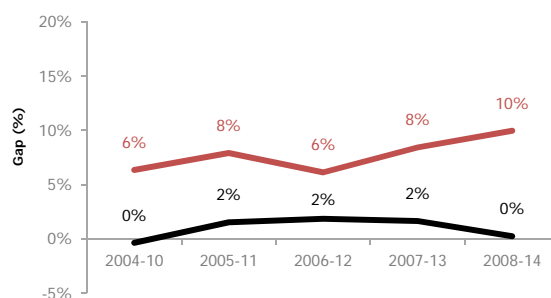
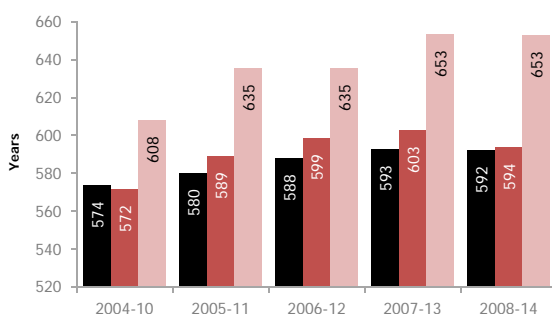
Latest LGD Position: 1,790



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 594



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

■ Northern Ireland

■ Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon

■ Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Most Deprived

— Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon – NI Gap

— LGD Deprivation Gap

● Improvement

● No Change

● Decline

— No Change in gap

○ Widening gap

⚡ Fluctuating gap

◁ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

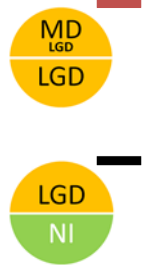
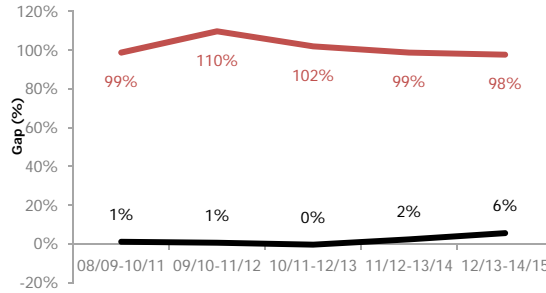
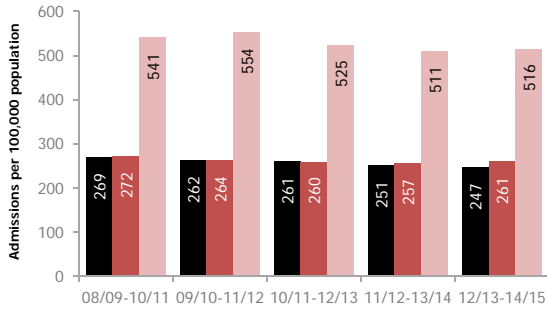
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

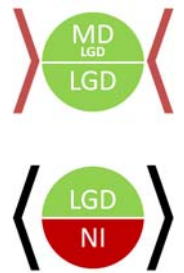
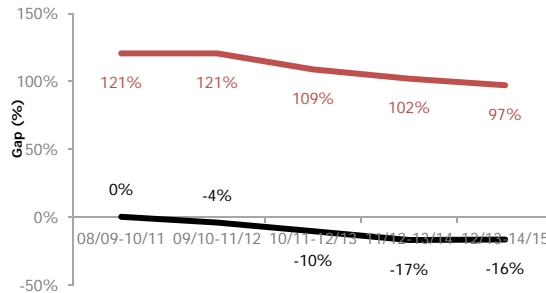
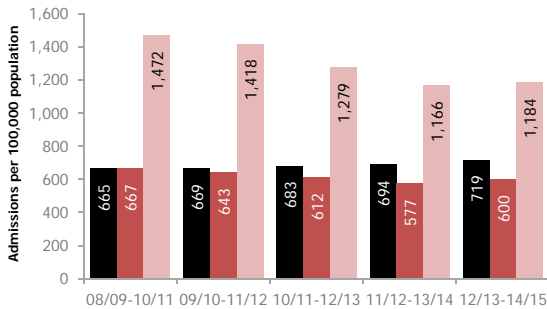
Latest LGD Position: 261



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

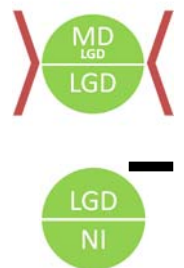
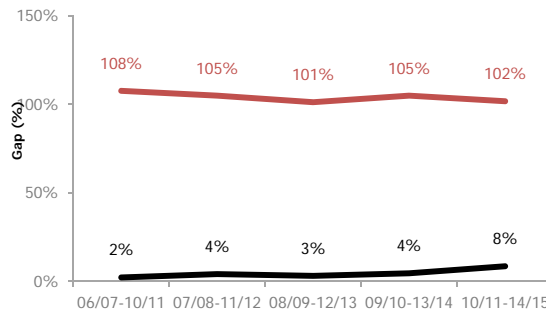
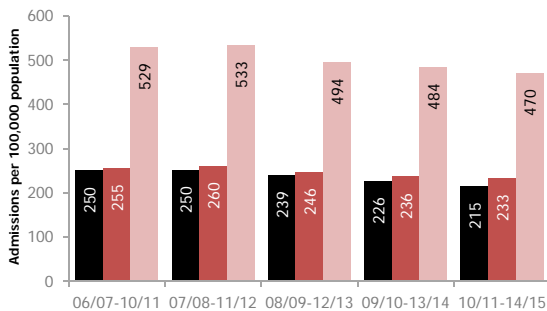
Latest LGD Position: 600



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

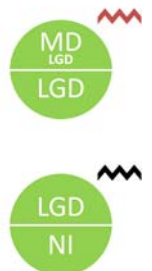
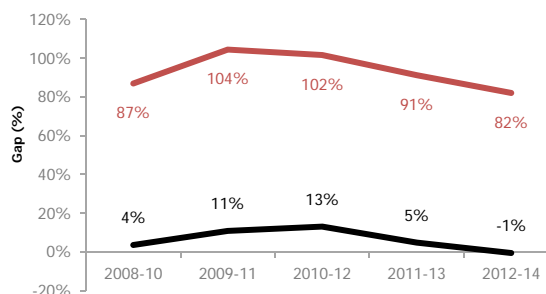
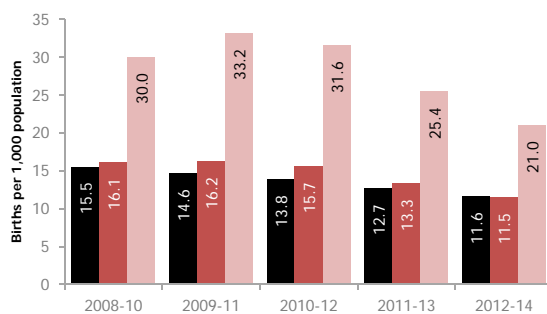
Latest LGD Position: 233



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 11.5



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD, the LGD's 20% most deprived areas, and both the LGD deprivation gap and the LGD – NI inequality gap.

		Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Most Deprived	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD
						LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	18.3	18.6	18.1	Fluctuated	No Change
	2008-10	16.1	17.2	17.3	0.4	-0.5
Female Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	20.6	20.5	20.5	No Change	Fluctuated
	2008-10	20.1	20.3	20.1	-0.1	0.0
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	103	60	66	No Change	Widened
	2006-10	96	58	67	70%	-8%
SAR – Day Case						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	11,995	11,209	11,127	Widened	Fluctuated
	2010/11	10,747	10,954	10,829	7%	1%
SAR – Elective						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,087	2,847	3,070	No Change	Widening
	2010/11	3,879	3,508	3,740	8%	-7%
SAR – Emergency						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	10,905	8,696	9,394	No Change	No Change
	2010/11	10,525	8,877	9,097	25%	-7%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012-14	2,013	1,713	1,669	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	2,174	1,833	1,813	18%	3%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012-14	1,928	1,336	1,479	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	1,683	1,326	1,407	44%	-10%
SIR - Lung Cancer						
Incidence per 100,000 population	2012-14	116	74	80	Widened	No Change
	2008-10	88	64	77	57%	-8%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per 100,000 population	2012-14	251	228	226	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	255	236	230	10%	1%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per 100,000 population	2012-14	192	171	171	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	190	168	168	12%	0%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per 100,000 population	2012-14	250	200	205	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	231	183	183	25%	-3%
					26%	0%

		Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Most Deprived	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	23.1%	20.8%	21.4%	Fluctuated	Widened
	2008/09-10/11	24.8%	22.9%	22.1%	11%	-3%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	7.1%	5.4%	5.1%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	7.9%	5.6%	5.3%	31%	7%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	32.5%	28.3%	28.6%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	33.7%	29.6%	28.8%	15%	-1%
Year 8 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	7.9%	6.8%	7.3%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	8.6%	6.9%	7.3%	17%	-8%
Breastfeeding on Discharge						
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	37.6%	47.2%	45.8%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2011	37.3%	47.7%	44.6%	20%	-3%
Smoking During Pregnancy						
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	25.3%	13.2%	14.1%	Fluctuated	Narrowed
	2011	25.1%	15.4%	17.1%	91%	-6%
Ambulance Response Times⁵⁴						
Minutes : seconds	2015	08:40	10:05	09:21	No Change	No Change
	2011	05:36	06:19	05:50	-14%	8%
Fire Response Times⁵⁴43						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	05:27	07:32	06:26	No Change	Widened
	2010/11	06:34	08:54	07:57	-28%	17%

⁵⁴ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while Cusher has a deprivation score of +30, with 57% of the population living in the two least deprived quintiles of the LGD, almost a quarter (23%) of the population of Cusher live in the second most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Example:

Lagan River	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	0%	17%	30%	52%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = 0	0.00×-50 = 0	0.17×0 = 0	0.30×50 = 15	0.52×100 = 52
Deprivation Score	$0 - 0 + 0 + 15 + 52 = +68$ (Largely Affluent)				

Craigavon	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	25%	5%	30%	20%	20%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.25×-100 = -25	0.05×-50 = -3	0.30×0 = 0	0.20×50 = 10	0.20×100 = 20
Deprivation Score	$-25 - 3 + 0 + 10 + 20 = 2$ (Balanced)				

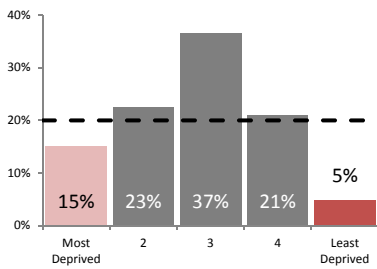
Portadown	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	28%	27%	14%	19%	13%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.28×-100 = -28	0.27×-50 = -13	0.14×0 = 0	0.19×50 = 9	0.13×100 = 13
Deprivation Score	$-28 - 13 + 0 + 9 + 13 = -18$ (Most Deprived) ⁵⁵				

Note: Values may not sum due to rounding.

⁵⁵ Based on this analysis, Portadown is the most deprived DEA within Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD.

DEA Deprivation Profiles

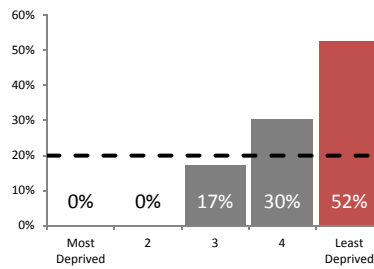
Armagh



Deprivation Score: -11

Only 5% of the population of Armagh live within the least deprived quintile of the LGD.

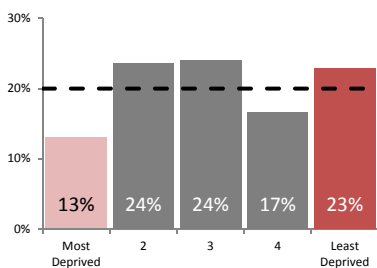
Lagan River



Deprivation Score: +68

While none of the population live in either of the two most deprived quintiles of the LGD, the least deprived quintile houses more than half of the population (52%).

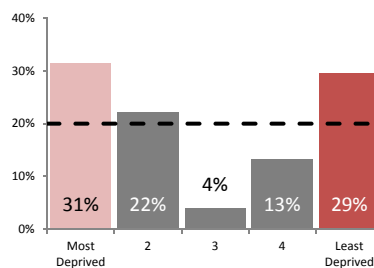
Banbridge



Deprivation Score: +6

The population shows a relatively even spread across the deprivation quintiles.

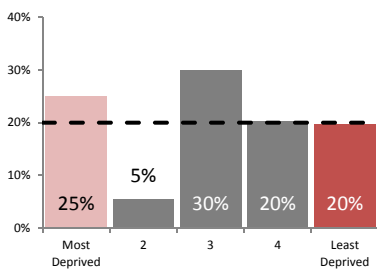
Lurgan



Deprivation Score: -6

The population shows a large divide between a third living in the least deprived areas and a further third in the most deprived areas.

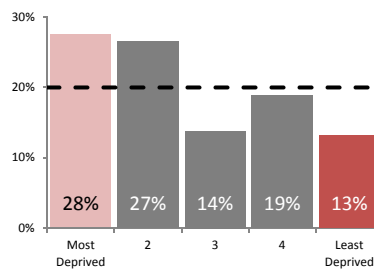
Craigavon



Deprivation Score: +2

With the exception of the second most deprived quintile (5%), the population is reasonably evenly spread across deprivation quintiles.

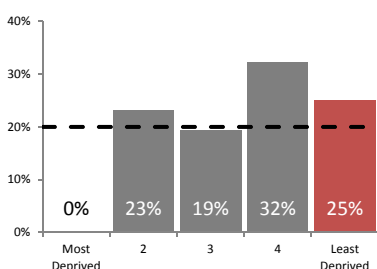
Portadown



Deprivation Score: -18

More than half (55%) of the population of Portadown live within the two most deprived quintiles of the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD.

Cusher

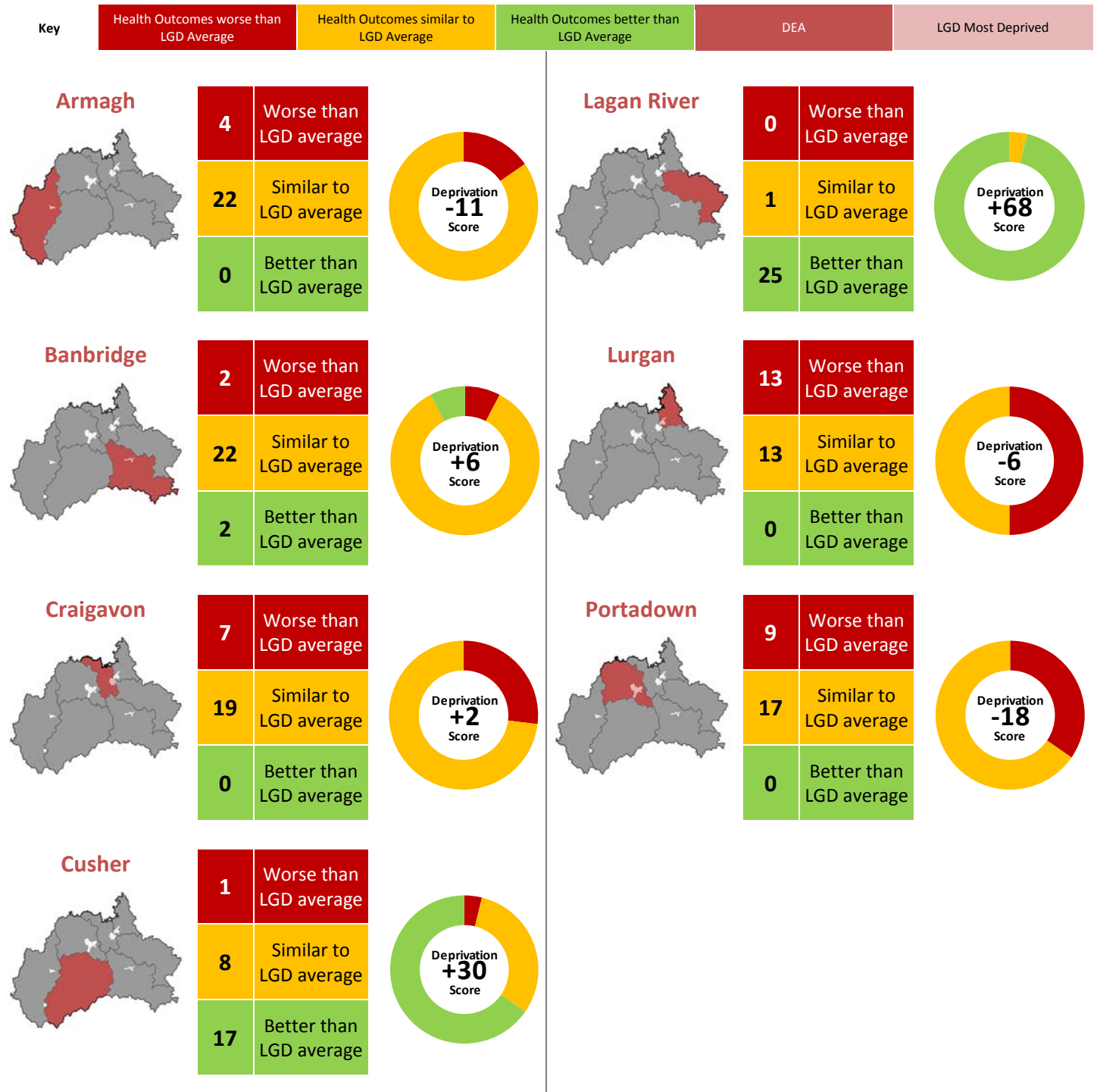


Deprivation Score: +30

None of the population reside within the most deprived quintile, with around a third living in the second least deprived quintile.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon District Electoral Areas

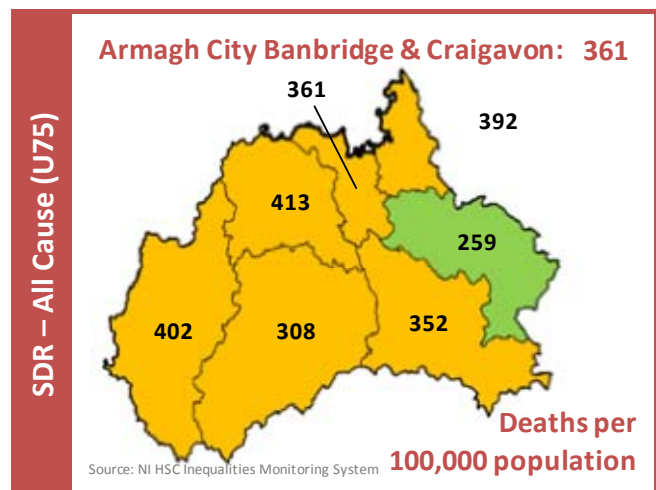
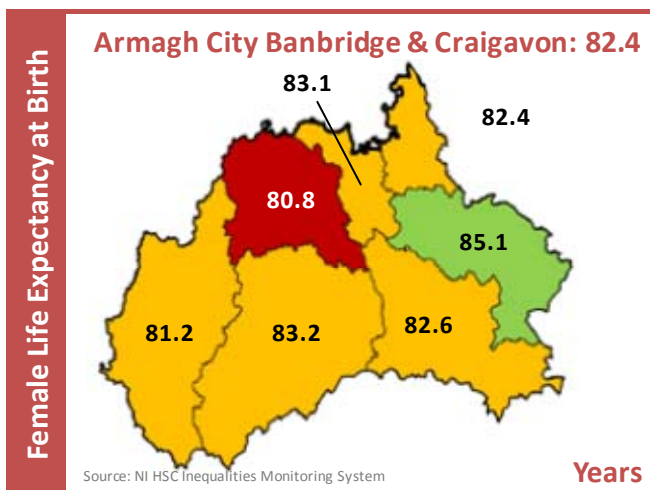
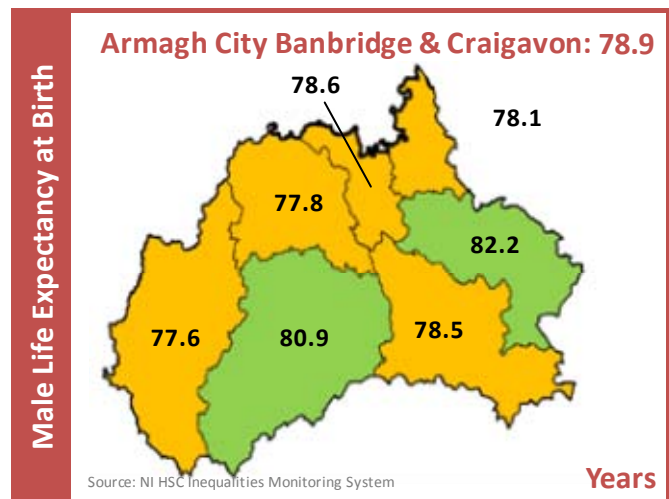
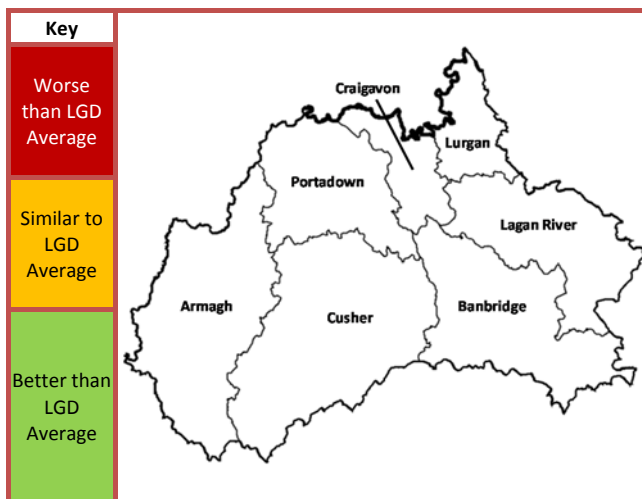
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

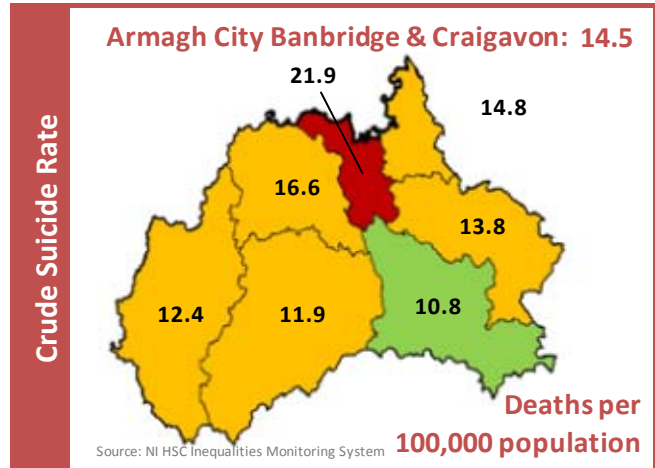
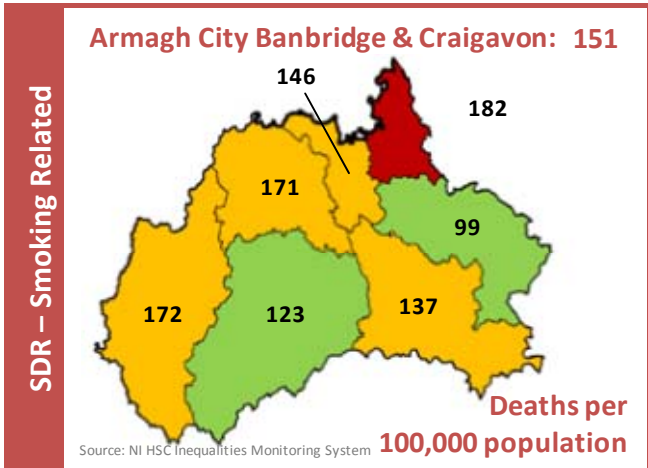
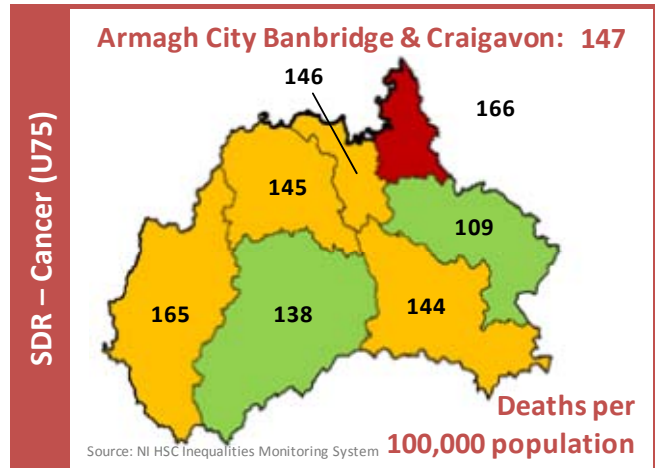
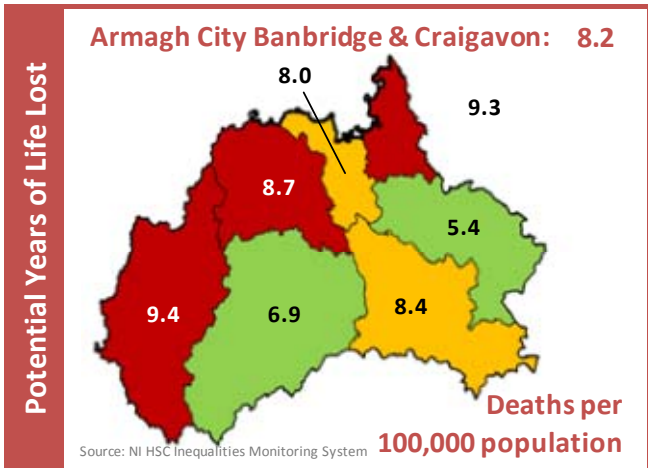
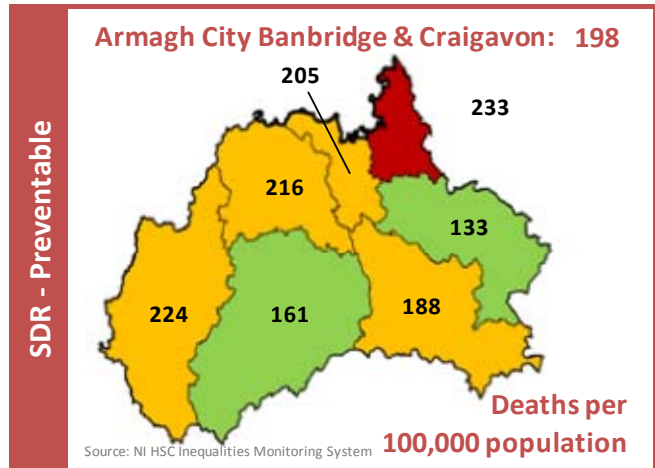
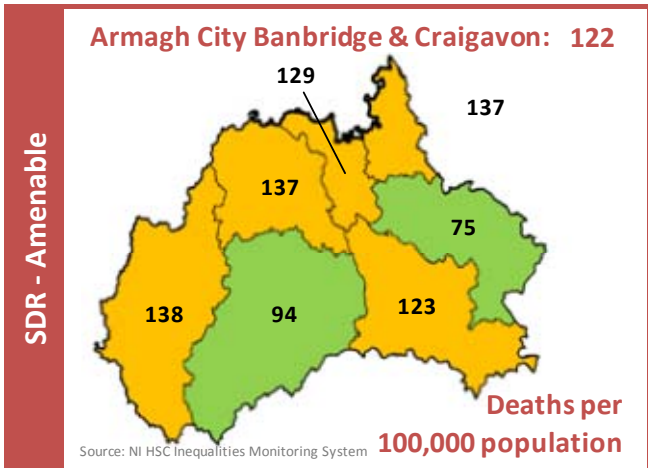
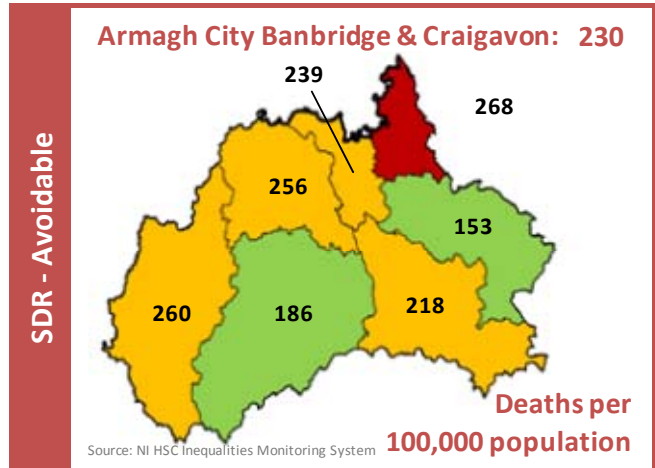
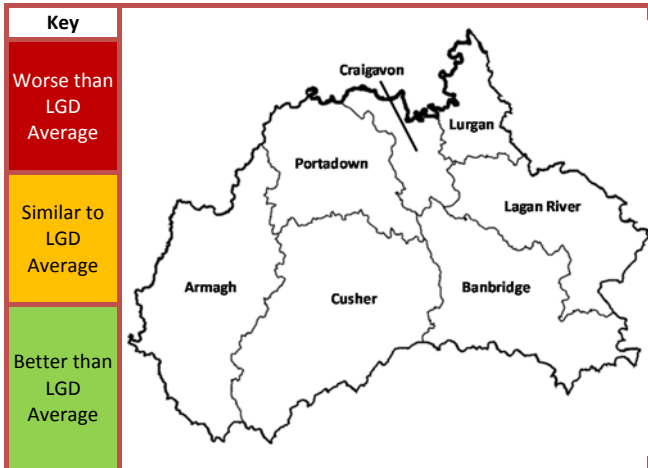


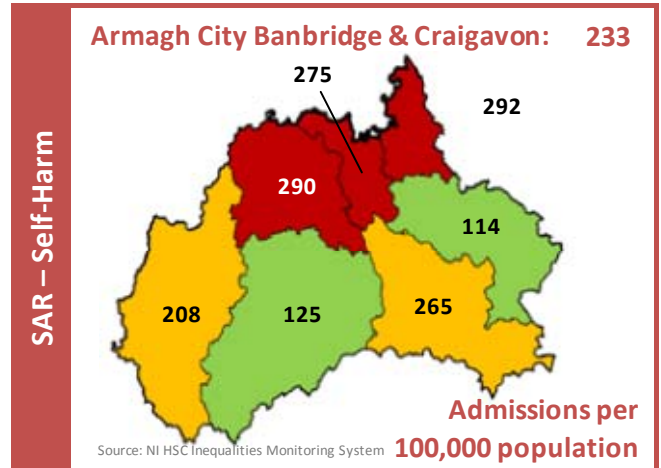
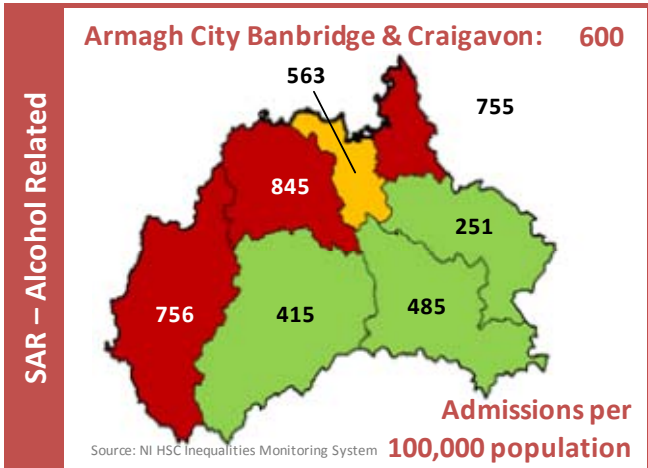
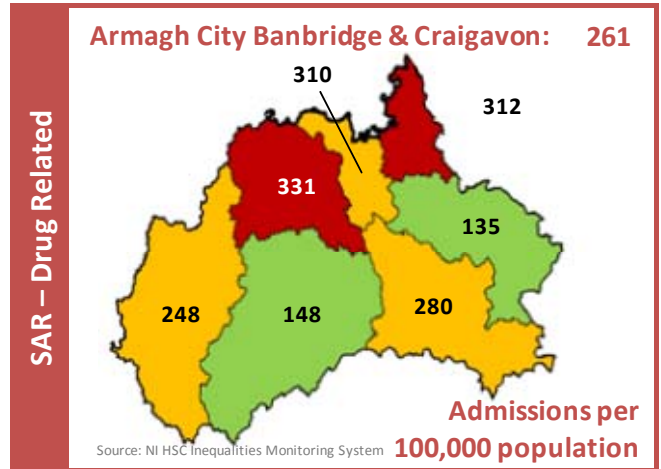
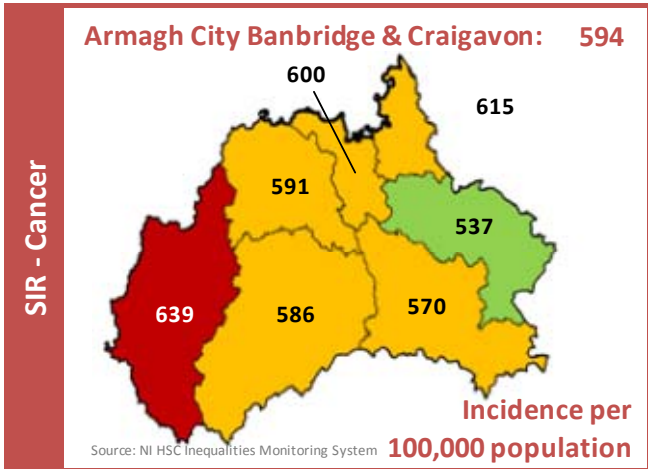
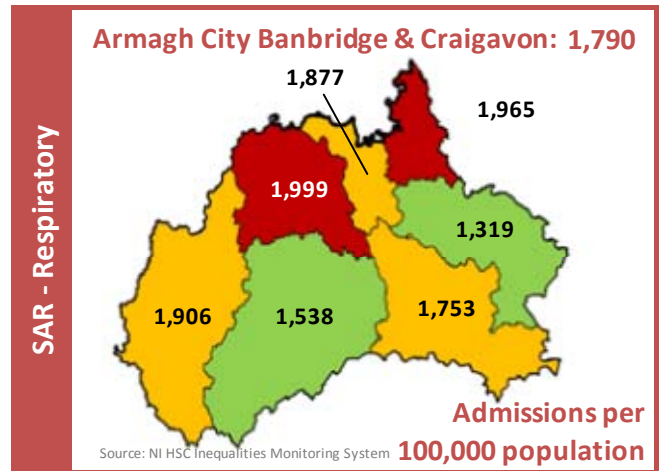
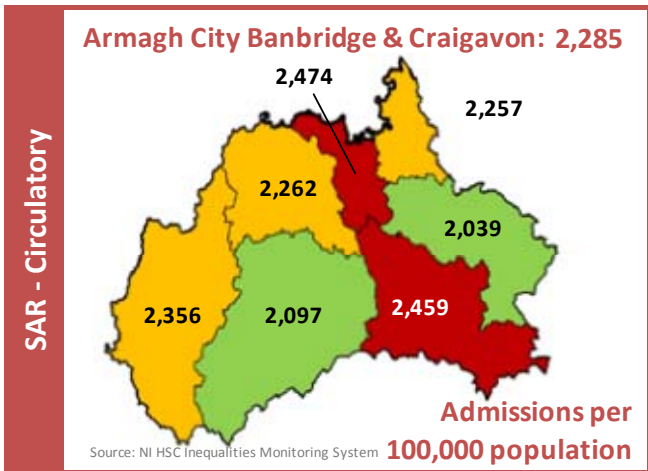
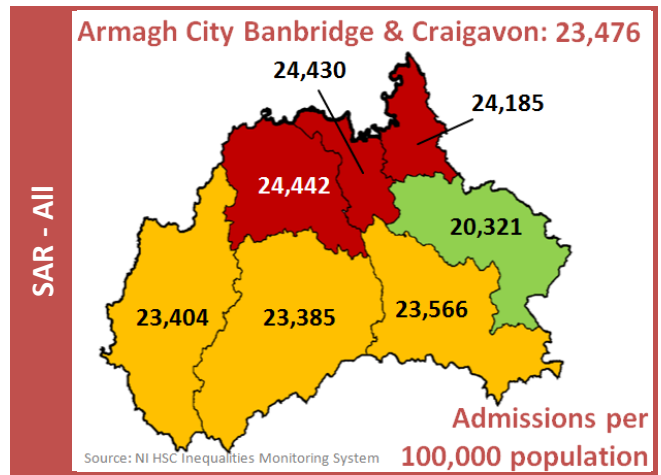
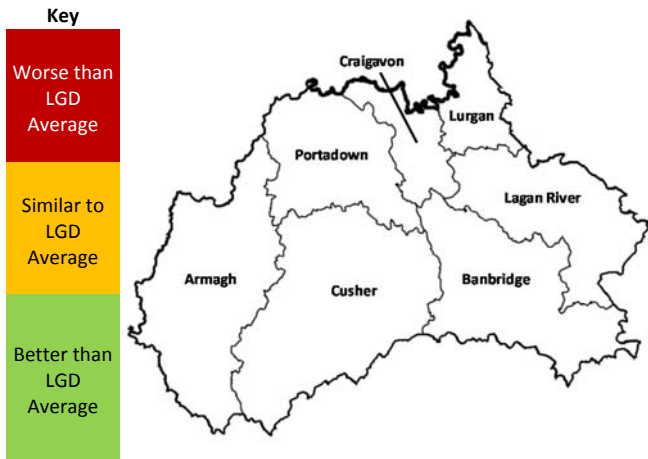
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



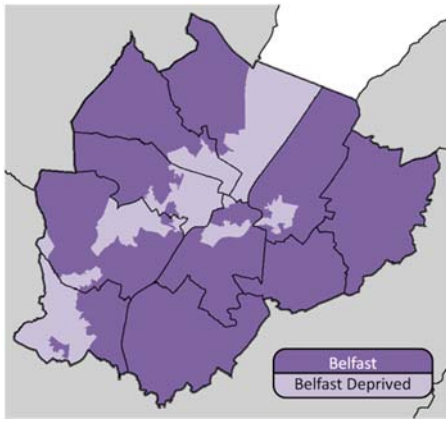




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon average.

	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Armagh	Banbridge	Craigavon	Cusher	Lagan River	Lurgan	Portadown
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,713	1,746	1,799	1,926	1,544	1,472	1,757	1,715
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,336	1,439	1,246	1,421	1,139	948	1,519	1,516
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	11,209	10,830	11,533	11,569	11,425	10,266	11,383	11,325
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	2,847	2,981	2,658	2,828	3,143	2,459	3,002	2,826
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	8,696	8,947	8,387	9,355	8,062	6,875	9,114	9,714
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	74	84	73	77	55	48	83	87
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	228	223	233	233	226	209	233	233
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	200	199	216	203	185	174	211	198
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	171	182	173	171	164	147	181	172



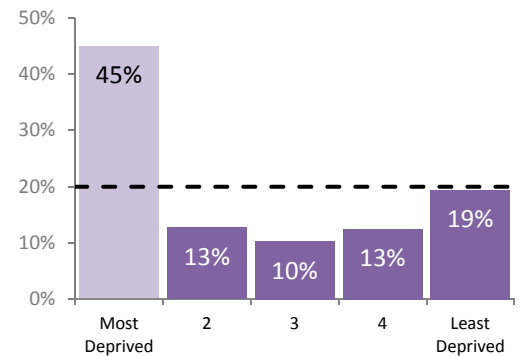
Belfast

Local Government District

2014 Population:	336,830	(18% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	114,375 (34%)
	25-49	116,822 (35%)
	50-74	81,439 (24%)
	75+	24,194 (7%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

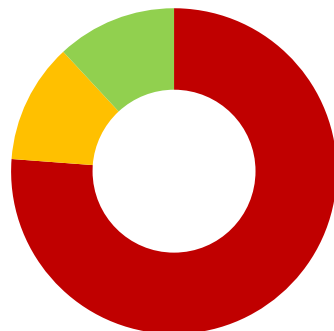
- Almost half (45%) of SOAs within Belfast are among the 20% most deprived areas regionally. Comparatively, a fifth (19%) fall within NI's least deprived areas. The deprivation profile can be shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Belfast LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Belfast LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Belfast - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

32	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
5	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
5	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Belfast Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDR – Alcohol Related Causes SDR – Drug Misuse SAR – Alcohol Related SDR – Lung Cancer SAR – Drugs Related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Life Expectancy at Birth SDR – Respiratory (U75) Crude Suicide Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDR – Preventable SDR – Circulatory (U75) SDR – Smoking Related Causes SAR - All

Health Outcomes in Belfast LGD

Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

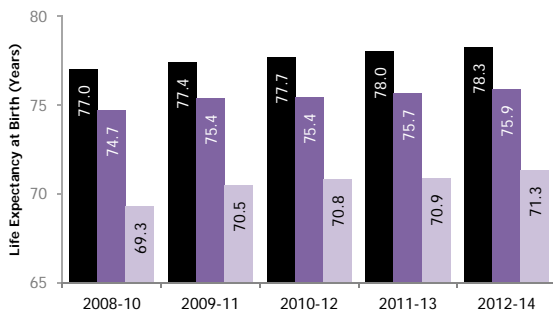
Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		Belfast – NI Gap
	LGD		Belfast Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD		Improvement
	LGD Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

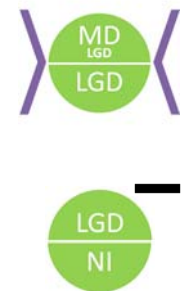
Male Life Expectancy at Birth



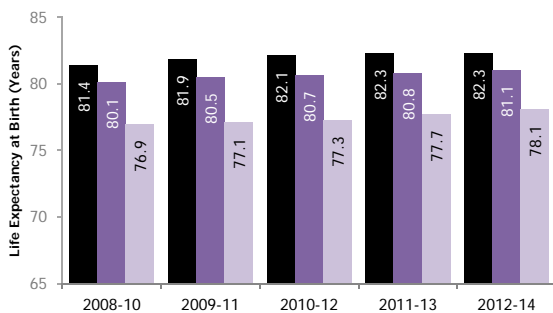
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 75.9

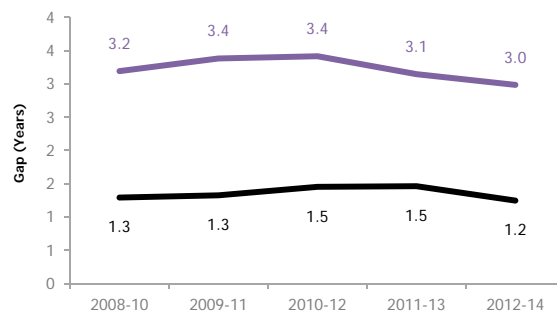


Female Life Expectancy at Birth



(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 81.1



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- () Widening gap
- ⌘ Fluctuating gap
- ⌘ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

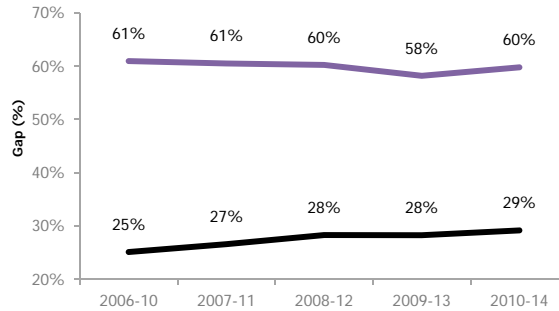
SDR – All Cause (U75)



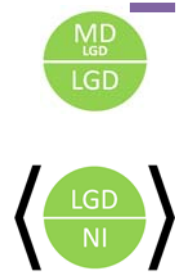
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

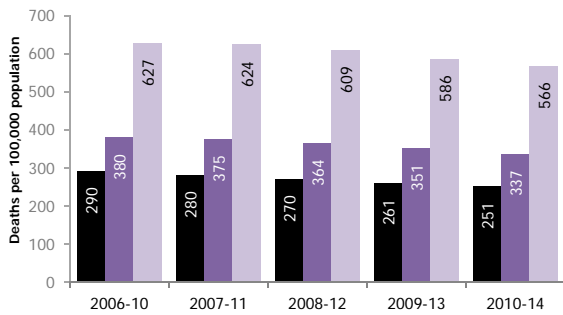
Latest LGD Position: 489



Inequality Gaps

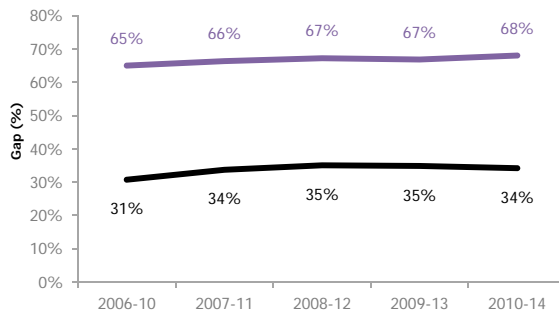


SDR - Avoidable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 337

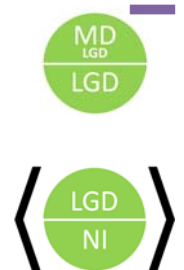
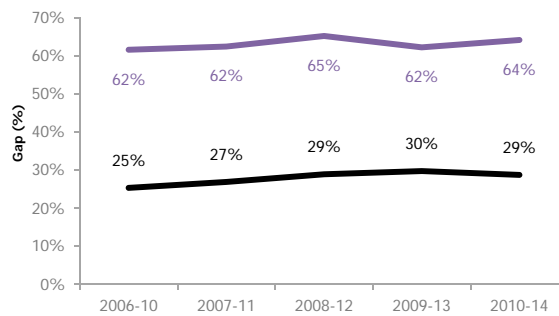


SDR - Amenable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 170

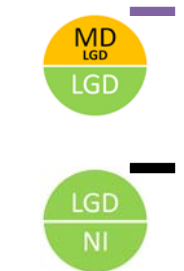
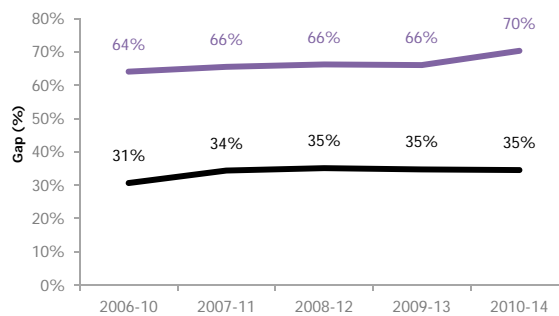


SDR - Preventable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 285



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- ⌊ ⌋ Widening gap
- ⌘ Fluctuating gap
- ⌋ ⌊ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

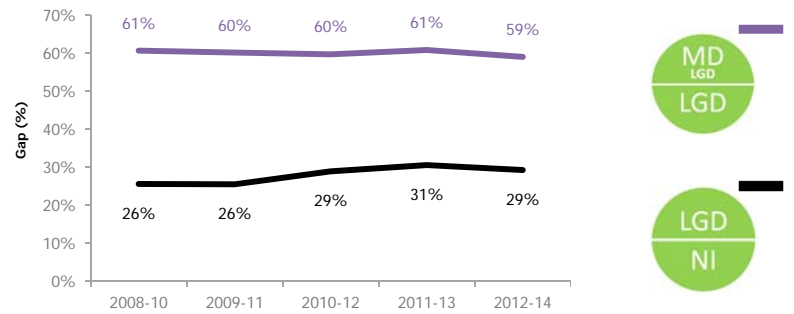
Potential Years of Life Lost



Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

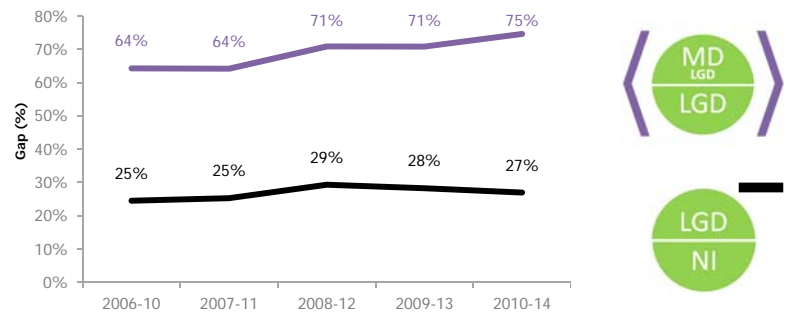
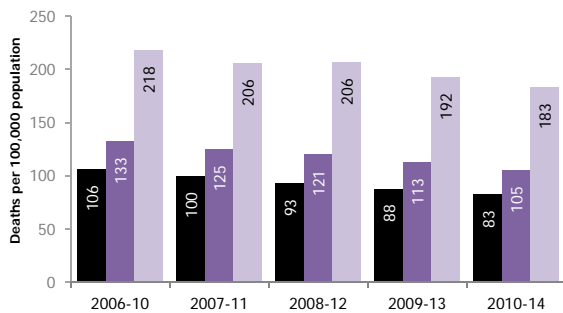
Latest LGD Position: 11.0



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

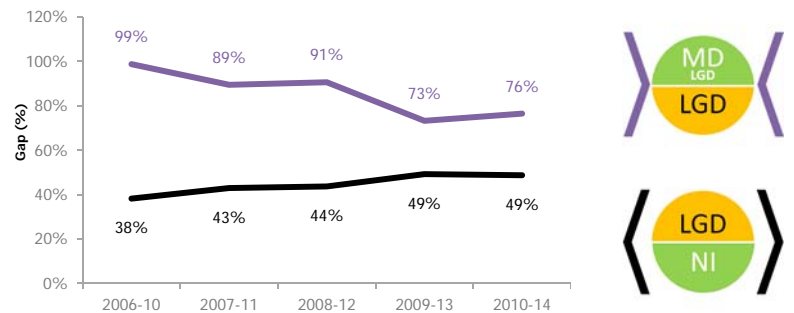
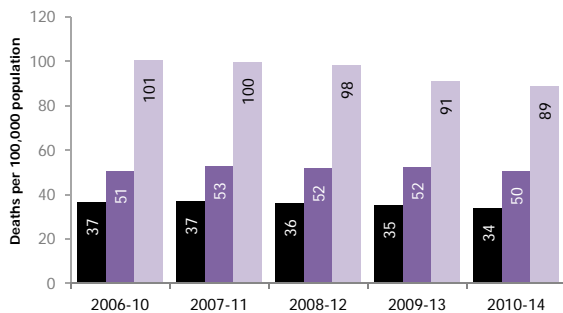
Latest LGD Position: 105



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

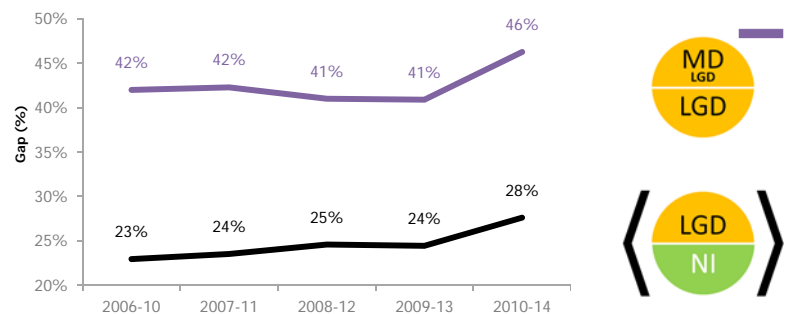
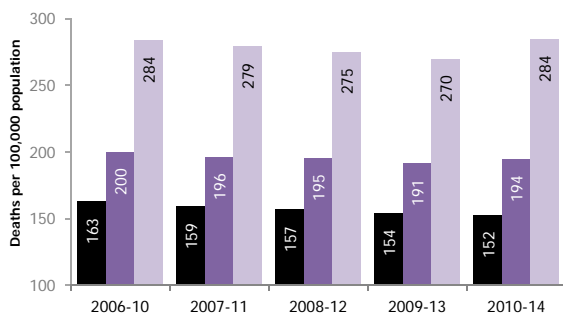
Latest LGD Position: 50



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 194



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

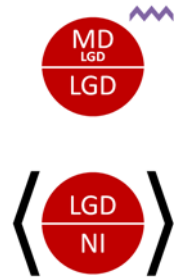
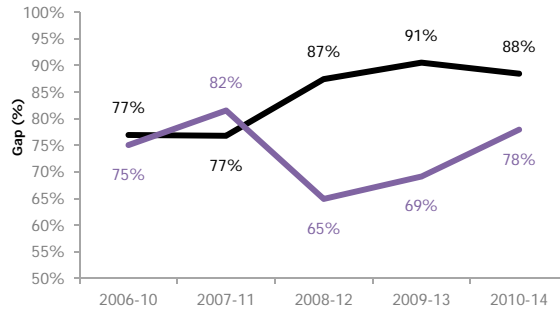
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

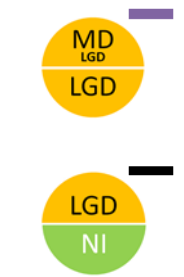
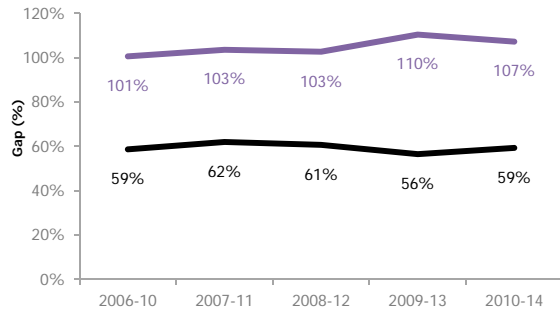
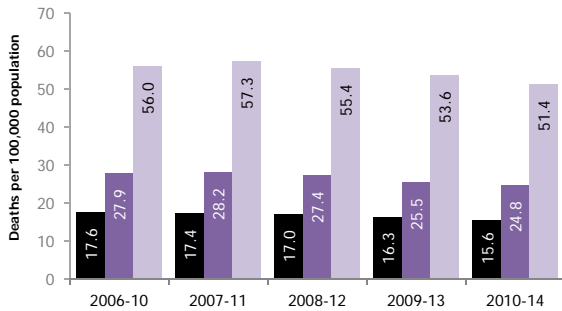
Latest LGD Position: 10.9



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

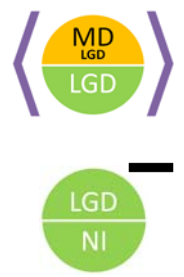
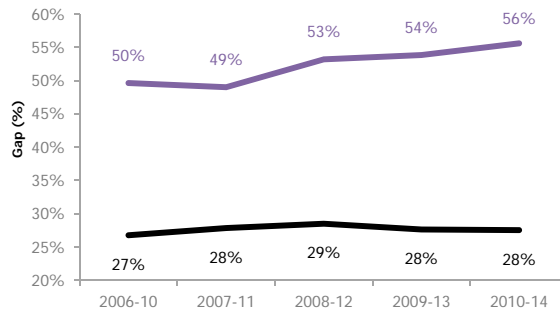
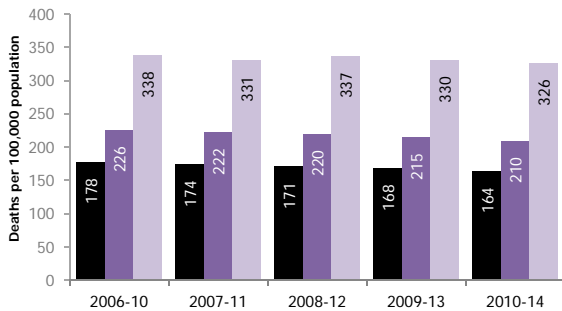
Latest LGD Position: 24.8



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

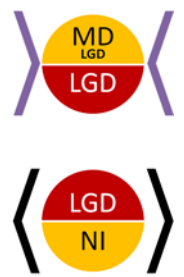
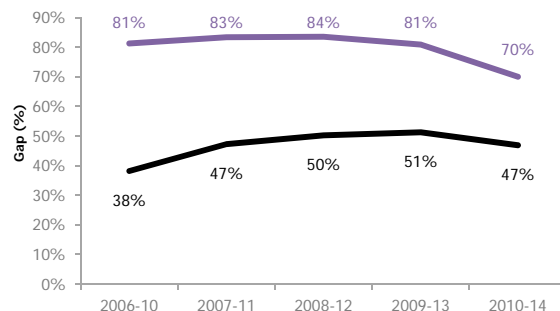
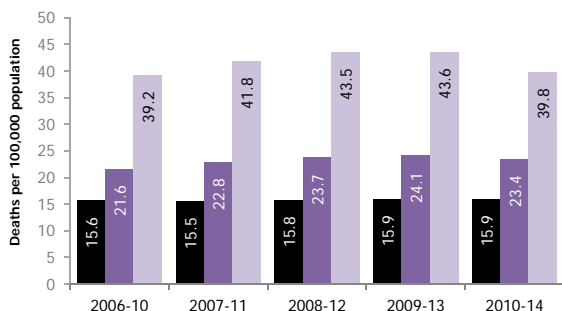
Latest LGD Position: 210



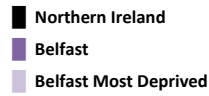
Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 23.4



Health Outcome



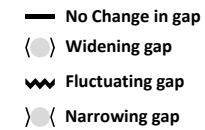
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome

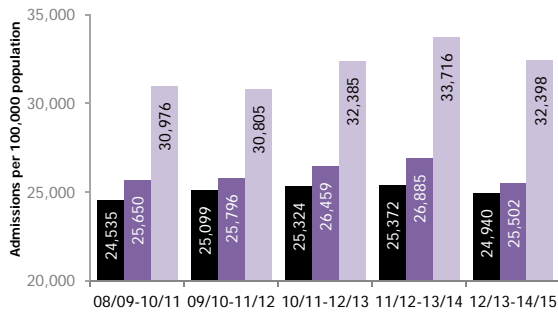


Change in Inequality Gap



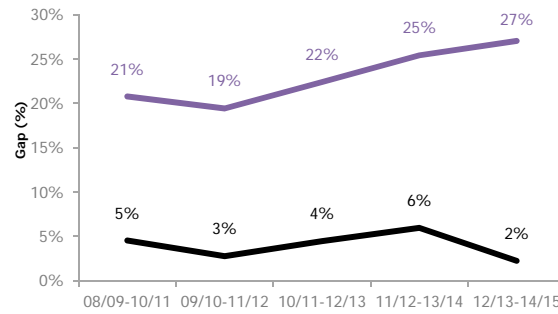
Health Outcome Time Series

SAR – All

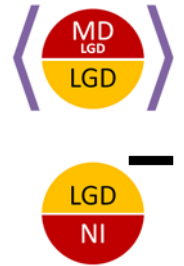


Inequality Gaps Time Series

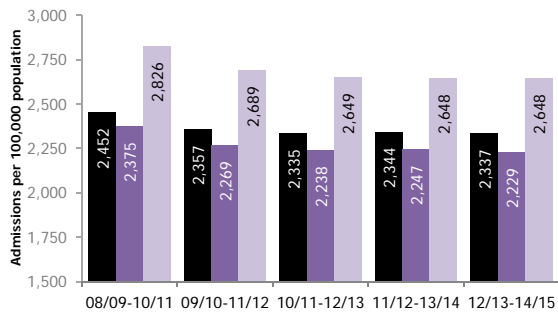
(Admissions per 100,000 population)



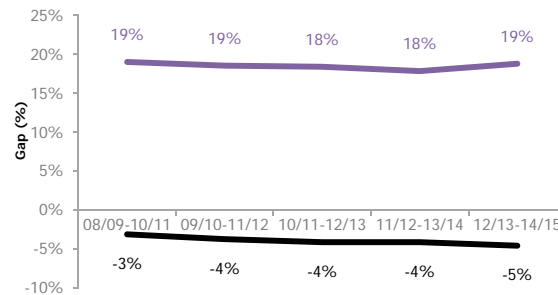
Latest LGD Position: 25,502



SAR – Circulatory



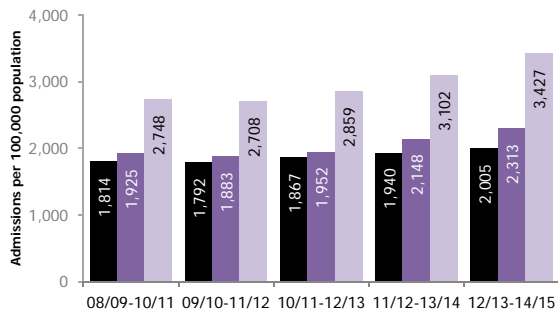
(Admissions per 100,000 population)



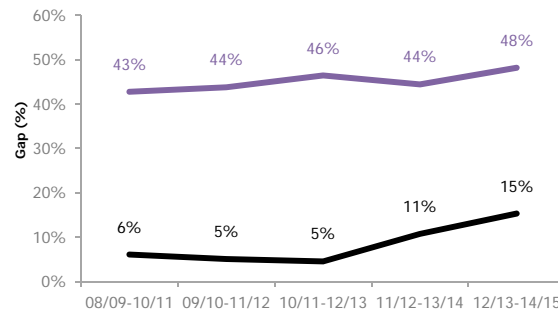
Latest LGD Position: 2,229



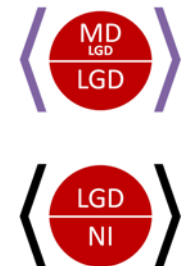
SAR – Respiratory



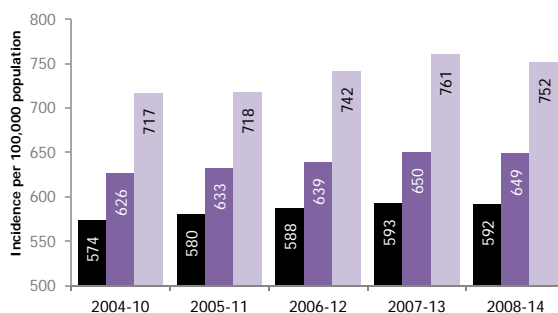
(Admissions per 100,000 population)



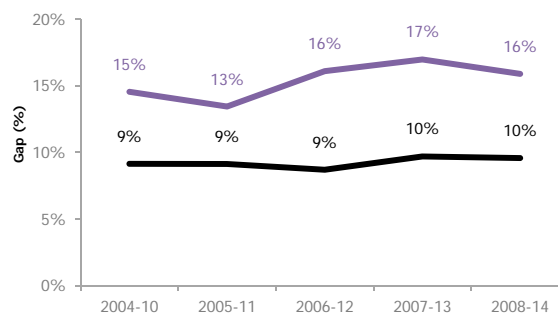
Latest LGD Position: 2,313



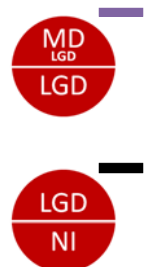
SIR – Cancer



(Incidence per 100,000 population)



Latest LGD Position: 649



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Belfast
- Belfast Most Deprived

- Belfast – NI Gap
- Belfast Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

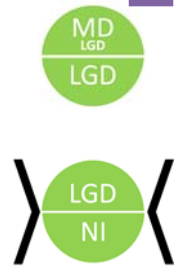
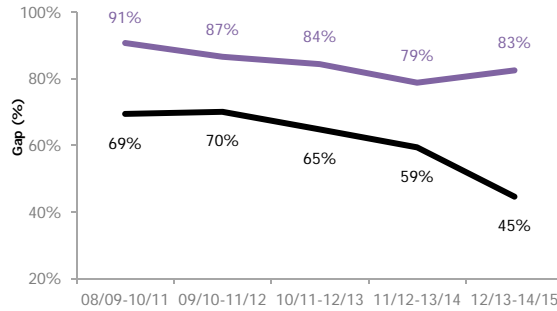
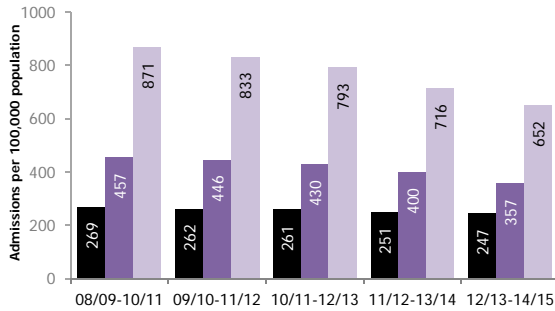
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

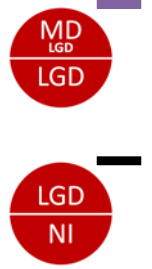
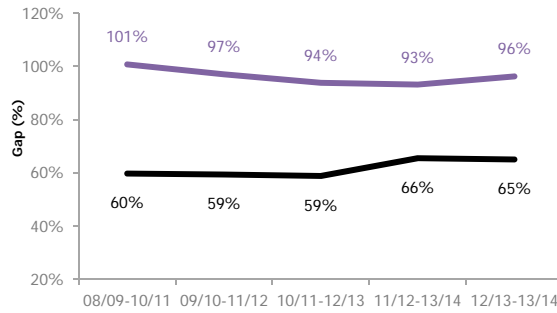
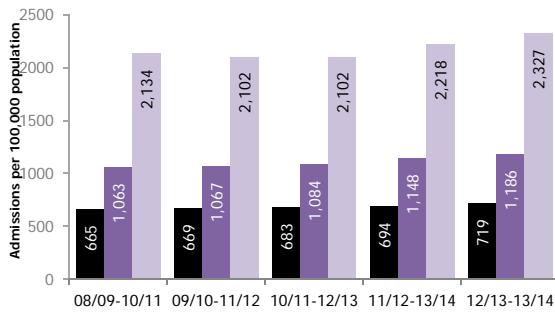
Latest LGD Position: 357



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

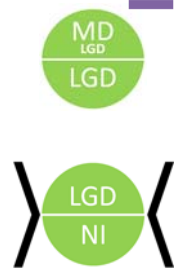
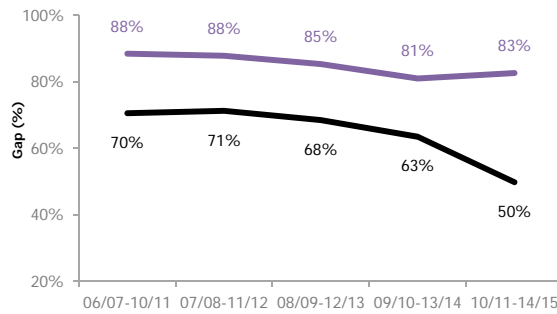
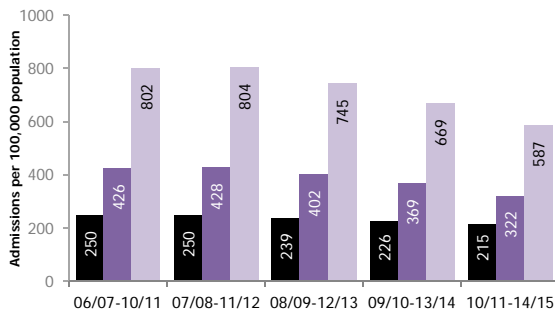
Latest LGD Position: 1,186



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

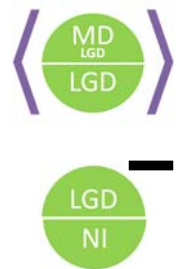
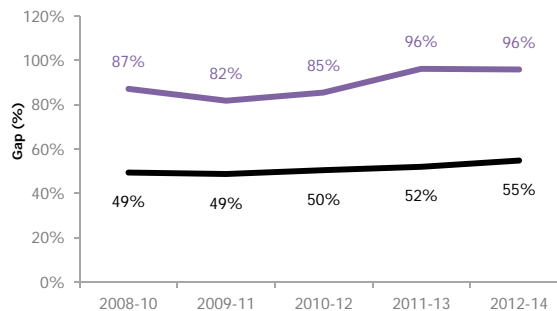
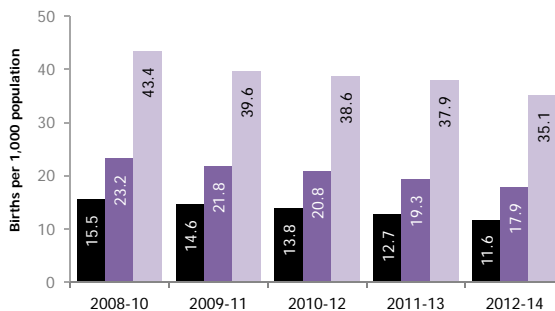
Latest LGD Position: 322



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 17.9



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Belfast LGD, Belfast's 20% most deprived areas, and both the Belfast deprivation gap and the Belfast – NI inequality gap.

		Belfast Most Deprived	Belfast LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65					Fluctuated	No Change
Years	2012-14	15.4	17.0	18.1	1.6	-1.1
	2008-10	14.5	16.3	17.3	1.8	-1.0
Female Life Expectancy at 65					Narrowed	No Change
Years	2012-14	18.3	19.8	20.5	1.6	0.7
	2008-10	17.4	19.5	20.1	2.1	0.6
SDR – Lung Cancer					Widened	No Change
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	116	62	66	69%	47%
	2006-10	111	65	67	61%	50%
SAR – Day Case					Widened	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	12,952	11,432	11,127	13%	3%
	2010/11	12,689	11,617	10,829	9%	7%
SAR – Elective					No Change	Widening
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,323	2,835	3,070	17%	-8%
	2010/11	4,201	3,720	3,740	13%	-1%
SAR – Emergency					Widened	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	14,087	9,889	9,394	42%	5%
	2010/11	13,263	9,670	9,097	37%	6%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)					No Change	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,134	1,661	1,669	28%	0%
	2008/09-2010/11	2,407	1,852	1,813	30%	2%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)					Widened	Widened
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,754	1,729	1,479	59%	17%
	2008/09-2010/11	2,287	1,553	1,407	47%	10%
SIR - Lung Cancer					Widened	Narrowed
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	185	115	80	61%	43%
	2004-10	175	114	77	54%	48%
SPR – Antihypertensive					No Change	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	279	239	226	17%	6%
	2010	276	238	230	16%	4%
SPR – Statin					No Change	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	207	177	171	17%	3%
	2010	198	171	168	16%	2%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety					No Change	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	319	236	205	35%	15%
	2010	296	215	183	38%	18%

		Belfast Most Deprived	Belfast LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	24.0%	21.1%	21.4%	No Change	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	23.2%	21.3%	22.1%	14%	1%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	7.0%	5.6%	5.1%	Widened	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	7.2%	5.1%	5.3%	42%	6%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	35.6%	29.0%	28.6%	No Change	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	33.0%	28.2%	28.8%	23%	1%
Year 8 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	10.6%	7.4%	7.3%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	9.4%	7.1%	7.3%	43%	1%
Breastfeeding on Discharge						
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	21.9%	43.2%	45.8%	No Change	No Change
	2011	20.3%	41.6%	44.6%	49%	6%
Smoking During Pregnancy						
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	33.2%	20.6%	14.1%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2011	38.2%	24.6%	17.1%	61%	46%
Ambulance Response Times⁵⁶						
Minutes : seconds	2015	07:05	08:10	09:21	Fluctuated	No Change
	2011	04:24	04:58	05:50	-13%	-13%
Fire Response Times⁵⁶						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	04:07	04:22	06:26	No Change	No Change
	2010/11	05:08	05:34	07:57	-6%	-32%
					-8%	-30%

⁵⁶ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while over half of the population of Balmoral (57%) live in the least deprived quintile of Belfast LGD, 6% live in the second most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Example

Balmoral	(Most Deprived)					(Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	6%	15%	22%	57%					
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100					
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = 0	0.06×-50 = -3	0.15×0 = 0	0.22×50 = 11	0.57×100 = 57					
Deprivation Score	$0 - 3 + 0 + 11 + 57 = +64$ (Largely Affluent)									

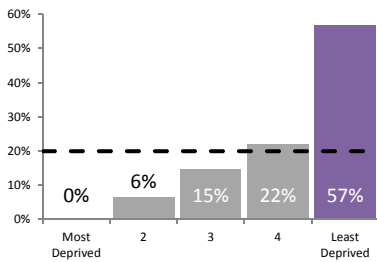
Castle	(Most Deprived)					(Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Percentage of Resident Population	17%	10%	36%	16%	21%					
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100					
Percentage x Weight	0.17×-100 = -17	0.10×-50 = -5	0.36×0 = 0	0.16×50 = 8	0.21×100 = 21					
Deprivation Score	$-17 - 5 + 0 + 8 + 21 = +6$ (Largely Balanced)									

Court	(Most Deprived)					(Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Percentage of Resident Population	63%	22%	15%	0%	0%					
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100					
Percentage x Weight	0.63×-100 = -63	0.10×-50 = -11	0.15×0 = 0	0.00×50 = 0	0.00×100 = 0					
Deprivation Score	$-63 - 11 + 0 + 0 + 0 = -74$ (Largely Deprived)									

Note: Values may not sum due to rounding.

DEA Deprivation Profiles

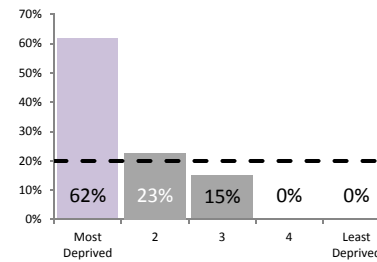
Balmoral



Deprivation Score: +64

A large proportion of the population of Balmoral live in the least deprived quintile of Belfast.

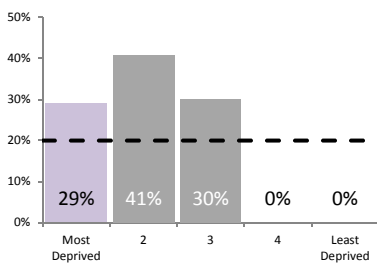
Court



Deprivation Score: -74

A large proportion of the population live in the most deprived quintile.

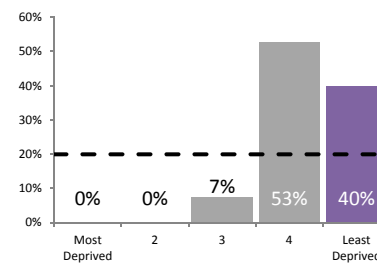
Black Mountain:



Deprivation Score: -50

None of the population of Black Mountain live in the two least deprived quintiles of Belfast.

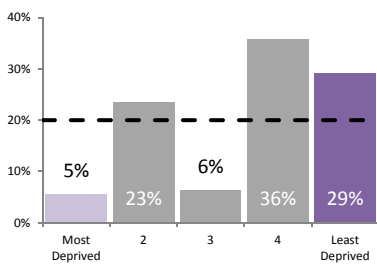
Lisnasharragh



Deprivation Score: +66

Over 90% of the population live in the two least deprived quintiles.

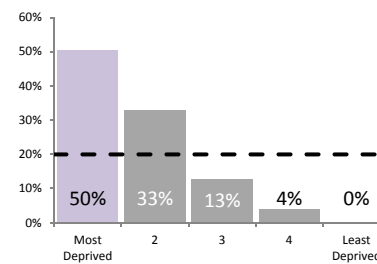
Botanic



Deprivation Score: +29

The majority of the population live in the two least deprived quintiles.

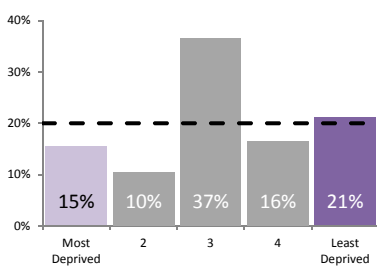
Oldpark



Deprivation Score: -65

The majority of the population live in the two most deprived quintiles.

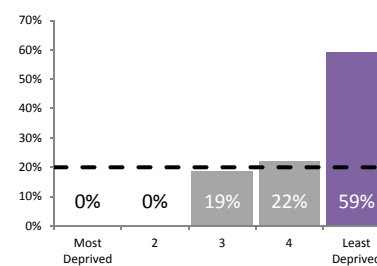
Castle



Deprivation Score: +6

The population is relatively spread across deprivation quintiles.

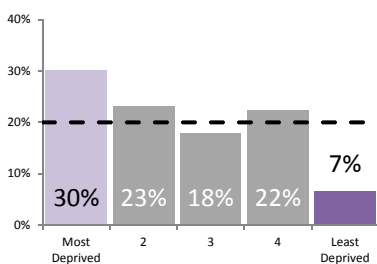
Ormiston



Deprivation Score: +70

A large proportion of the population live in the least deprived areas.

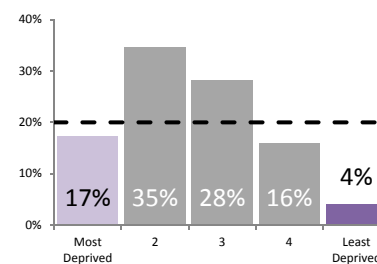
Collin



Deprivation Score: -24

The population is evenly spread across deprivation deciles, excluding the least deprived decile.

Titanic



Deprivation Score: -24

A third of the population live in the second most deprived quintile, while few live in the least deprived quintile.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Belfast District Electoral Areas

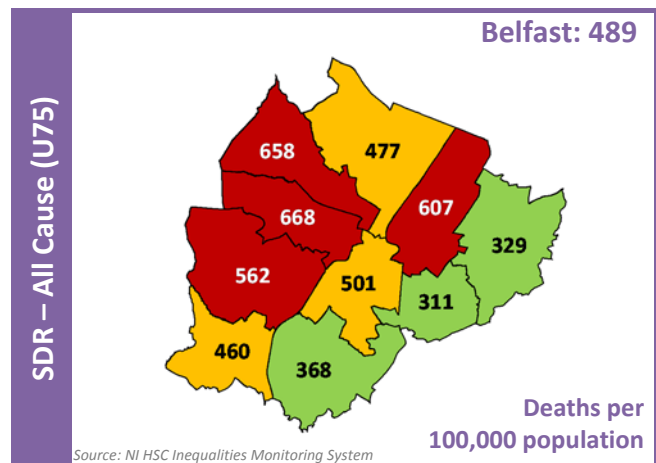
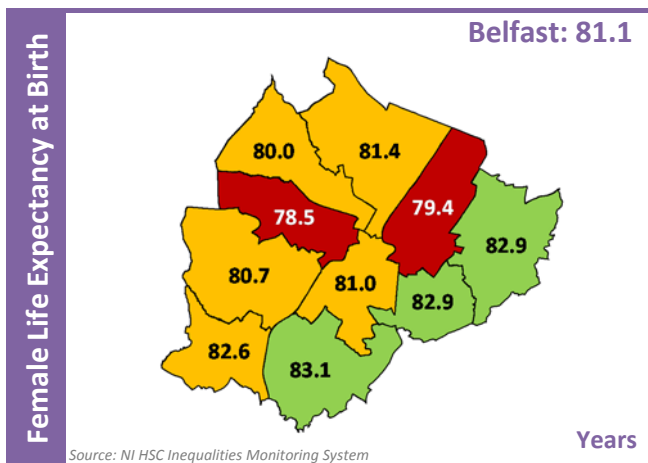
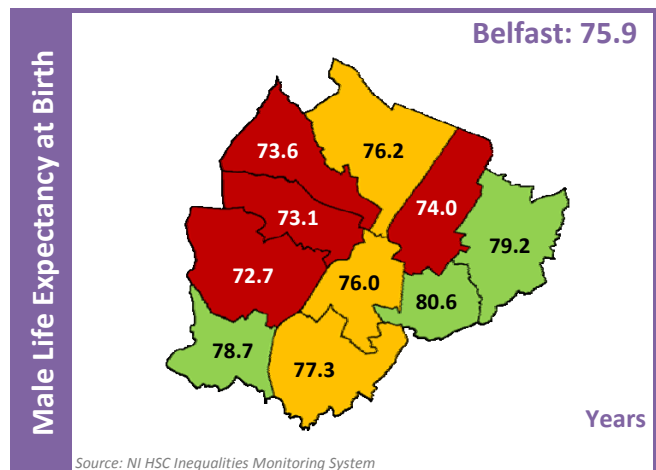
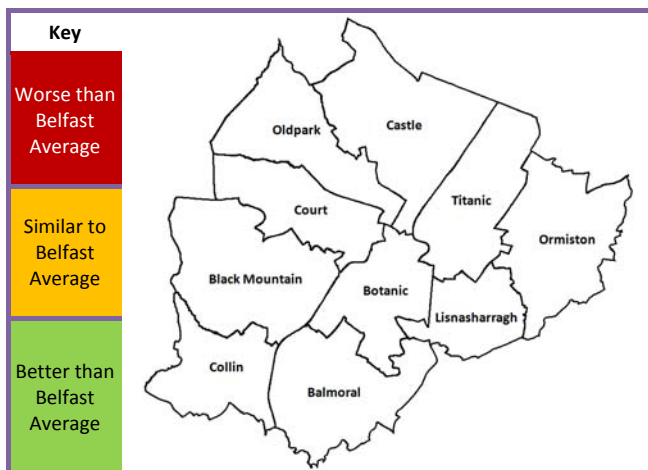
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Belfast average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

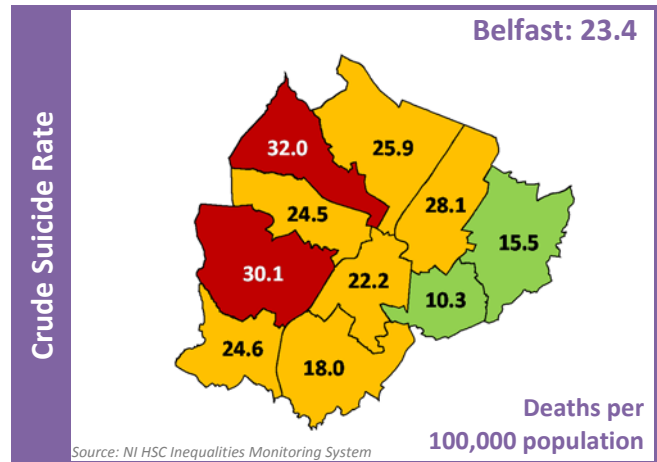
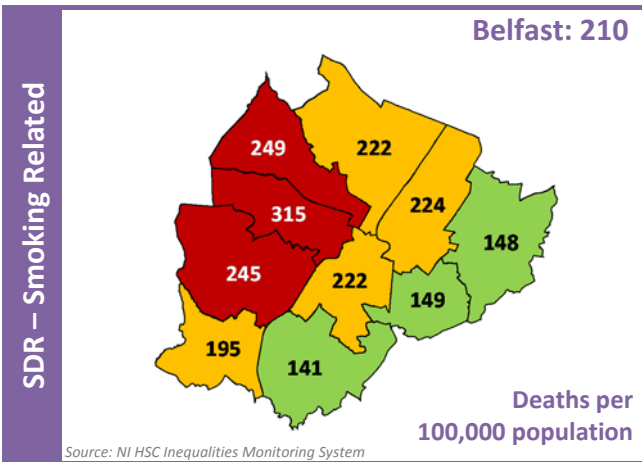
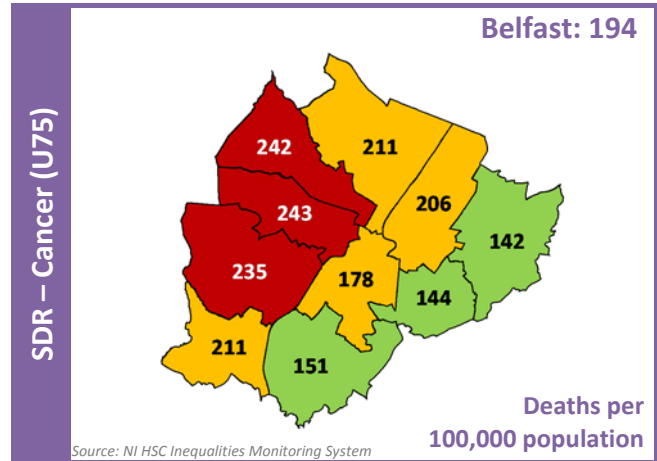
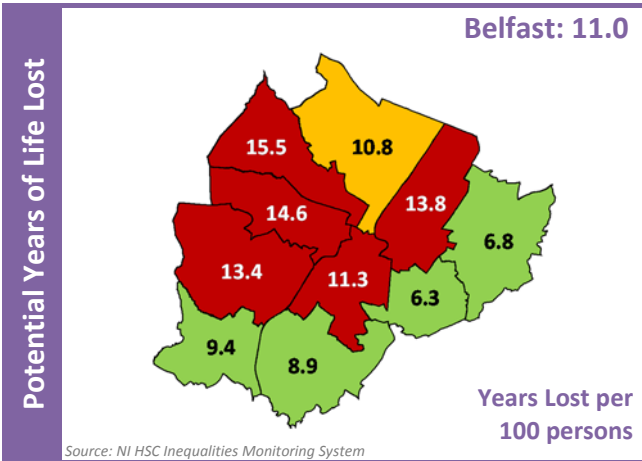
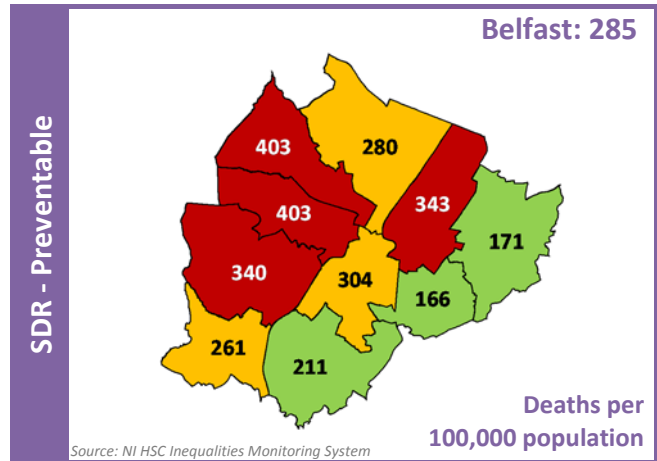
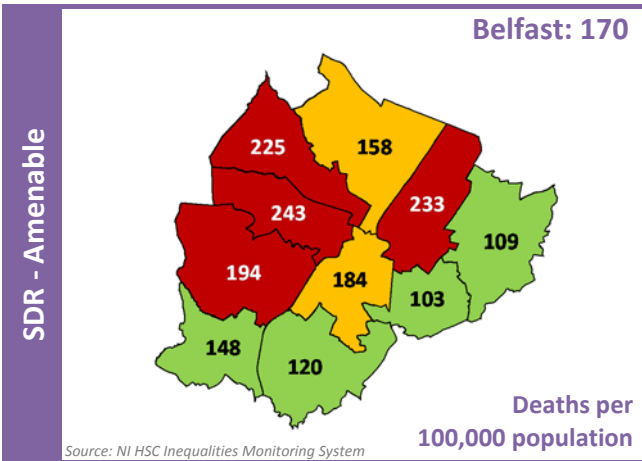
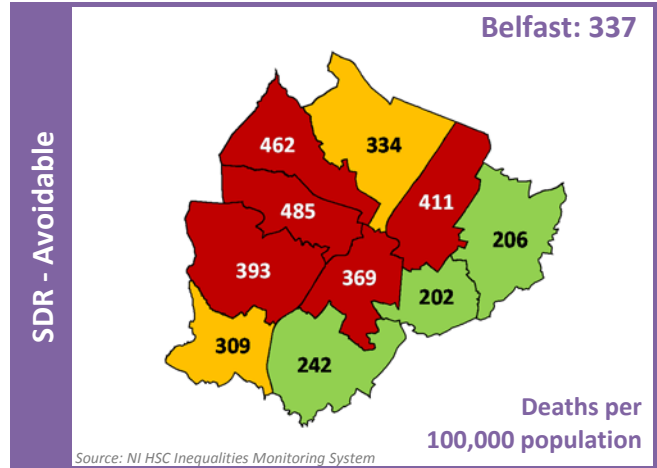
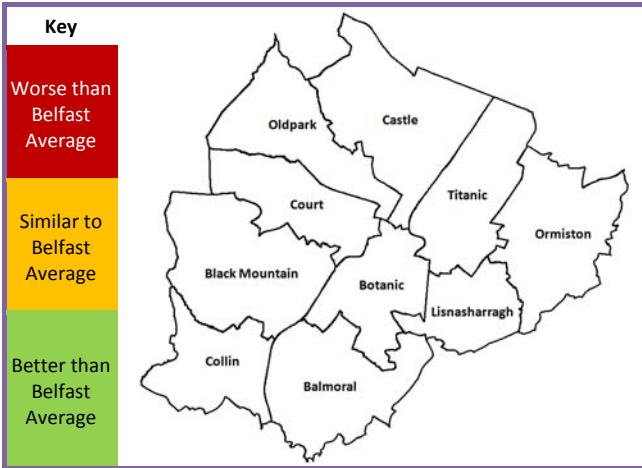
Key	Health Outcomes worse than Belfast Average	Health Outcomes similar to Belfast Average	Health Outcomes better than Belfast Average	DEA	Belfast Most Deprived
Balmoral	0 Worse than LGD average	4 Similar to LGD average	22 Better than LGD average	Deprivation +65 Score	25 Worse than LGD average 1 Similar to LGD average 0 Better than LGD average
Black Mountain	24 Worse than LGD average	2 Similar to LGD average	0 Better than LGD average	Deprivation -49 Score	0 Worse than LGD average 2 Similar to LGD average 24 Better than LGD average
Botanic	2 Worse than LGD average	12 Similar to LGD average	12 Better than LGD average	Deprivation +30 Score	24 Worse than LGD average 2 Similar to LGD average 0 Better than LGD average
Castle	4 Worse than LGD average	19 Similar to LGD average	3 Better than LGD average	Deprivation +9 Score	0 Worse than LGD average 0 Similar to LGD average 26 Better than LGD average
Collin	7 Worse than LGD average	15 Similar to LGD average	4 Better than LGD average	Deprivation -24 Score	15 Worse than LGD average 9 Similar to LGD average 2 Better than LGD average
Court	25 Worse than LGD average	1 Similar to LGD average	0 Better than LGD average	Deprivation -73 Score	
Lisnasharragh	0 Worse than LGD average	2 Similar to LGD average	24 Better than LGD average	Deprivation +66 Score	
Oldpark	24 Worse than LGD average	2 Similar to LGD average	0 Better than LGD average	Deprivation -65 Score	
Ormiston	0 Worse than LGD average	0 Similar to LGD average	26 Better than LGD average	Deprivation +70 Score	
Titanic	15 Worse than LGD average	9 Similar to LGD average	2 Better than LGD average	Deprivation -23 Score	

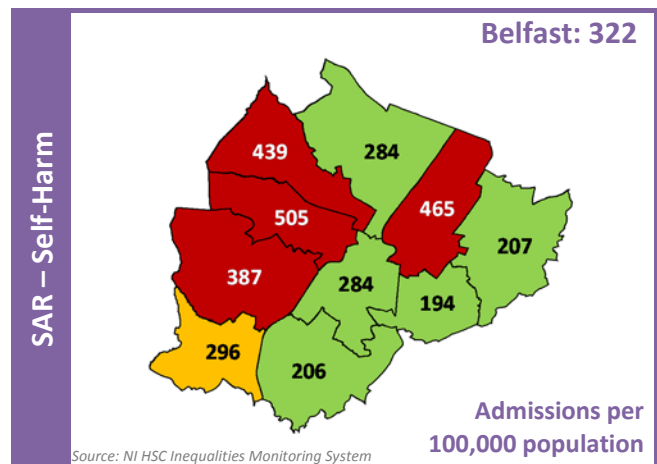
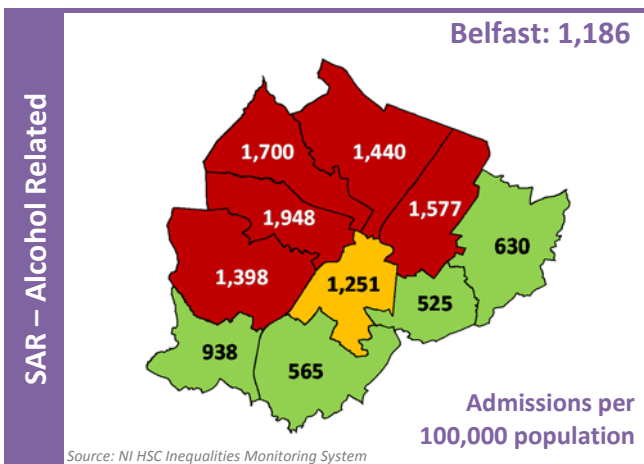
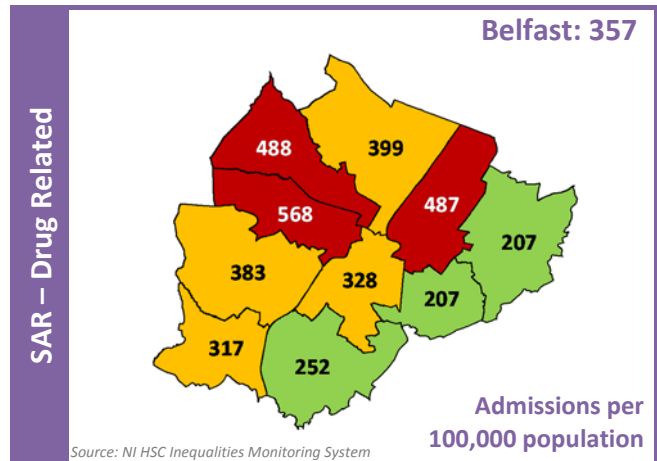
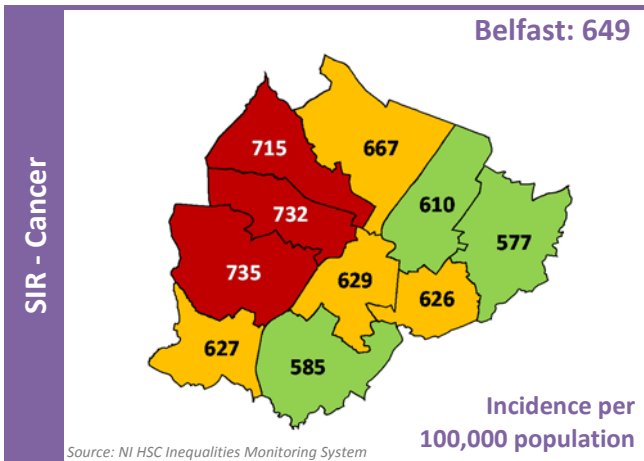
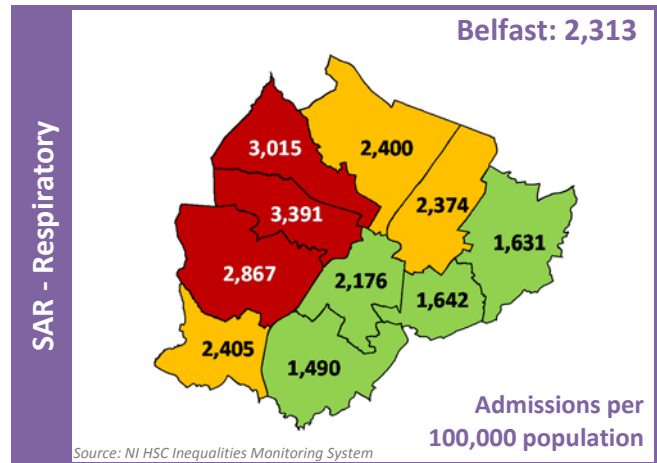
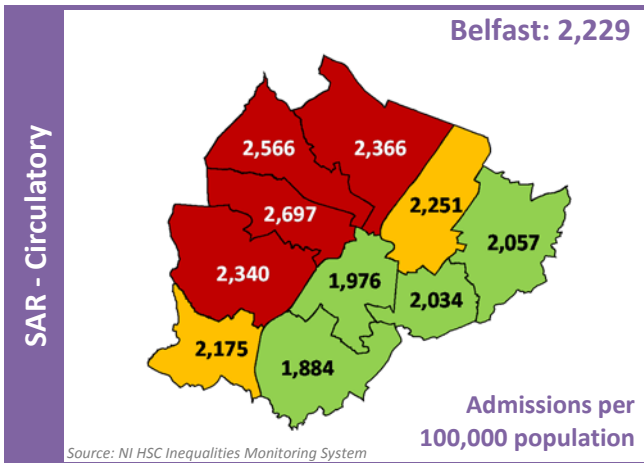
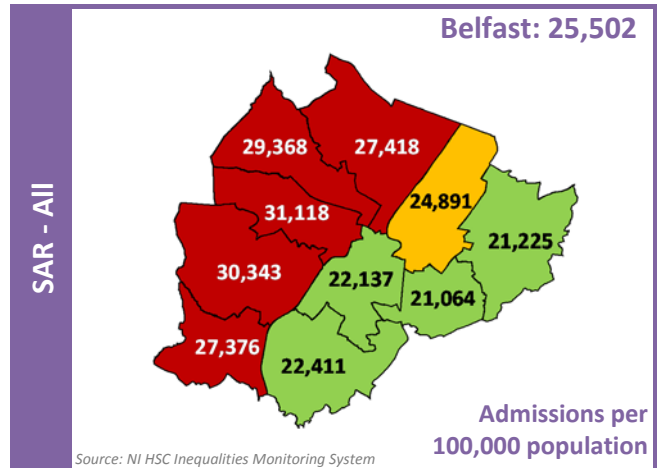
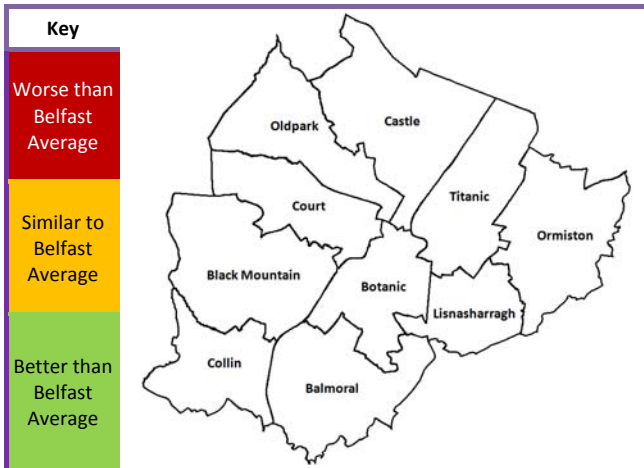
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Belfast average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Belfast average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



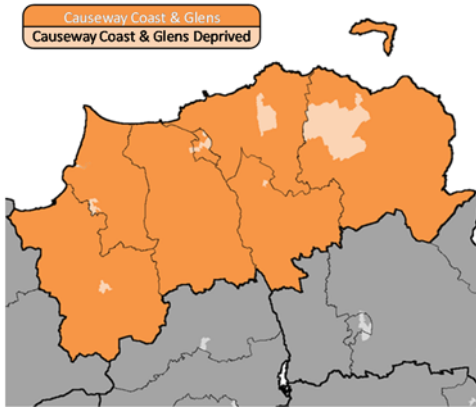




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Belfast average.

	Belfast	Balmoral	Black Mountain	Botanic	Castle	Collin	Court	Lisnasharragh	Oldpark	Ormiston	Titanic
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,661	1,304	1,807	1,434	1,673	1,712	2,121	1,325	2,042	1,513	1,780
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,729	1,134	2,173	1,598	1,581	1,893	2,602	1,170	2,516	1,094	1,849
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	11,432	11,431	14,155	10,137	12,422	12,902	13,024	9,627	12,721	9,369	10,062
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	2,835	2,792	3,231	2,240	2,917	3,187	3,126	2,702	3,036	2,601	2,719
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	9,889	7,171	11,651	8,534	10,265	9,979	12,989	7,716	11,305	8,591	11,025
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	115	64	134	122	131	116	176	82	150	66	123
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	239	221	266	204	238	245	277	218	274	216	240
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	236	184	285	184	228	254	297	194	295	202	261
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	177	163	198	155	171	185	201	157	196	160	184



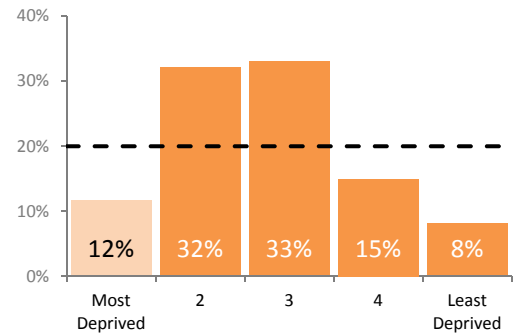
Causeway Coast & Glens

Local Government District

2014 Population:	142,303	(8% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	45,533 (32%)
	25-49	46,451 (33%)
	50-74	40,026 (28%)
	75+	10,293 (7%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

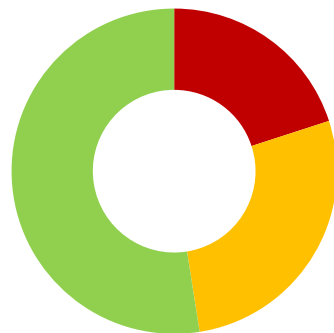
- Around a tenth of the SOAs within the Causeway Coast & Glens are among each the most (12%) and least (8%) deprived areas of NI. However, a further third of SOAs (32%) fall within NI’s second most deprived quintile. The deprivation profile can be shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Causeway Coast & Glens LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Causeway Coast & Glens LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Causeway Coast & Glens - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 40 indicators analysed⁵⁷...

8	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
11	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
21	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Causeway Coast & Glens Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)	SAR – Elective	SDR – Amenable
SAR – Drugs Related Causes	SDR – Lung Cancer	SAR – Respiratory (U75)
SAR – Self-Harm	SAR – Drugs Related Causes	SDR – Smoking Related Causes
Crude Suicide Rate		SDR - Avoidable

⁵⁷ While the under 75 respiratory death rate and the drug related death rate are presented in the following analysis, the indicators were not deemed robust enough for an assessment of inequality gaps at this level.

Health Outcomes in Causeway Coast & Glens LGD

Trends in health outcomes are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

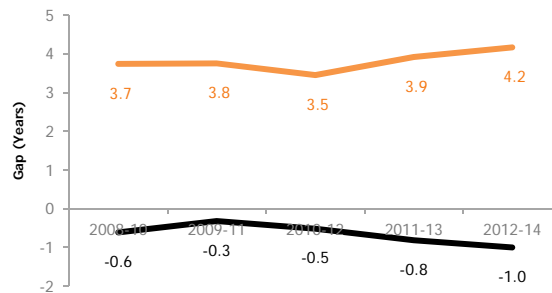
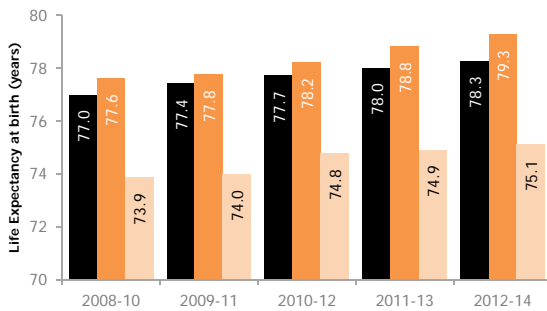
Health Outcome	Inequality Gap
Northern Ireland	LGD – NI Gap
LGD	LGD Deprivation Gap
LGD Most Deprived Areas	
Change in Health Outcome	
LGD Most Deprived Areas	Improvement
LGD Northern Ireland	No Change
	Decline
Change in Inequality Gap	
Widened Gap	Gap remains constant
Narrowed Gap	Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

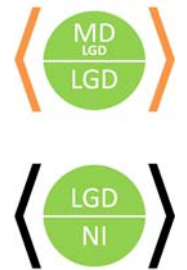
Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 79.3



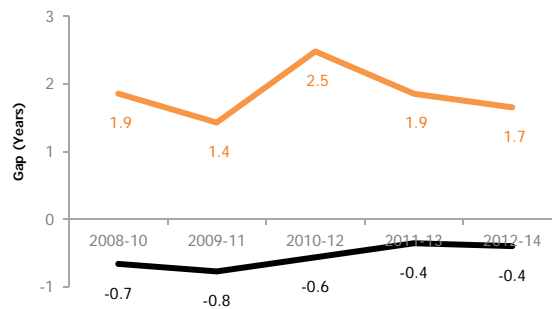
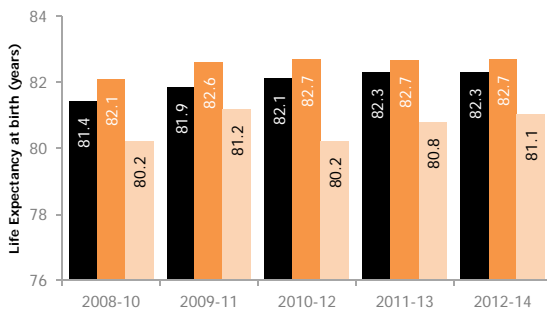
Inequality Gaps



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 82.7



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Causeway Coast & Glens
- Causeway Coast & Glens Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

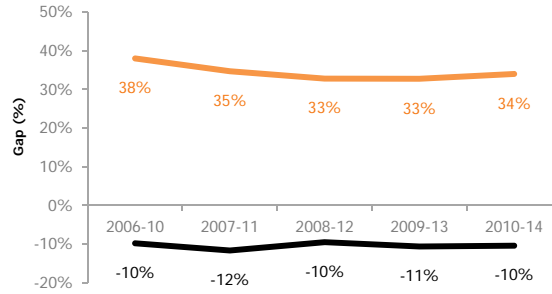
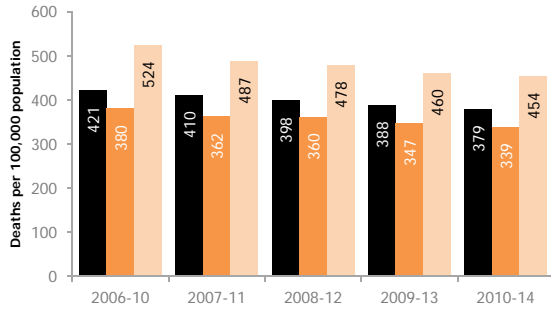
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

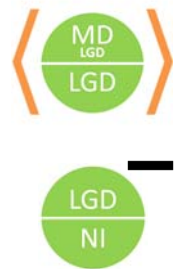
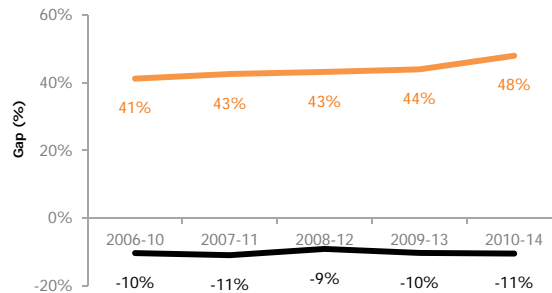
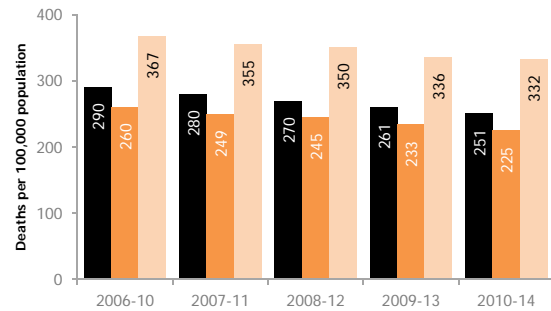
Latest LGD Position: 339



SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

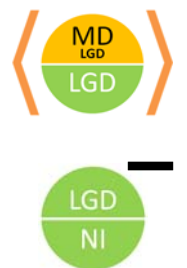
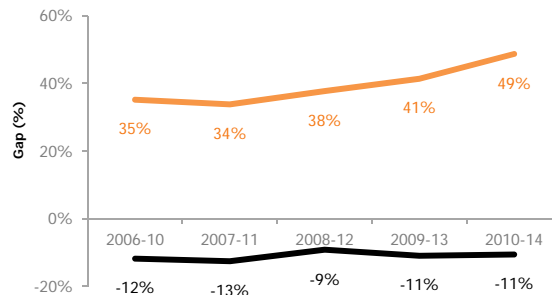
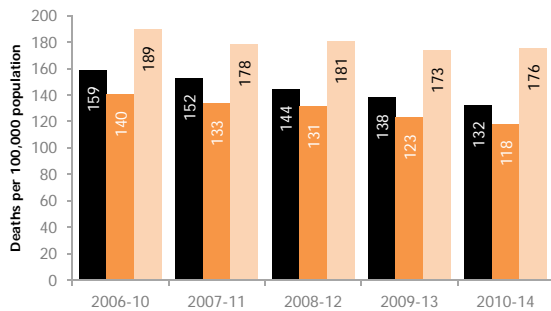
Latest LGD Position: 225



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

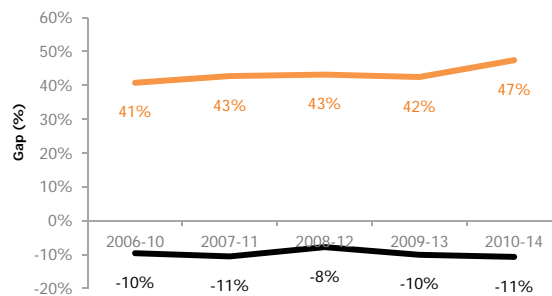
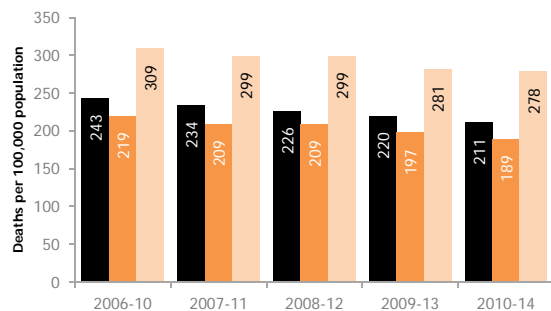
Latest LGD Position: 118



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 189



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Causeway Coast & Glens
- Causeway Coast & Glens Most Deprived
- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

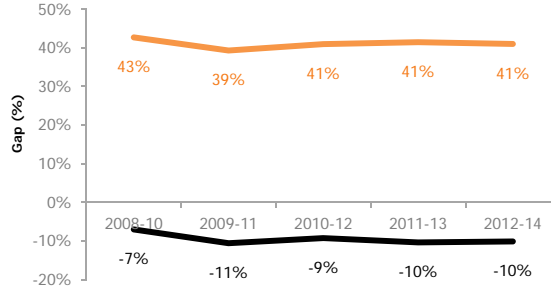
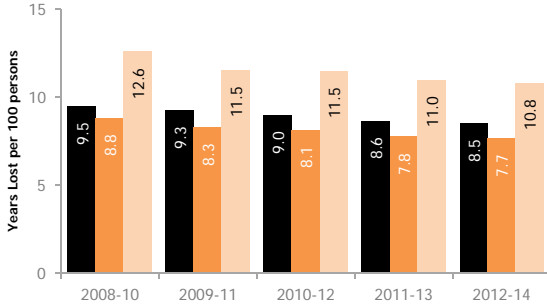
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

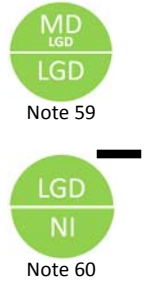
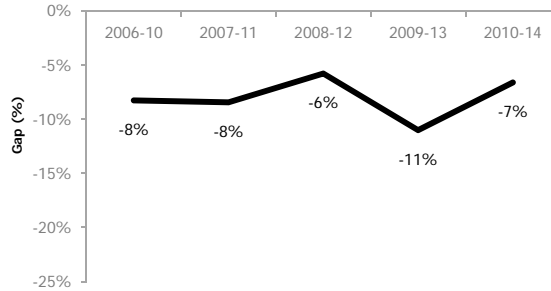
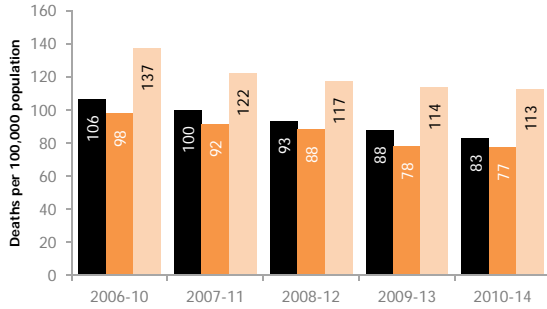
Latest LGD Position: 7.7



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

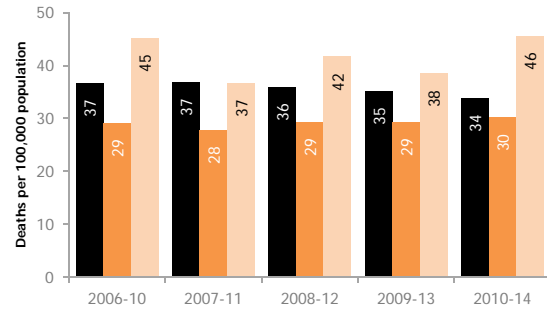
Latest LGD Position: 77



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 30



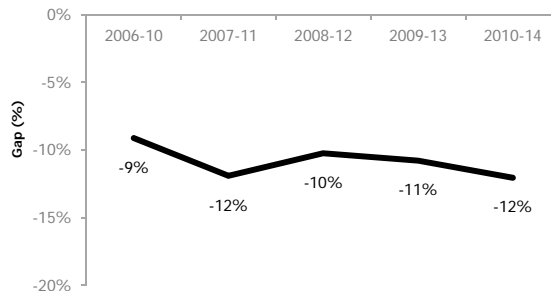
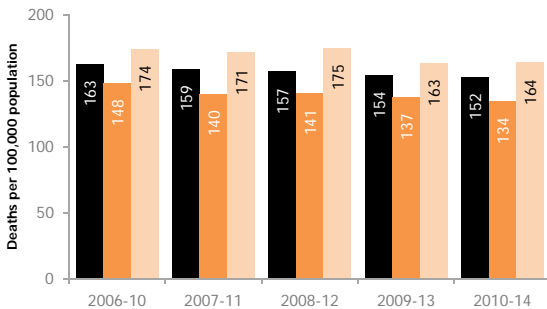
Inequality gaps are not robust for this indicator.



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 134



⁵⁸ LGD Deprivation gap analysis is not presented as it is not robust due to small numbers in the most deprived quintile.

⁵⁹ Throughout the period, circulatory mortality was not significantly different in the LGD from that across NI.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Causeway Coast & Glens
- Causeway Coast & Glens Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

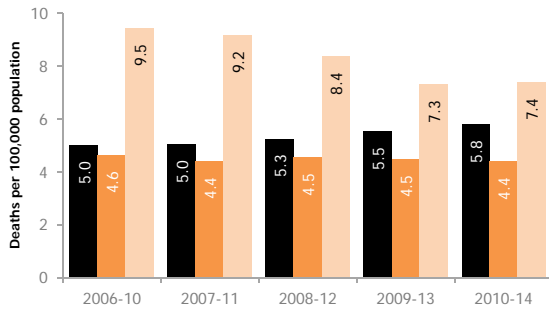
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – Drug Related Causes



Inequality Gaps Time Series

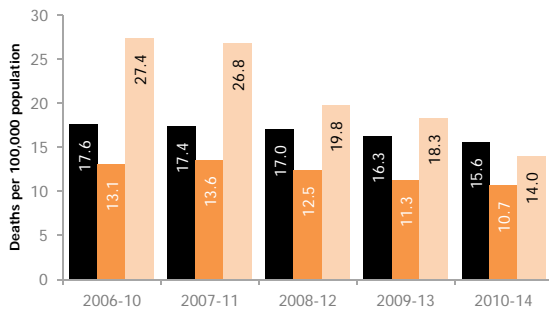
(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 4.4

Inequality gaps are not robust for this indicator.

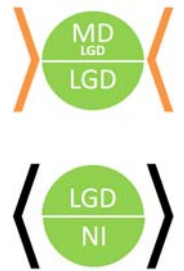
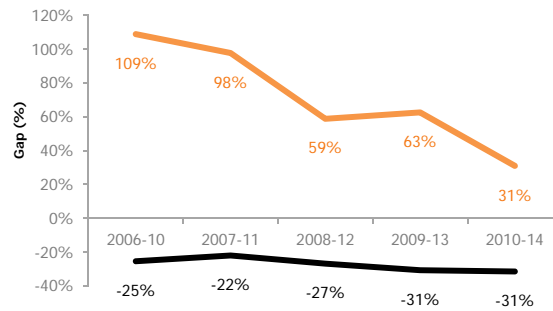


SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

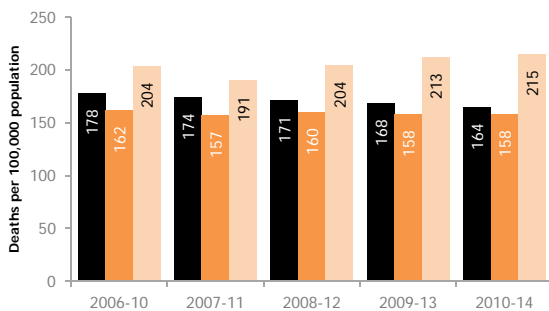


(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 10.7

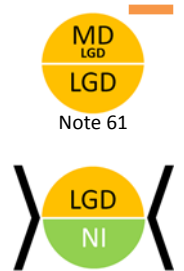
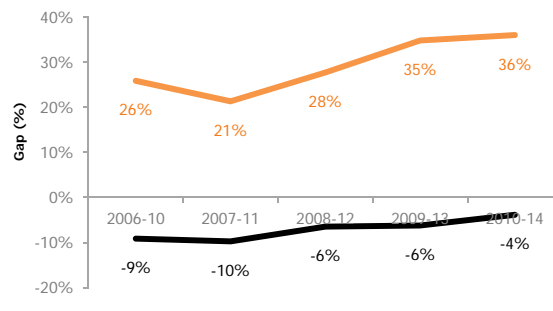


SDR – Smoking Related Causes

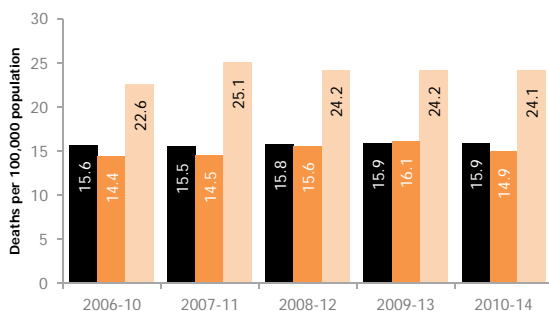


(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 158

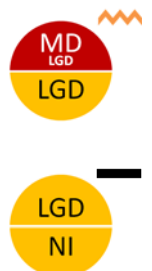
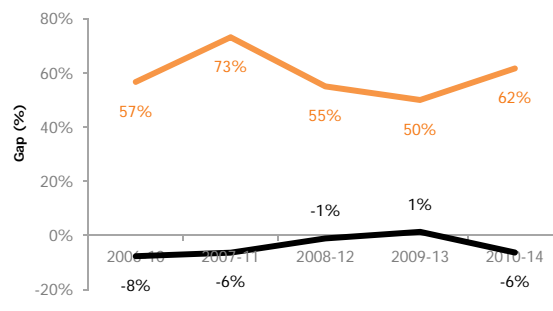


Crude Suicide Rate



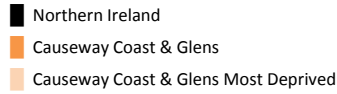
(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 14.9

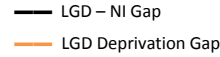


⁶⁰ As there were no significant changes in smoking related mortality within the LGD or its most deprived areas, the apparent widening of the inequality gap cannot be reliably determined.

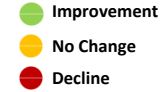
Health Outcome



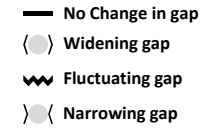
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome



Change in Inequality Gap

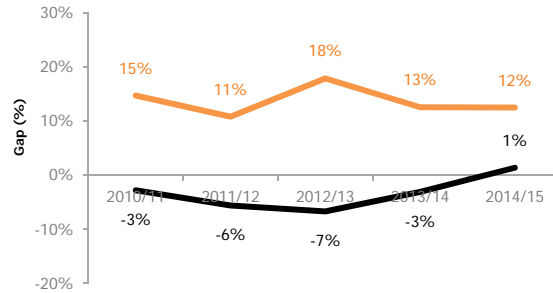
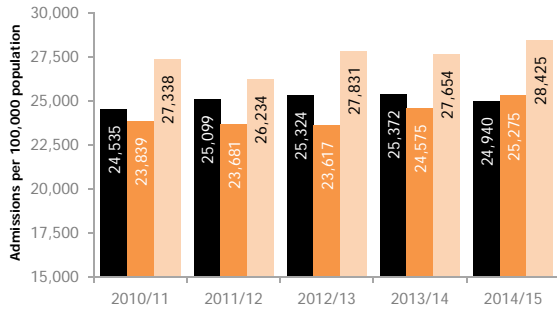


Health Outcome Time Series

SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 25,275

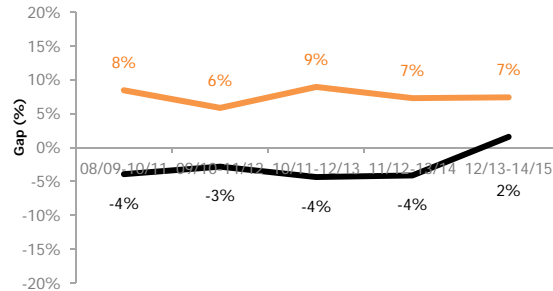
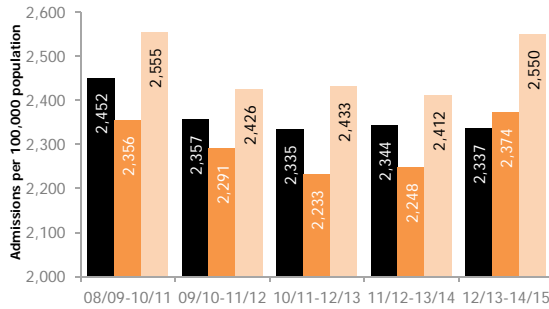


Inequality Gaps Time Series

SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

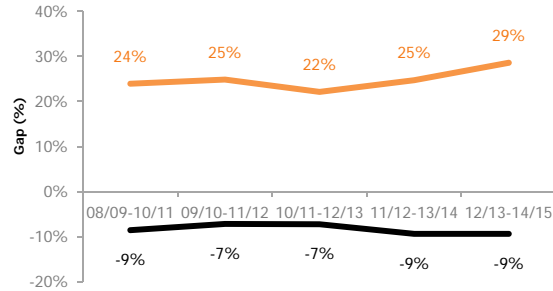
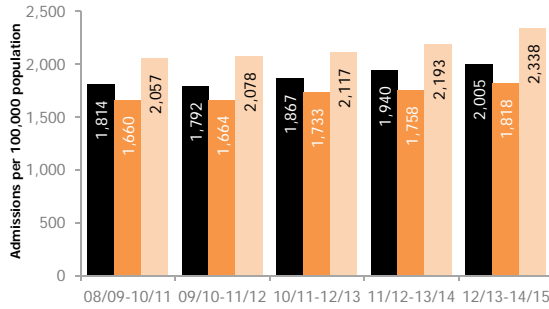
Latest LGD Position: 2,374



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

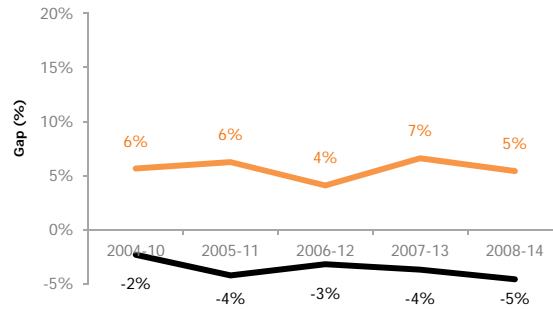
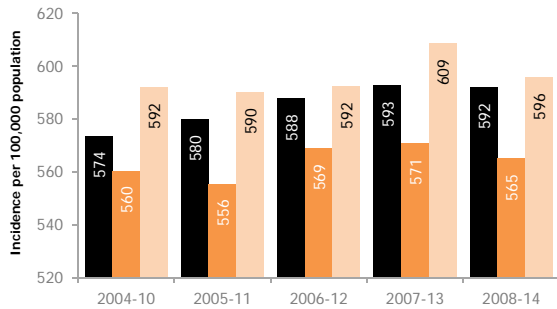
Latest LGD Position: 1,818



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 565



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Causeway Coast & Glens
- Causeway Coast & Glens Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- () Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
-) (Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

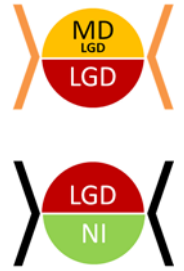
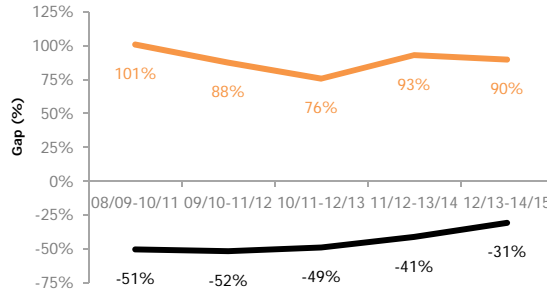
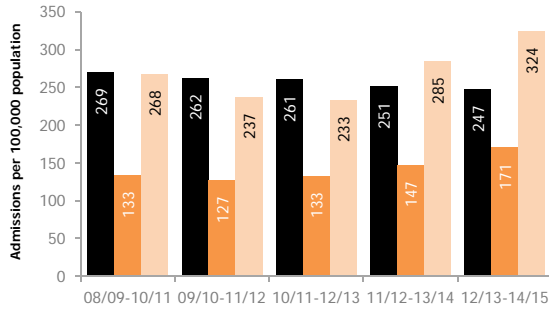
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

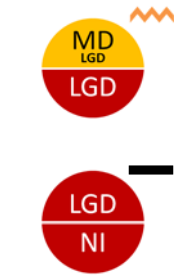
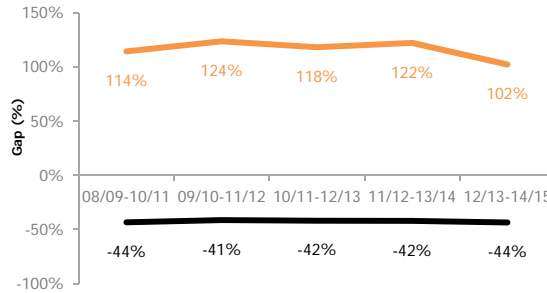
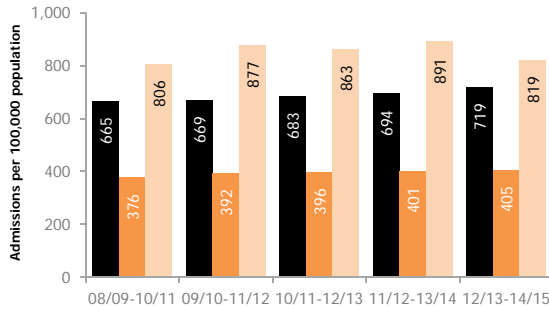
Latest LGD Position: 171



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

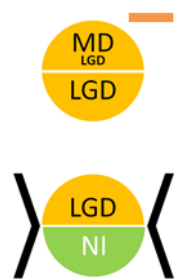
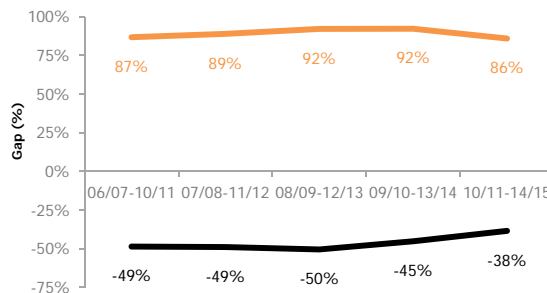
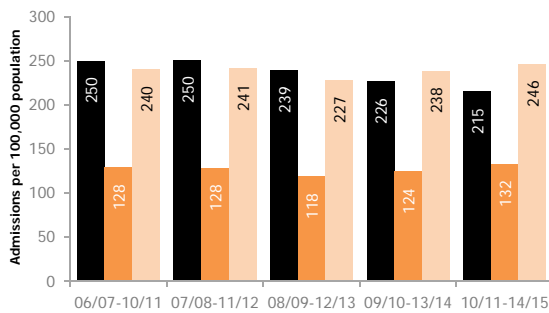
Latest LGD Position: 405



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

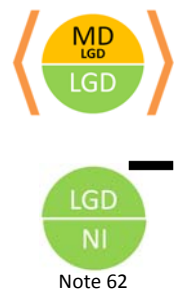
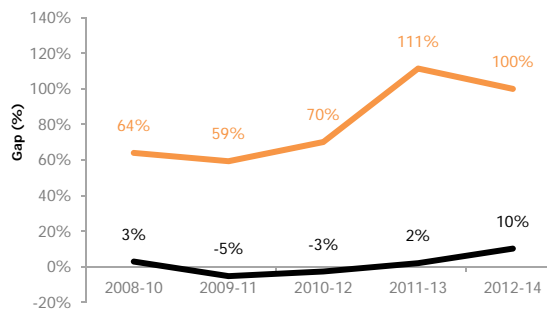
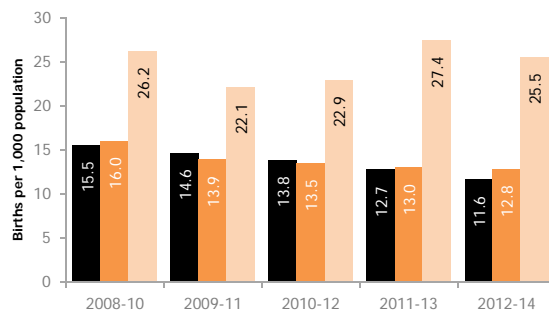
Latest LGD Position: 132



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 12.8



Note 62

⁶¹ Throughout the period, no notable inequality gap exists between the LGD and NI.

Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Causeway Coast & Glens LGD, Causeway Coast & Glens' 20% most deprived areas, and both the Causeway Coast & Glens deprivation gap and the Causeway Coast & Glens – NI inequality gap.

		Causeway Coast & Glens Most Deprived	Causeway Coast & Glens LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap			
					LGD MD	LGD	LGD	NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65					Widened		No Change	
Years	2012-14	16.5	18.3	18.1	1.8		-0.2	
	2008-10	16.6	17.9	17.3	1.3		-0.6	
Female Life Expectancy at 65					No Change		No Change	
Years	2012-14	20.0	20.8	20.5	0.8		-0.3	
	2008-10	20.2	20.5	20.1	0.4		-0.4	
SDR – Lung Cancer					Narrowed		No Change	
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	83	56	66	48%		-14%	
	2006-10	89	56	67	60%		-17%	
SAR – Day Case					Widened		No Change	
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	12,381	11,259	11,127	10%		1%	
	2010/11	10,948	10,408	10,829	5%		-4%	
SAR – Elective					Narrowed		Widening	
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,780	3,505	3,070	8%		14%	
	2010/11	5,452	4,213	3,740	29%		13%	
SAR – Emergency					Widened		Narrowed	
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	10,400	8,717	9,394	19%		-7%	
	2010/11	9,746	8,055	9,097	21%		-11%	
SAR – Circulatory (U75)					No Change		No Change	
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,851	1,652	1,669	12%		-1%	
	2008/09-2010/11	1,857	1,726	1,813	8%		-5%	
SAR – Respiratory (U75)					Widened		No Change	
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,854	1,335	1,479	39%		-10%	
	2008/09-2010/11	1,640	1,282	1,407	28%		-9%	
SIR - Lung Cancer					Widened		No Change	
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	101	67	80	51%		-17%	
	2004-10	92	64	77	45%		-17%	
SPR – Antihypertensive					No Change		No Change	
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	237	215	226	10%		-5%	
	2010	228	213	230	7%		-7%	
SPR – Statin					No Change		No Change	
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	183	161	171	13%		-6%	
	2010	171	155	168	10%		-8%	
SPR – Mood & Anxiety					No Change		No Change	
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	253	201	205	26%		-2%	
	2010	224	174	183	28%		-4%	

		Causeway Coast & Glens Most Deprived	Causeway Coast & Glens LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap		
					LGD MD	LGD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese					No Change		Widened
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15 2008/09-10/11	26.3% 25.3%	23.4% 22.6%	21.4% 22.1%	13% 12%		10% 2%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated		No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15 2008/09-10/11	6.7% 6.8%	5.7% 6.1%	5.1% 5.3%	18% 11%		13% 14%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese					Fluctuated		No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15 2010/11-12/13	35.9% 34.6%	31.4% 31.3%	28.6% 28.8%	14% 10%		10% 9%
Year 8 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated		No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15 2010/11-12/13	10.9% 9.4%	8.8% 8.3%	7.3% 7.3%	24% 14%		19% 14%
Breastfeeding on Discharge					Fluctuated		No Change
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015 2011	34.4% 26.7%	39.9% 38.4%	45.8% 44.6%	14% 30%		13% 14%
Smoking During Pregnancy					No Change		Fluctuated
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015 2011	22.0% 23.5%	14.8% 15.5%	14.1% 17.1%	49% 52%		5% -10%
Ambulance Response Times⁶²					Fluctuated		Narrowed
Minutes : seconds	2015 2011	11:50 05:30	11:32 08:09	09:21 05:50	3% -33%		23% 40%
Fire Response Times⁶³					Widened		No Change
Minutes : seconds	2014/15 2010/11	08:49 09:27	08:53 09:47	06:26 07:57	-1% -3%		38% 23%

⁶² Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while almost half of the population of Coleraine (47%) live in the least deprived quintile of Causeway Coast & Glens LGD, 36% live in the most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Examples:

Bann	(Most Deprived) (Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	0%	33%	51%	17%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = 0	0.00×-50 = 0	0.33×0 = 0	0.51×50 = 25	0.17×100 = 17
Deprivation Score	$0 + 0 + 0 + 25 + 17 = +42$ (Largely Affluent)				

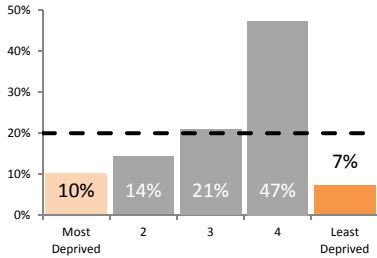
Limavady	(Most Deprived) (Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	33%	9%	9%	42%	8%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.33×-100 = -33	0.09×-50 = -4	0.09×0 = 0	0.42×50 = 21	0.08×100 = 8
Deprivation Score	$-33 - 4 + 0 + 21 + 8 = -8$ (Largely Balanced)				

Benbradagh	(Most Deprived) (Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	11%	36%	43%	0%	10%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.11×-100 = -11	0.36×-50 = -18	0.43×0 = 0	0.00×50 = 0	0.10×100 = 10
Deprivation Score	$-11 - 18 + 0 + 0 + 10 = -19$ (Largely Deprived ⁶³)				

⁶³ Relative to other DEAs within Causeway Coast & Glens

DEA Deprivation Profiles

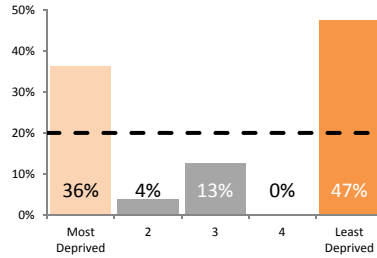
Ballymoney



Deprivation Score: +14

Almost half of the population (47%) live in the second least deprived quintile of the LGD.

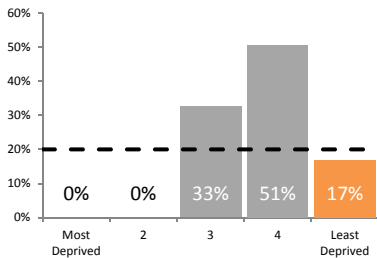
Coleraine



Deprivation Score: +9

Almost half of the population live in the least deprived quintile, while over a third live in the most deprived quintile.

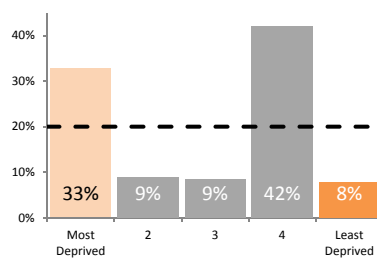
Bann



Deprivation Score: +42

None of the population of Bann live in either of the two most deprived quintiles of the Causeway Coast & Glens LGD.

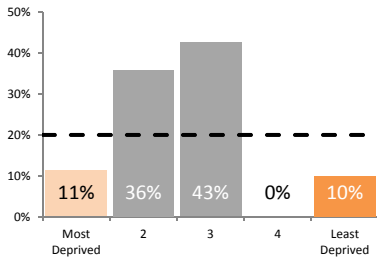
Limavady



Deprivation Score: -8

Over two fifths of the population live in the second least deprived quintile, while a third reside in the most deprived quintile.

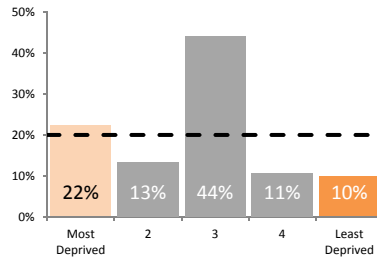
Benbradagh



Deprivation Score: -19

Over a third of the population live in the second most deprived quintile.

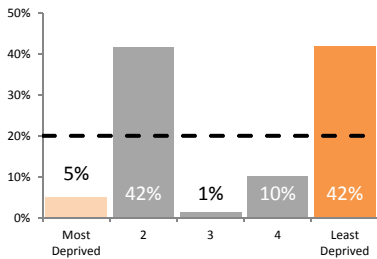
The Glens



Deprivation Score: -14

Almost half of the population (44%) live in the intermediate deprivation quintile.

Causeway

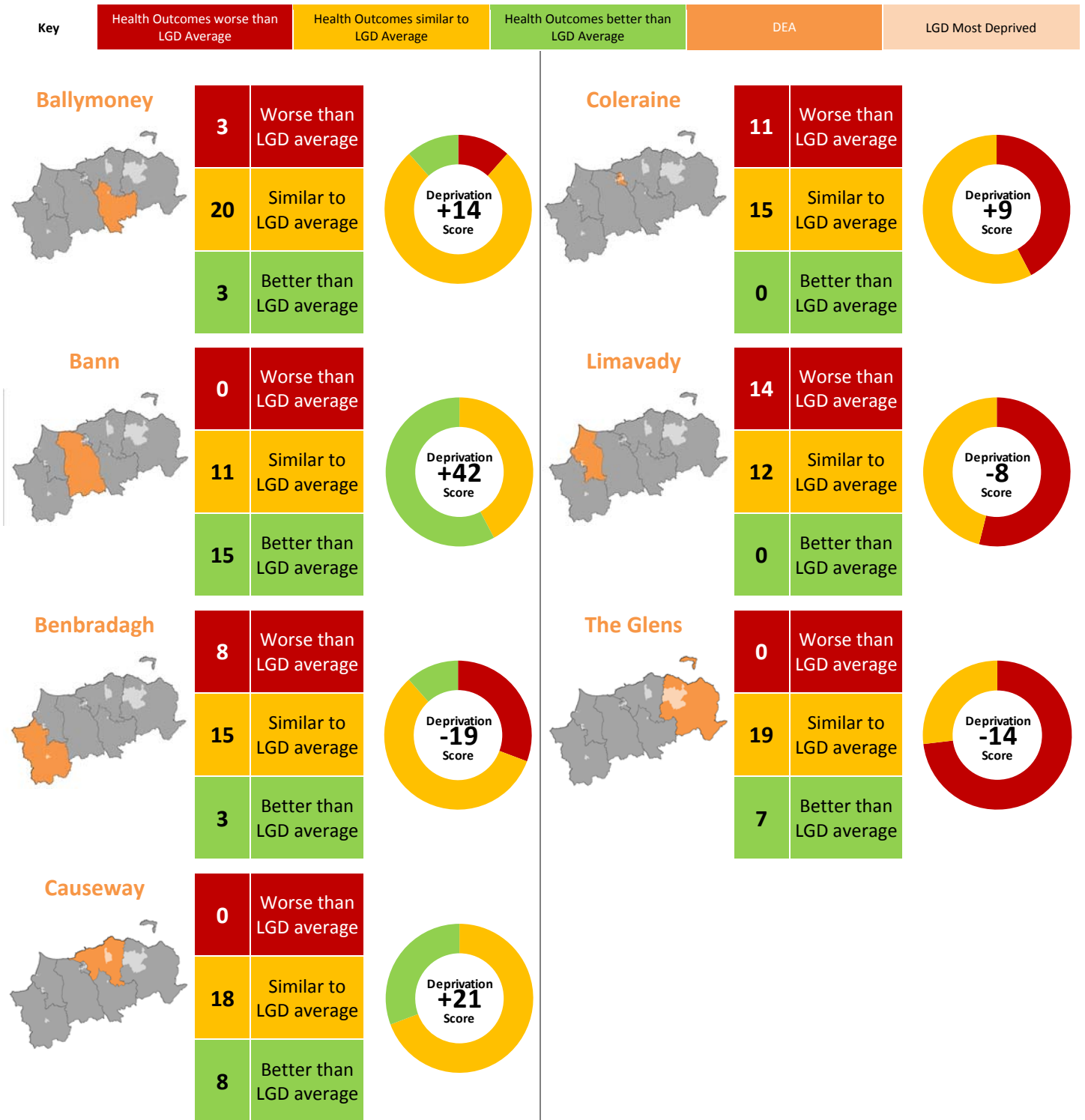


Deprivation Score: +21

Over two-fifths of the population reside within the least deprived quintile, and a similar amount live in the second most deprived quintile.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Causeway Coast & Glens District Electoral Areas

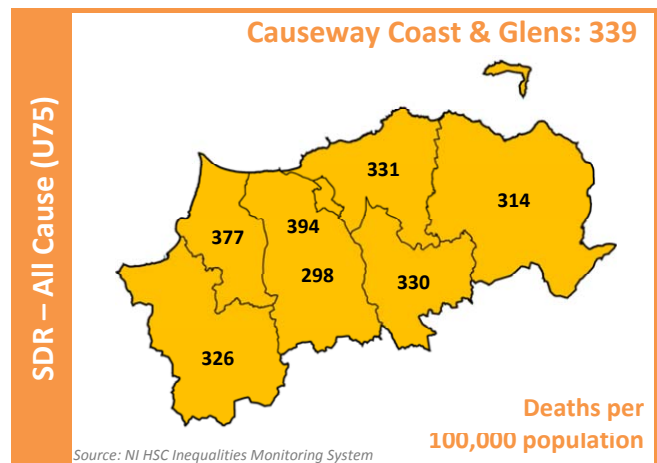
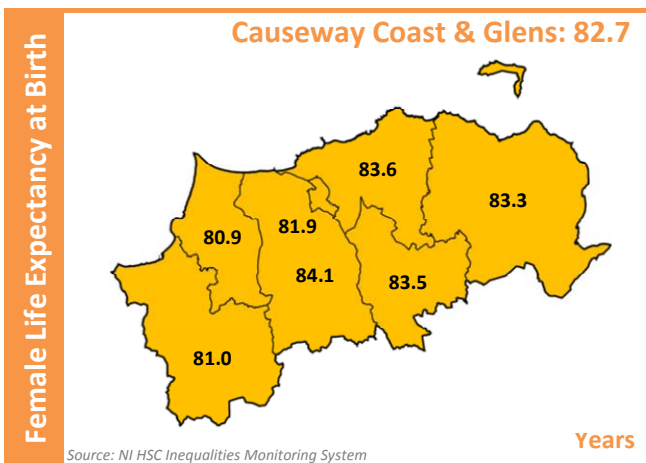
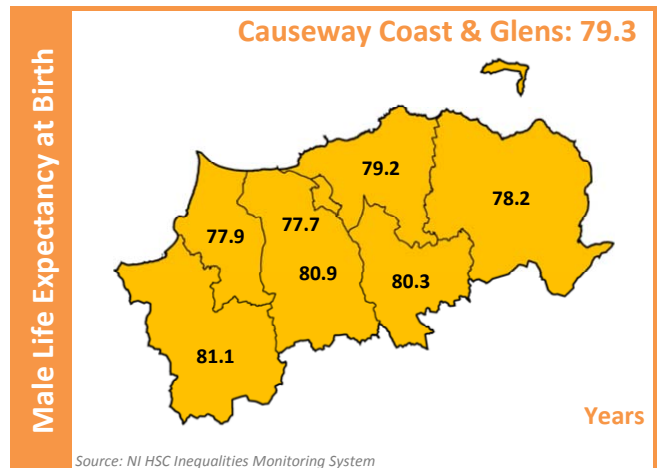
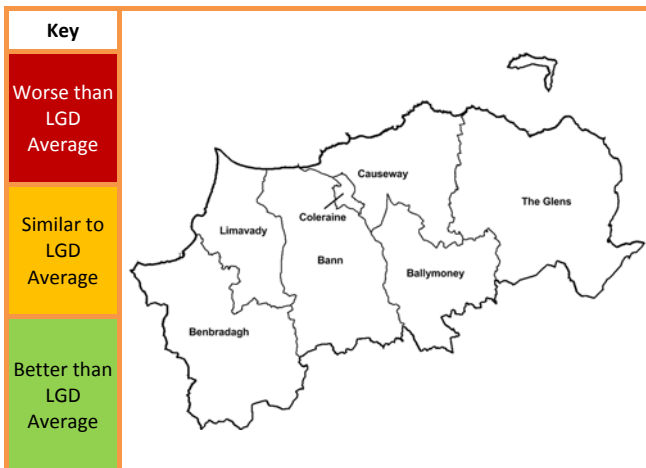
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Causeway Coast & Glens average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

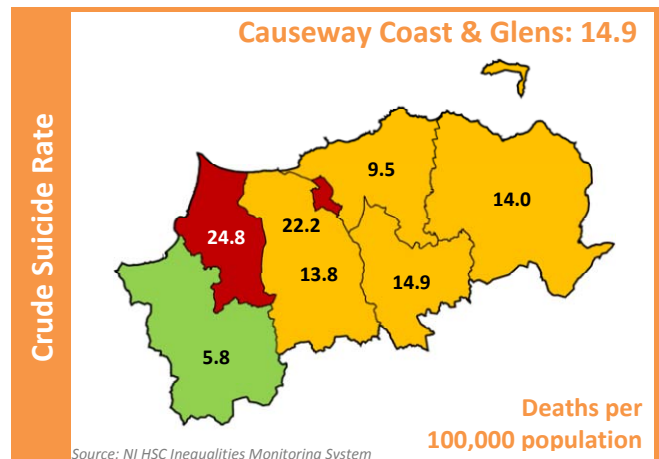
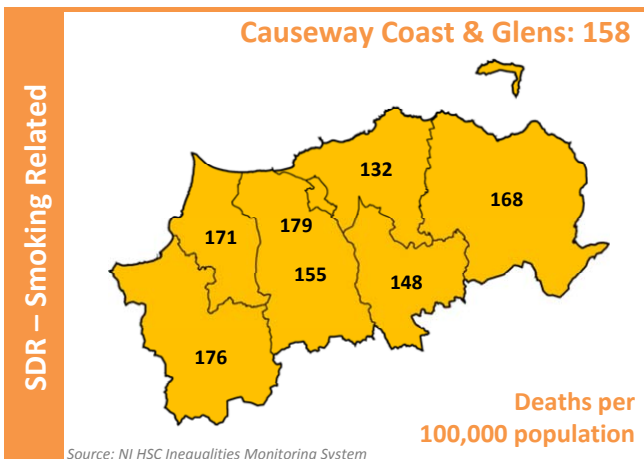
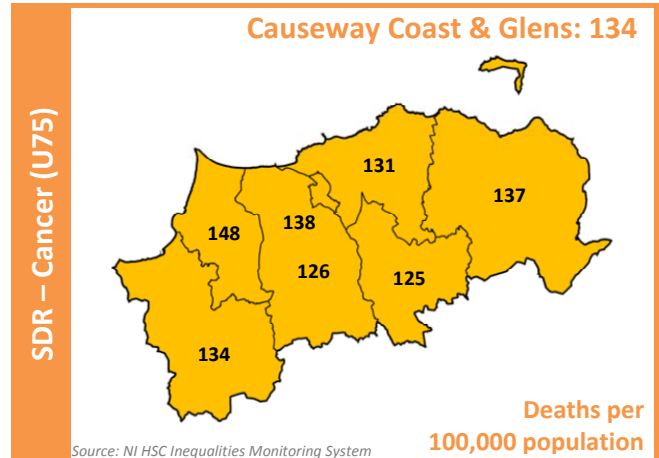
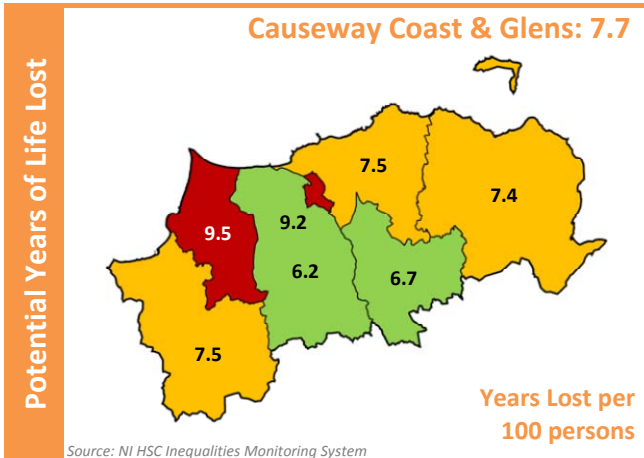
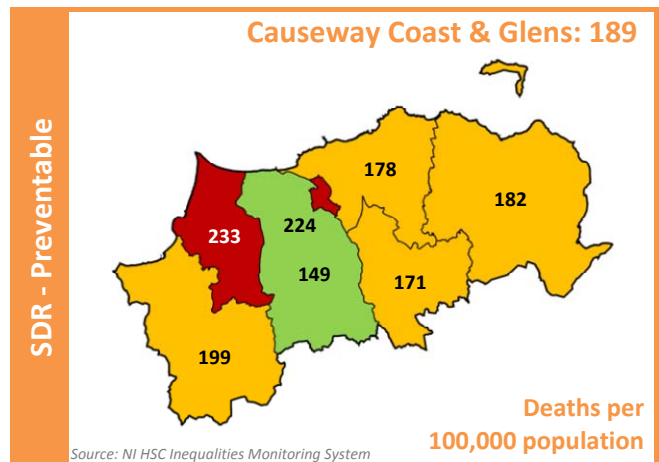
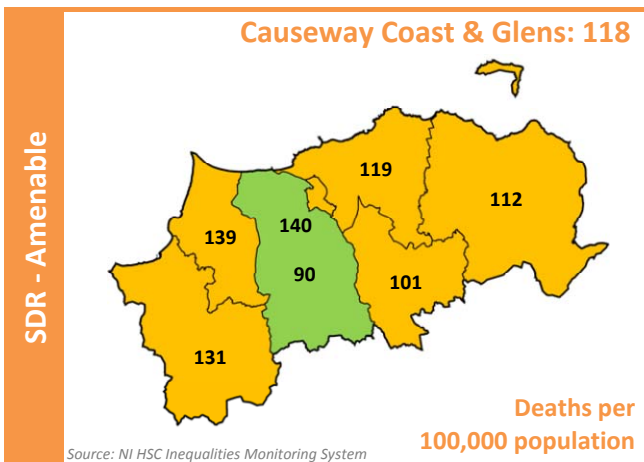
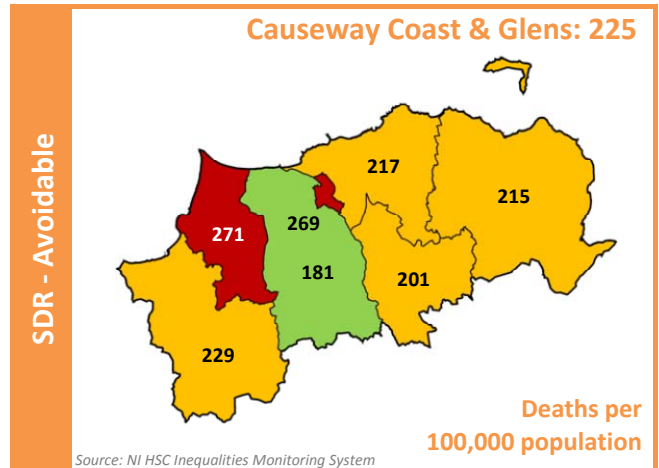
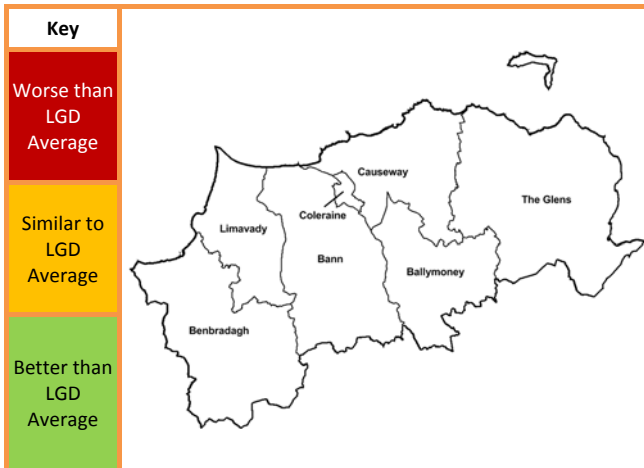


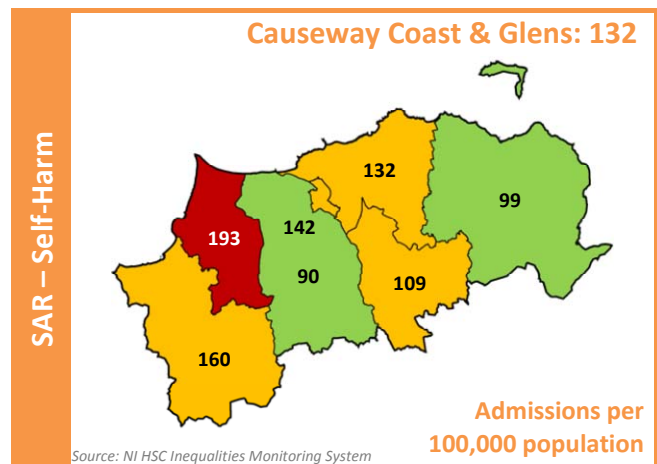
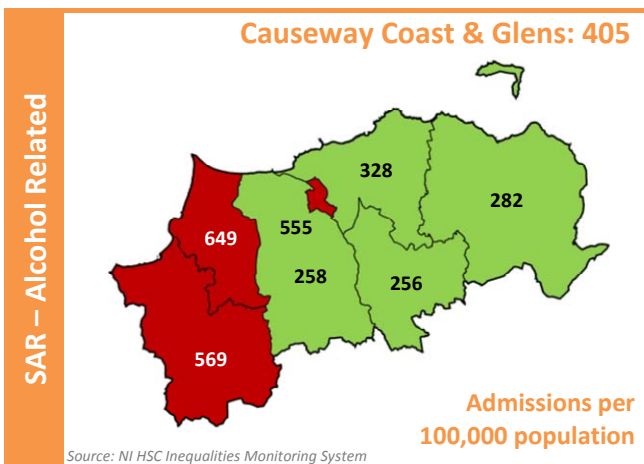
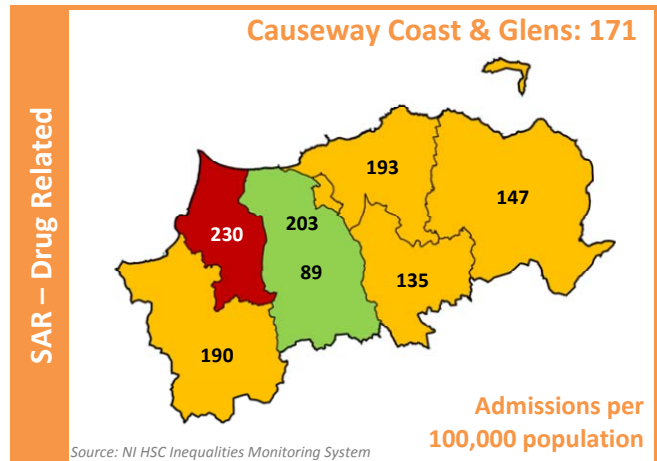
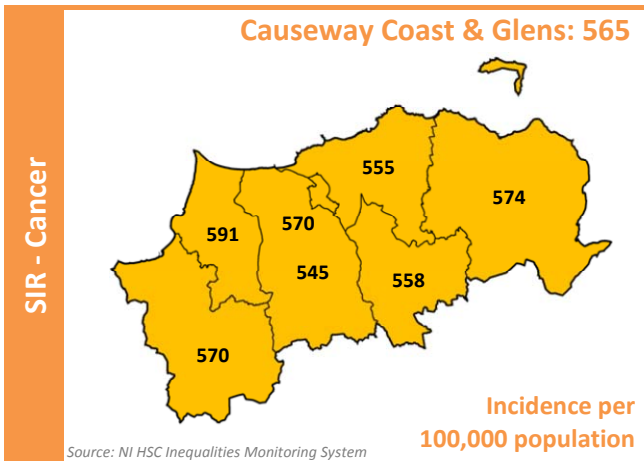
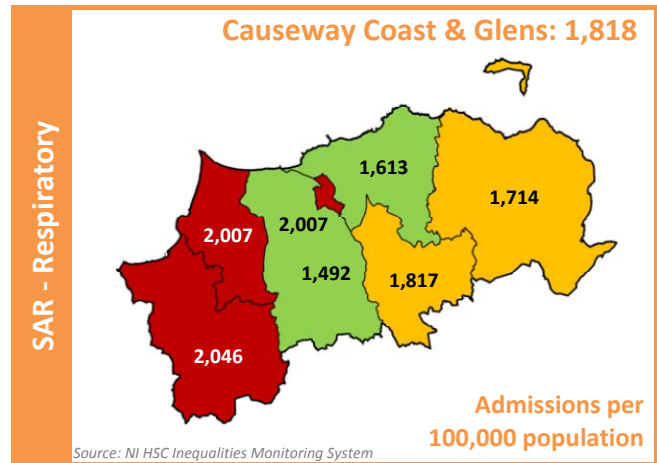
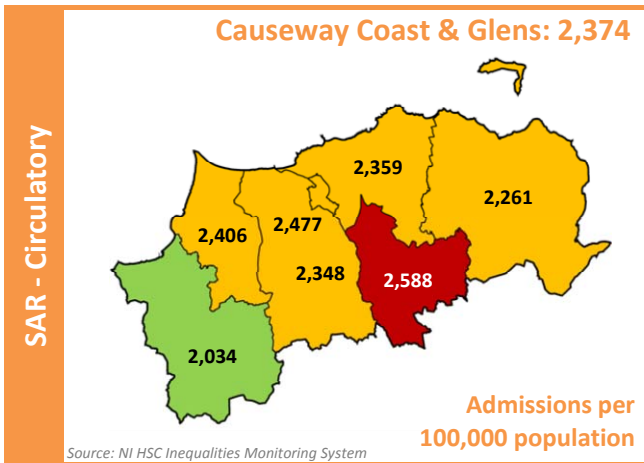
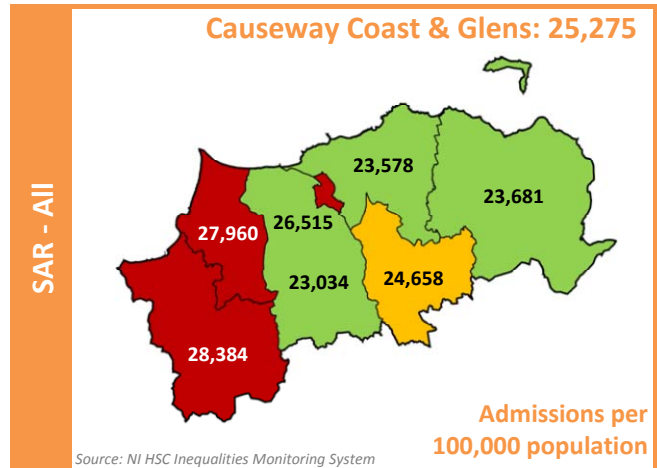
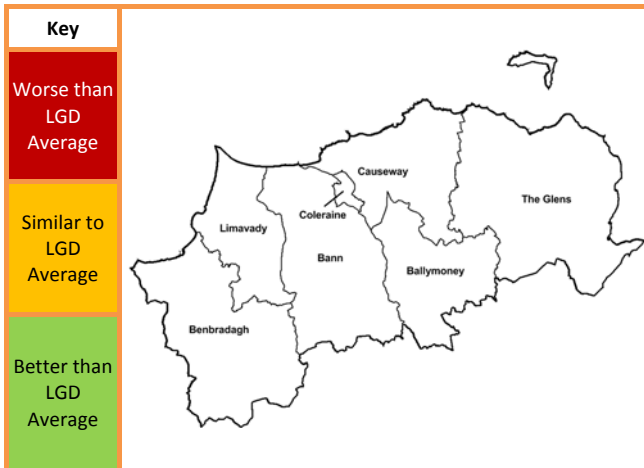
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Causeway Coast & Glens average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Causeway Coast & Glens average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



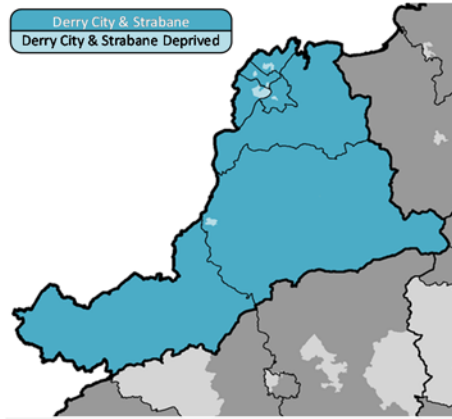




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Causeway Coast & Glens average.

	Causeway Coast and Glens	Ballymoney	Bann	Benbradagh	Causeway	Coleraine	Limavady	The Glens
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,652	1,818	1,591	1,421	1,627	1,804	1,694	1,520
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,335	1,249	1,036	1,792	1,115	1,438	1,678	1,148
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	11,259	11,054	10,422	12,753	10,663	11,656	11,781	11,018
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	3,505	3,313	3,370	4,064	3,229	3,387	4,293	3,191
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	8,717	8,197	7,248	10,931	7,666	9,350	11,073	7,310
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	67	57	64	74	57	76	80	72
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	215	224	206	218	209	234	223	187
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	201	202	173	206	192	222	239	177
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	161	162	147	177	148	169	178	161



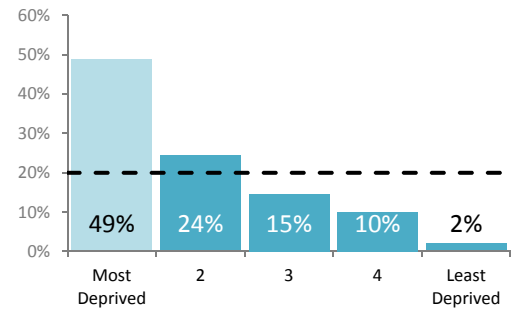
Derry City & Strabane

Local Government District

2014 Population:	149,198	(8% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	51,667 (35%)
	25-49	50,963 (34%)
	50-74	38,150 (26%)
	75+	8,418 (6%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

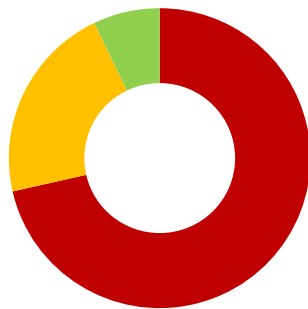
- Almost half (49%) of SOAs within Derry City & Strabane LGD are among the most deprived areas in NI. Comparatively, only 2% fall within NI's least deprived quintile. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Derry City & Strabane LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Derry City & Strabane LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Derry City & Strabane - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

30	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
9	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
3	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Derry City & Strabane Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Drug Related Causes	SDR – Lung Cancer
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	Crude Suicide Rate	SIR – Lung Cancer
SDR – Respiratory (U75)	SAR – Self-Harm	SDR – Circulatory (U75)
SAR – Drug Related Causes	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	Potential Years of Life Lost
SAR – Self-Harm		SDR - Avoidable

Health Outcomes in Derry City & Strabane LGD


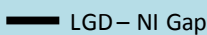











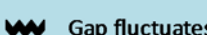
Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

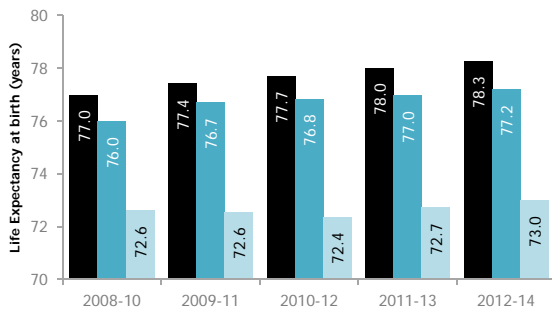
Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		LGD – NI Gap
	LGD		LGD Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD		Improvement
	LGD Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

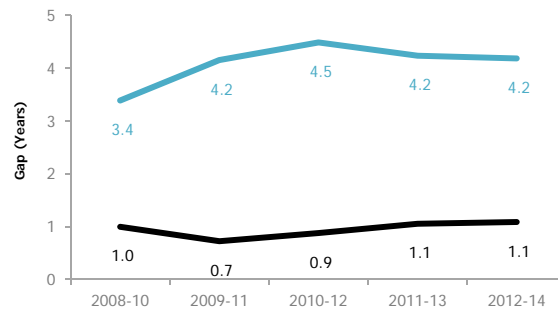
Male Life Expectancy at Birth



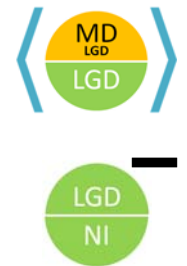
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years)

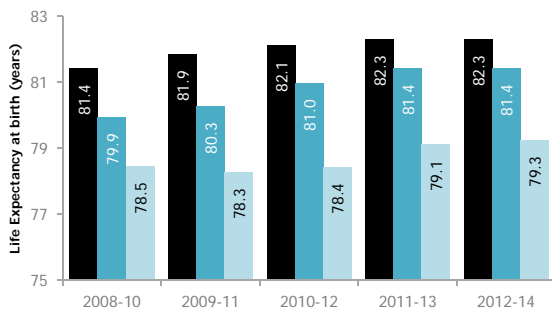
Latest LGD Position: 77.2



Inequality Gaps

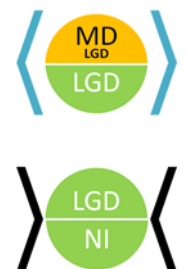
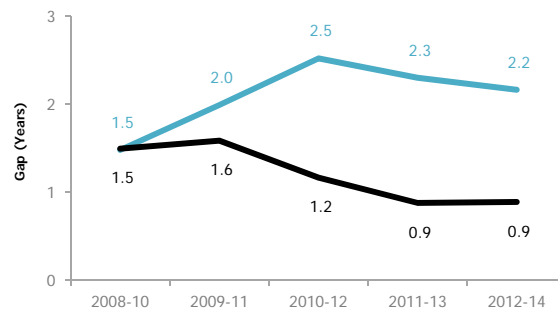


Female Life Expectancy at Birth



(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 81.4



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Derry City & Strabane
- Derry City & Strabane Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Derry City & Strabane – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

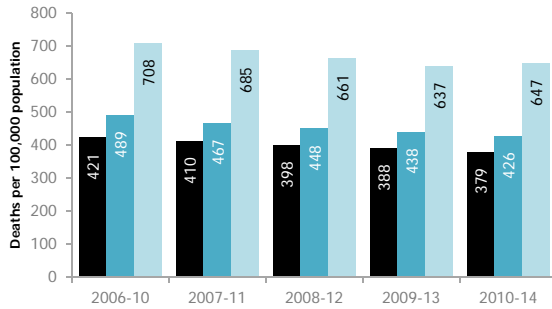
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ◀ Narrowing gap

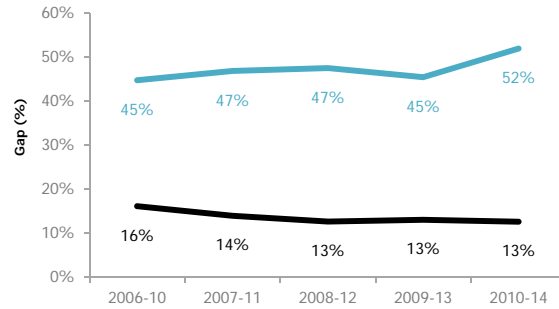
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – All Cause (U75)

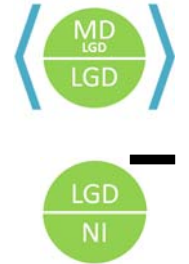


Inequality Gaps Time Series

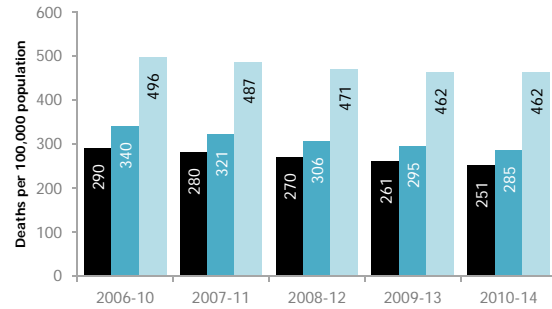
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



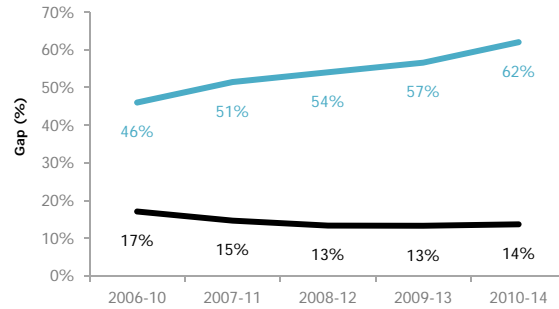
Latest LGD Position: 426



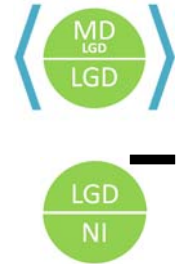
SDR - Avoidable



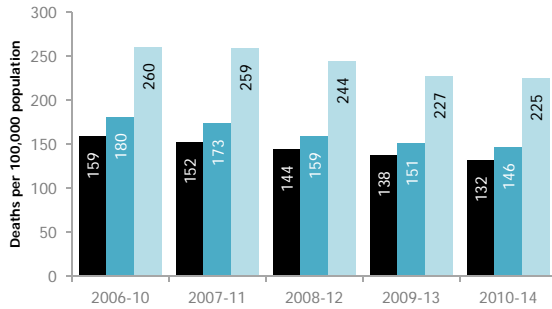
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



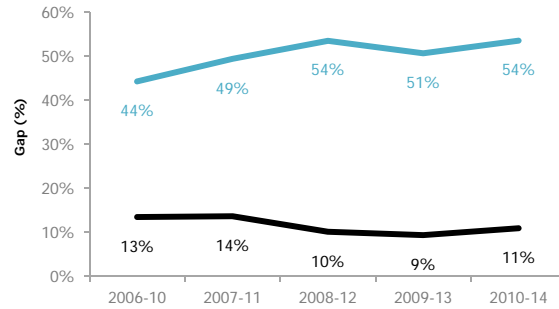
Latest LGD Position: 285



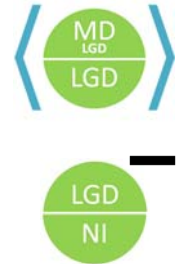
SDR - Amenable



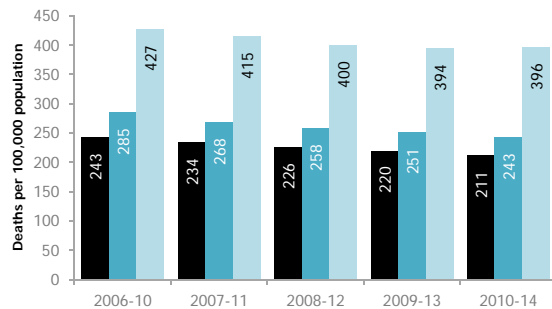
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



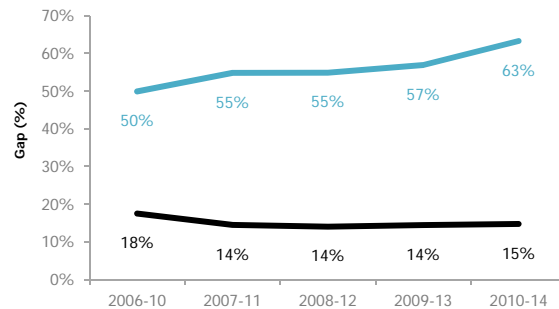
Latest LGD Position: 146



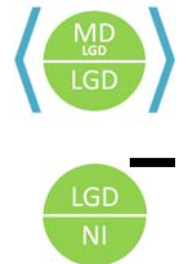
SDR - Preventable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)

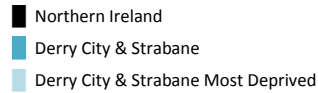


Latest LGD Position: 243

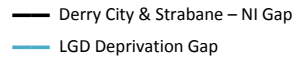


SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome



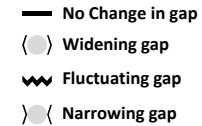
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome

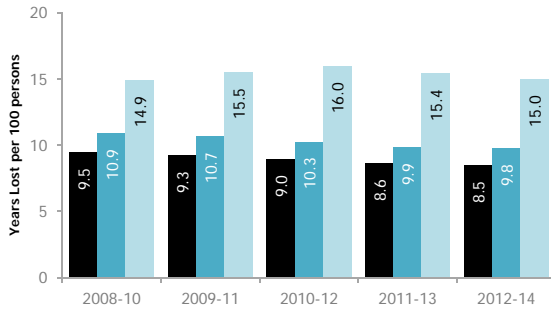


Change in Inequality Gap



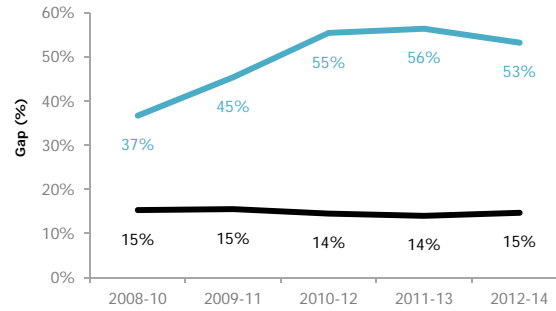
Health Outcome Time Series

Potential Years of Life Lost



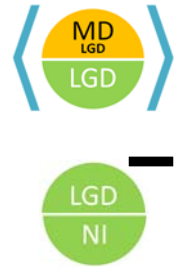
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years Lost per 100 persons)



Inequality Gaps

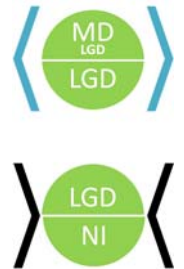
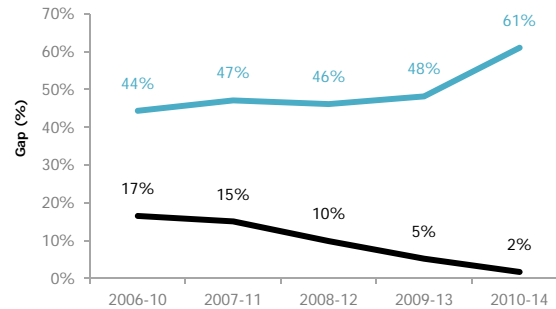
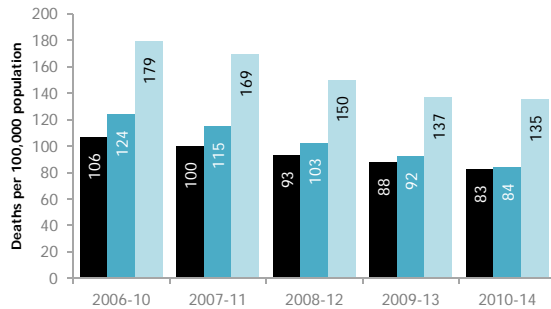
Latest LGD Position: 9.8



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

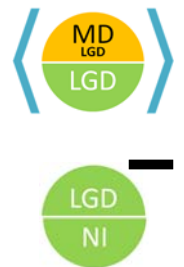
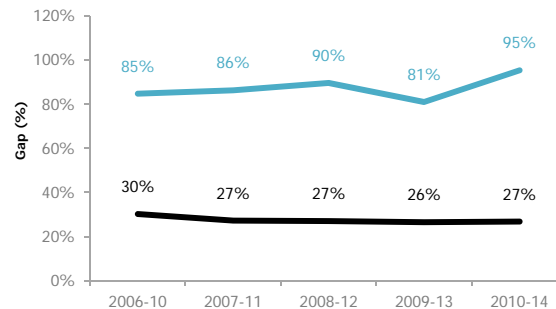
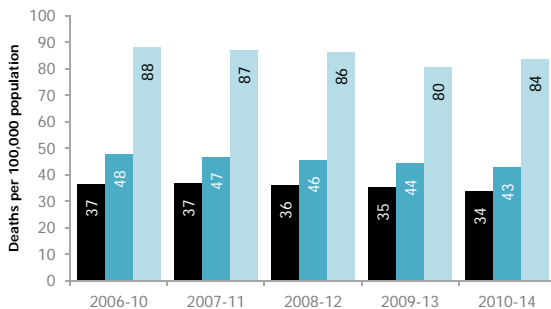
Latest LGD Position: 84



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

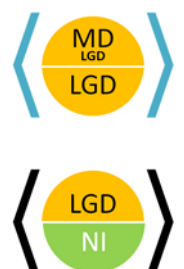
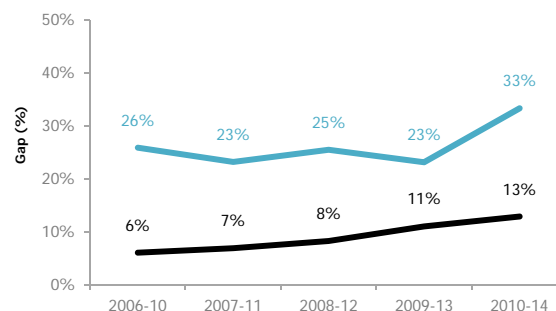
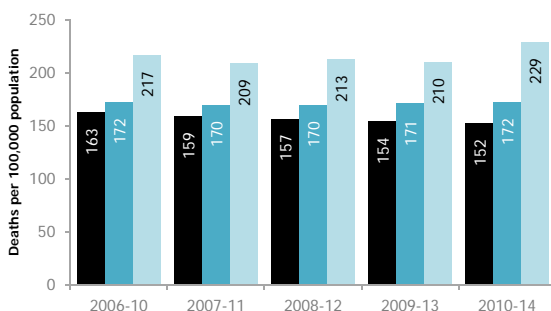
Latest LGD Position: 43



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 172



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Derry City & Strabane
- Derry City & Strabane Most Deprived

- Derry City & Strabane – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

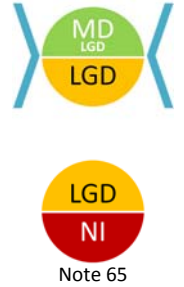
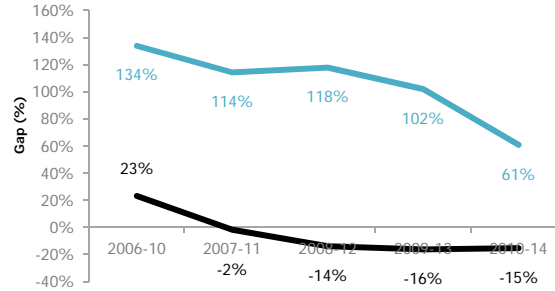
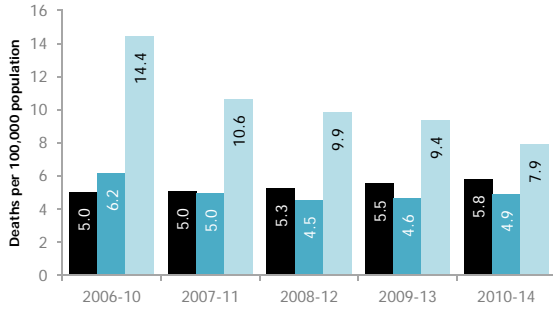
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

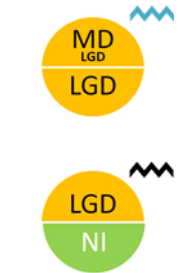
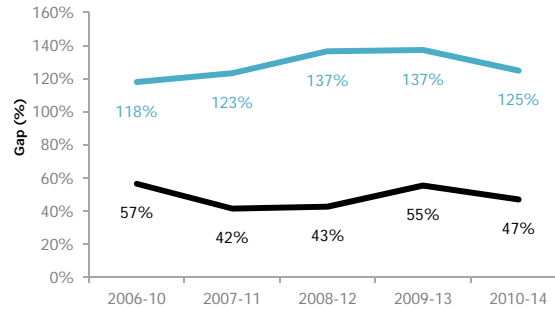
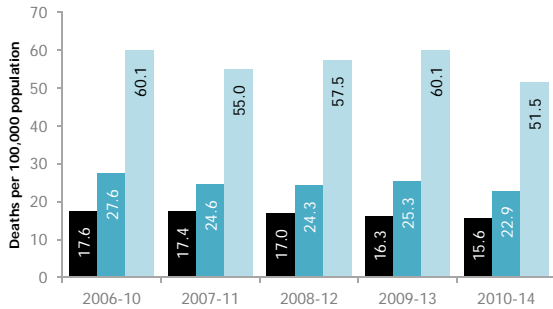
Latest LGD Position: 4.9



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

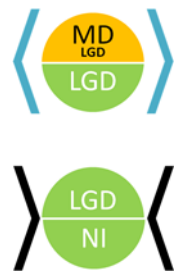
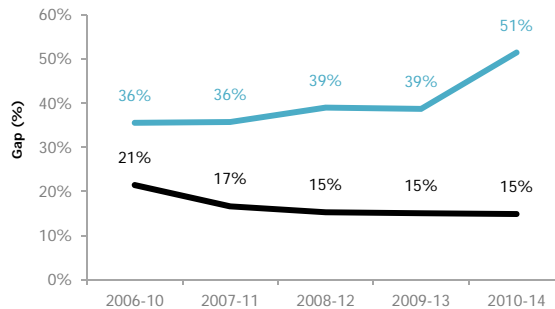
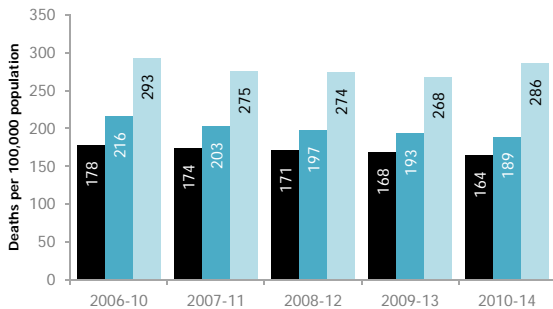
Latest LGD Position: 22.9



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

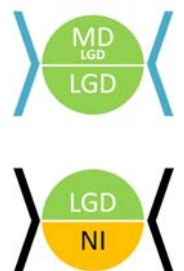
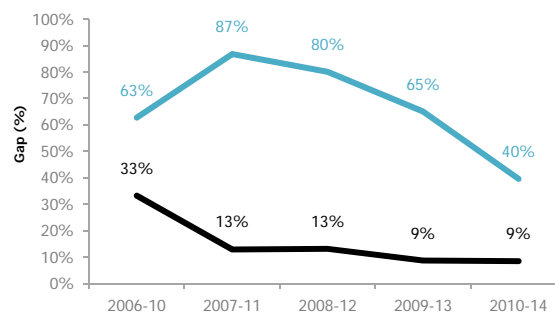
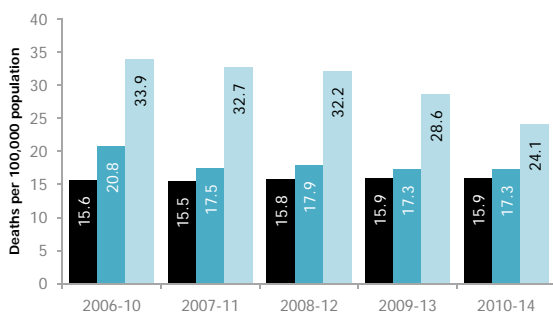
Latest LGD Position: 189



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 17.3

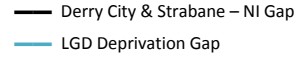


⁶⁴ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the LGD and NI.

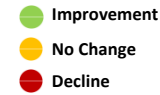
Health Outcome



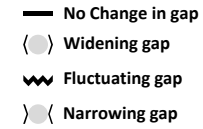
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome



Change in Inequality Gap

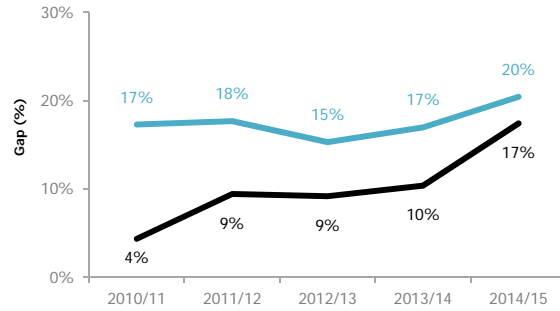
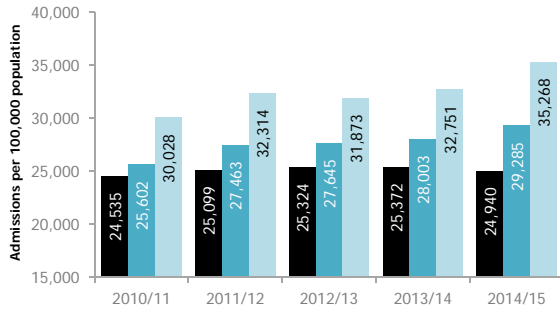


Health Outcome Time Series

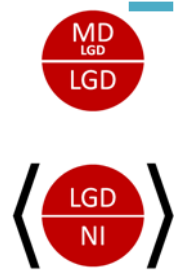
SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 29,285



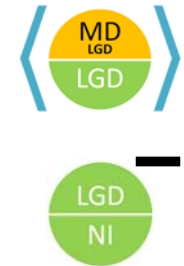
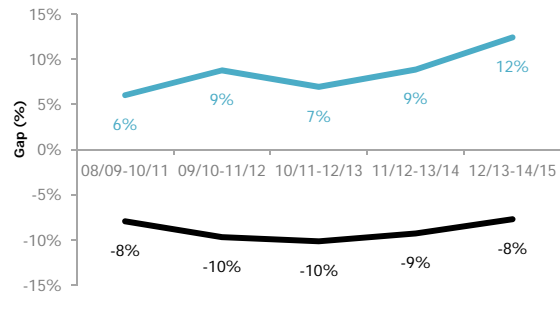
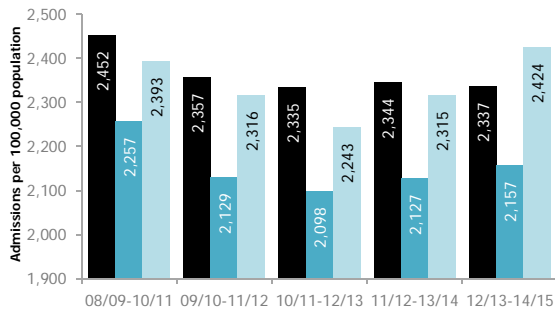
Inequality Gaps



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

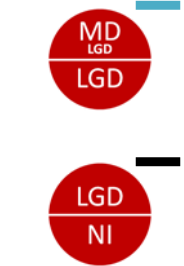
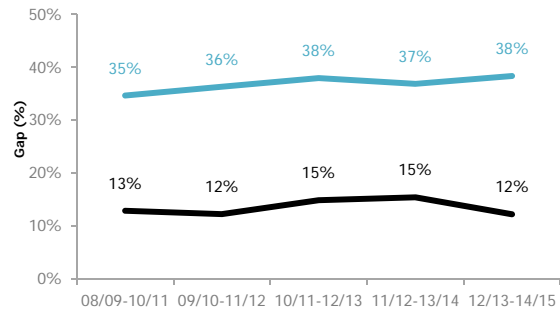
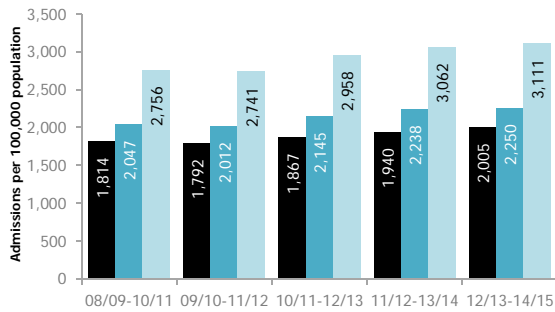
Latest LGD Position: 2,157



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

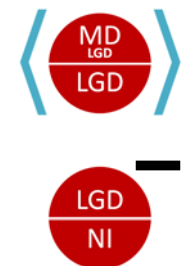
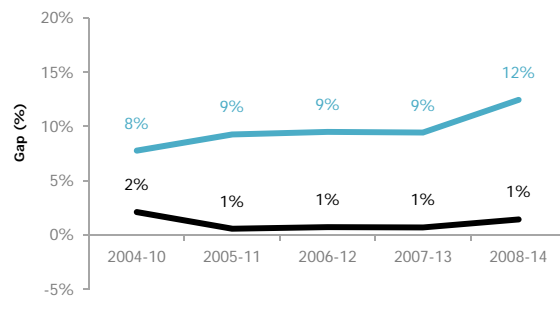
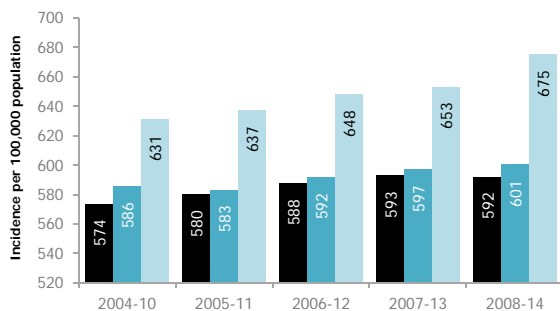
Latest LGD Position: 2,250



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 601



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Derry City & Strabane
- Derry City & Strabane Most Deprived

- Derry City & Strabane – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

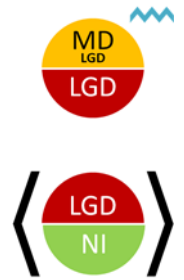
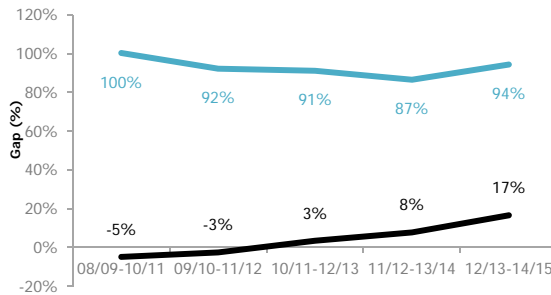
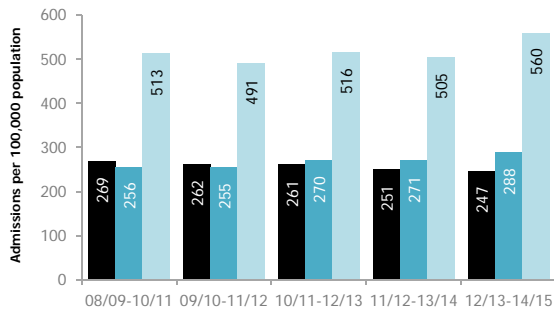
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

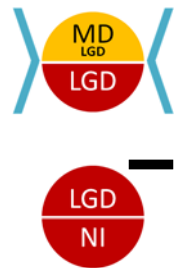
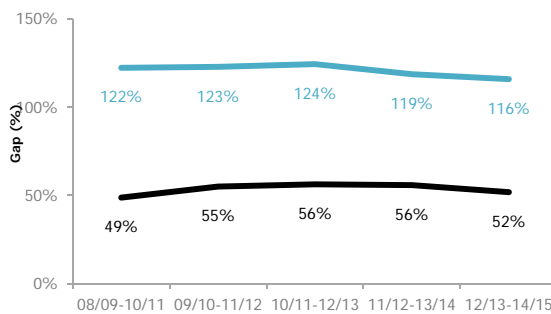
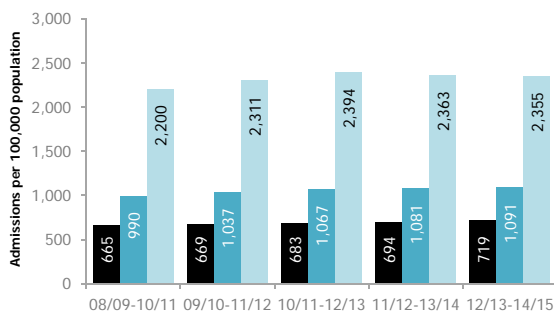
Latest LGD Position: 288



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

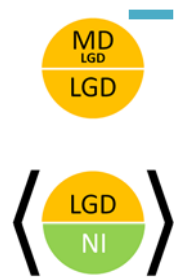
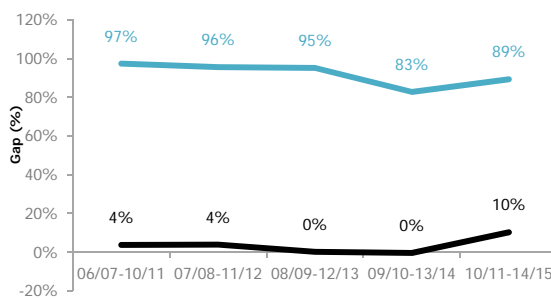
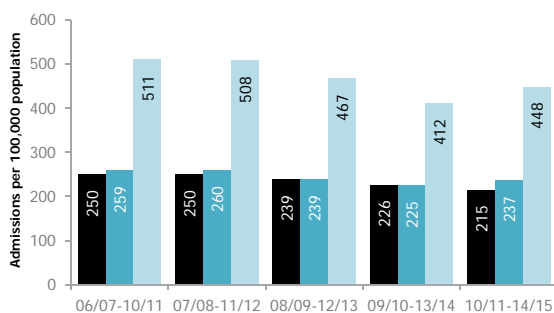
Latest LGD Position: 1,091



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

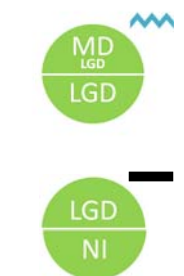
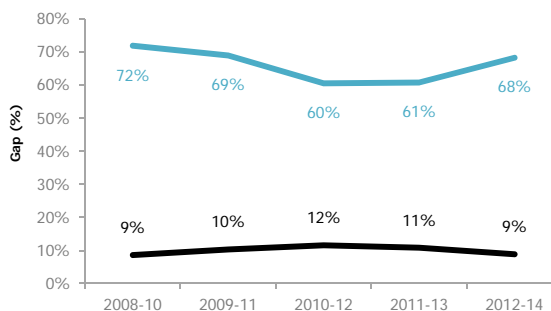
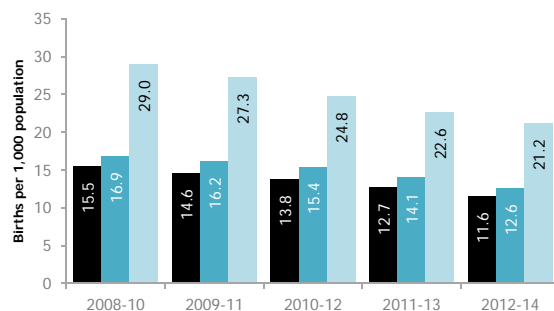
Latest LGD Position: 237



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 12.6



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Derry City & Strabane LGD, the LGD's 20% most deprived areas, and both the LGD deprivation gap and the LGD – NI inequality gap.

		Derry City & Strabane Most Deprived	Derry City & Strabane LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap			
					LGD MD	LGD	LGD	NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65								
Years	2012-14	17.1	17.7	18.1	Fluctuated		No Change	
	2008-10	15.5	17.0	17.3	0.6	1.5	0.4	
Female Life Expectancy at 65								
Years	2012-14	18.7	20.1	20.5	Fluctuated		No Change	
	2008-10	18.6	19.2	20.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	
SDR – Lung Cancer								
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	120	76	66	Widened		No Change	
	2006-10	105	79	67	58%	32%	15%	
SAR – Day Case								
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	13,771	12,577	11,127	No Change		No Change	
	2010/11	11,270	10,650	10,829	9%	6%	13%	
SAR – Elective								
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	4,684	4,071	3,070	Widened		Narrowed	
	2010/11	4,373	4,053	3,740	15%	8%	33%	
SAR – Emergency								
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	16,212	11,961	9,394	No Change		No Change	
	2010/11	13,805	10,338	9,097	36%	34%	27%	
SAR – Circulatory (U75)								
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,973	1,600	1,669	No Change		No Change	
	2008/09-2010/11	1,994	1,743	1,813	23%	14%	-4%	
SAR – Respiratory (U75)								
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,770	1,899	1,479	No Change		No Change	
	2008/09-2010/11	2,423	1,751	1,407	46%	38%	28%	
SIR - Lung Cancer								
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	137	89	80	Widened		No Change	
	2004-10	117	90	77	54%	31%	11%	
SPR – Antihypertensive								
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	248	229	226	Widened		No Change	
	2010	262	237	230	8%	10%	1%	
SPR – Statin								
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	203	183	171	No Change		No Change	
	2010	203	185	168	10%	10%	7%	
SPR – Mood & Anxiety								
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	309	228	205	No Change		No Change	
	2010	280	201	183	36%	40%	11%	

		Derry City & Strabane Most Deprived	Derry City & Strabane LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese					Fluctuated	Widened
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	24.1%	23.5%	21.4%	3%	10%
	2008/09-10/11	22.8%	22.4%	22.1%	2%	1%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%	9%	14%
	2008/09-10/11	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	7%	6%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	31.5%	30.9%	28.6%	2%	8%
	2010/11-12/13	33.4%	30.8%	28.8%	8%	7%
Year 8 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	9.4%	8.5%	7.3%	10%	16%
	2010/11-12/13	11.3%	8.4%	7.3%	35%	15%
Breastfeeding on Discharge					Fluctuated	No Change
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	22.1%	34.2%	45.8%	35%	25%
	2011	26.3%	34.4%	44.6%	24%	23%
Smoking During Pregnancy					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	21.7%	15.9%	14.1%	36%	12%
	2011	30.8%	19.0%	17.1%	62%	11%
Ambulance Response Times⁶⁵					No Change	Fluctuated
Minutes : seconds	2015	06:05	06:58	09:21	-13%	-25%
	2011	04:43	05:12	05:50	-9%	-11%
Fire Response Times⁶⁶					Widened	No Change
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	06:00	06:36	06:26	-9%	3%
	2010/11	06:54	07:35	07:57	-9%	-5%

⁶⁵ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while over two-fifths of the population of Waterside (43%) live in the least deprived quintile of Derry City & Strabane LGD, a quarter live in the second most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf, and worked examples are shown below.

Worked Example

Faughan	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	13%	7%	37%	42%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = 0	0.13×-50 = -7	0.07×0 = 0	0.37×50 = 19	0.42×100 = 42
Deprivation Score	$0 - 7 + 0 + 19 + 45 = +54$ (Largely Affluent)				

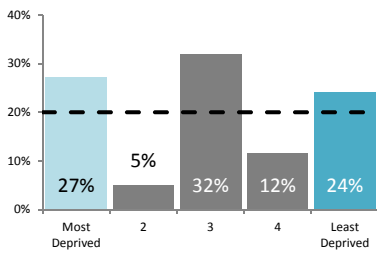
Ballyarnett	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	27%	5%	32%	12%	24%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.27×-100 = -27	0.05×-50 = -3	0.32×0 = 0	0.12×50 = 6	0.24×100 = 24
Deprivation Score	$-27 - 3 + 0 + 6 + 24 = 0$ (Balanced)				

The Moor	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	74%	20%	0%	6%	0%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.74×-100 = -74	0.20×-50 = -10	0.00×0 = 0	0.06×50 = 3	0.00×100 = 0
Deprivation Score	$-74 - 10 + 0 + 3 + 0 = -80$ (Largely Deprived)				

Note: Values may not sum due to rounding

DEA Deprivation Profiles

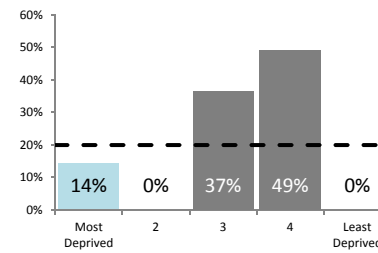
Ballyarnett



Deprivation Score: 0

Similar proportions of the Ballyarnett population live within the most and least deprived quintiles of the LGD.

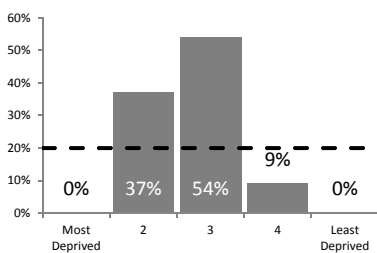
Sperrin



Deprivation Score: +10

Half (49%) of the population live within the second least deprived quintile of the LGD, while 14% reside within the most deprived quintile.

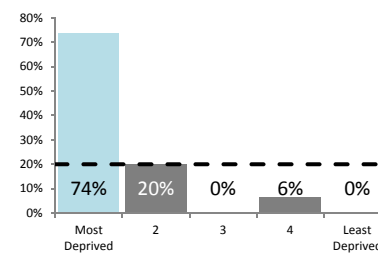
Derg



Deprivation Score: -14

Almost two-fifths of the population of Derg live in the second most deprived quintile of Derry City & Strabane.

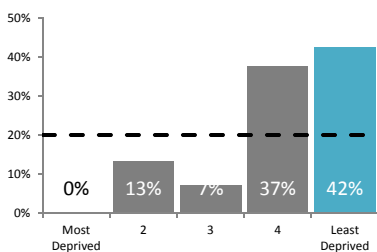
The Moor



Deprivation Score: -80

Almost three-quarters (74%) of the population live in the most deprived quintile of the Derry City & Strabane LGD.

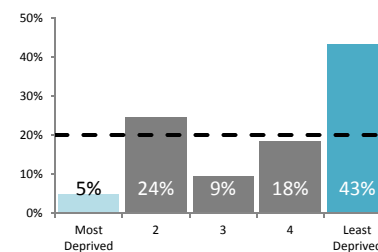
Faughan



Deprivation Score: +54

The majority (80%) of the population reside within the two least deprived quintiles.

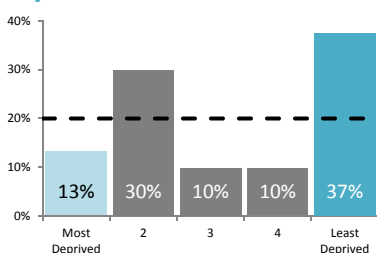
Waterside



Deprivation Score: +35

The least deprived deprivation quintile of Derry City & Strabane contained over two-fifths of the population.

Foyleside

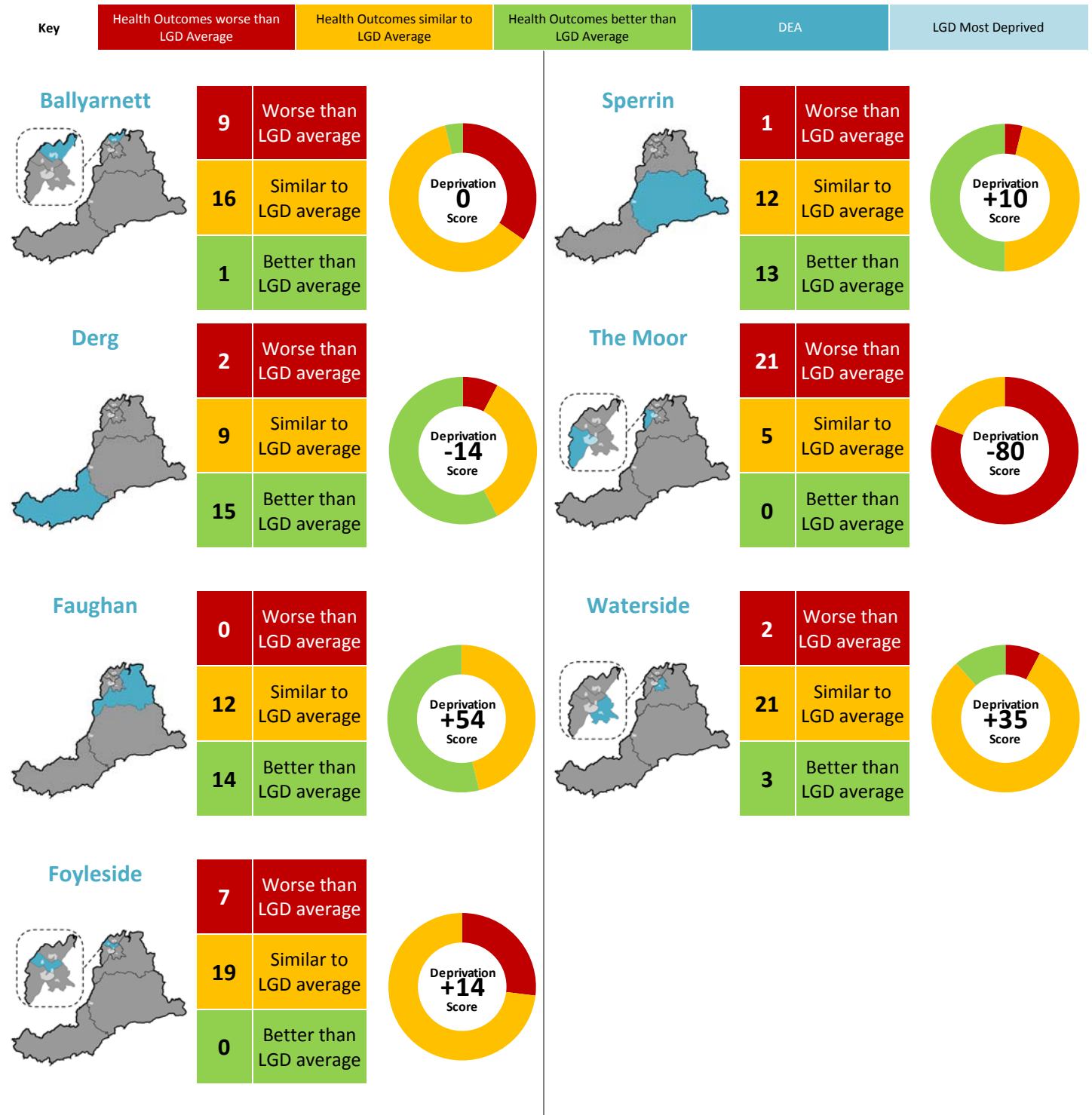


Deprivation Score: +14

Over a third of the population live in the least deprived LGD quintile.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Derry City & Strabane District Electoral Areas

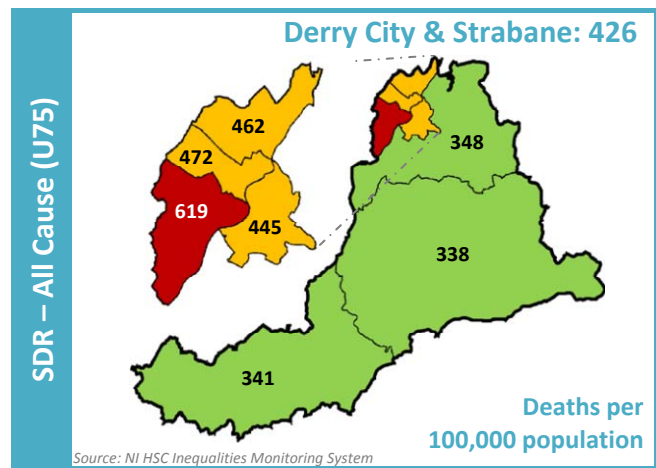
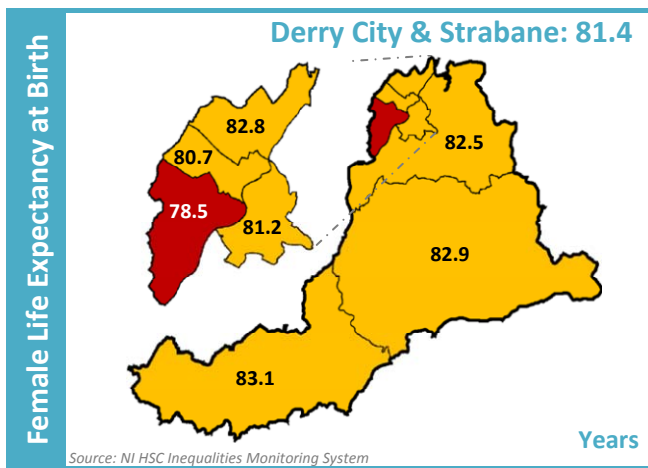
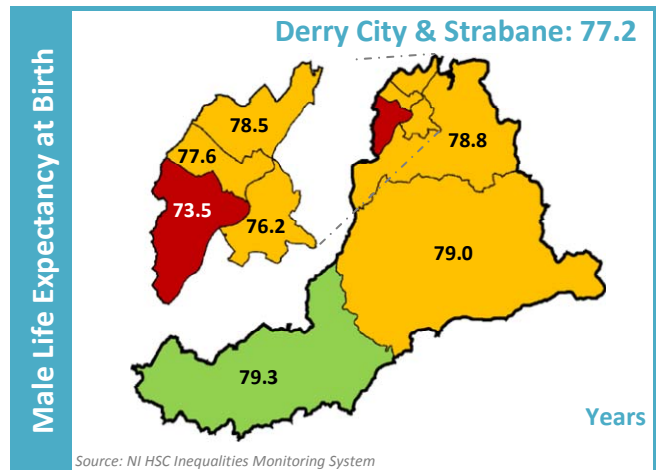
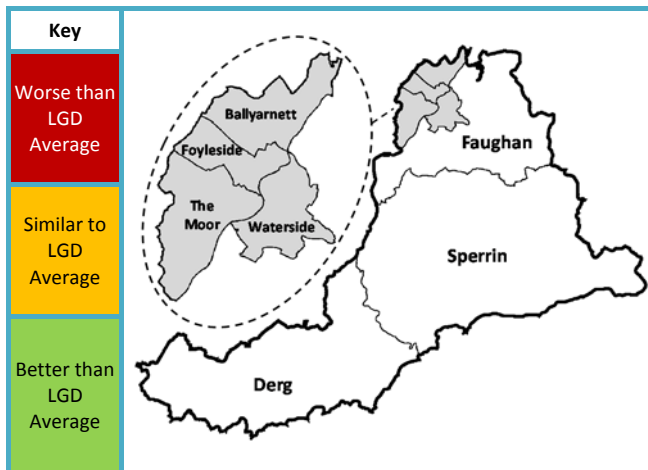
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Derry City & Strabane average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

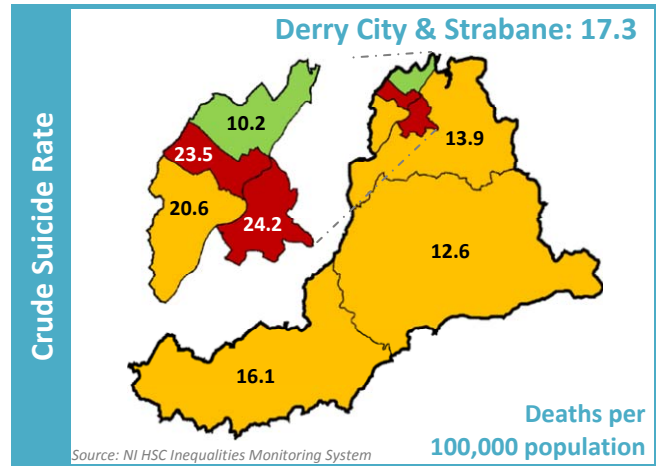
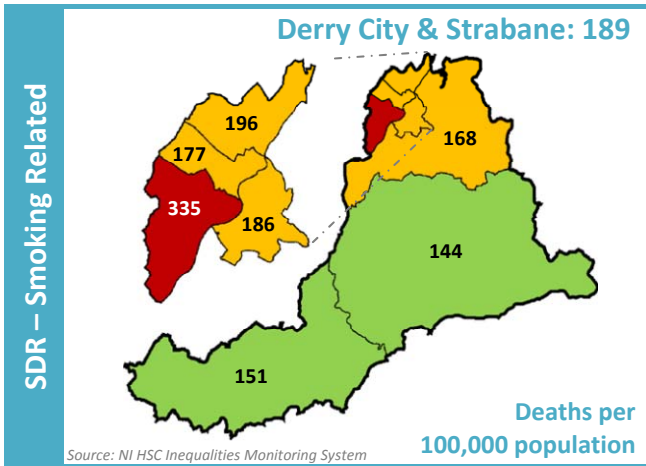
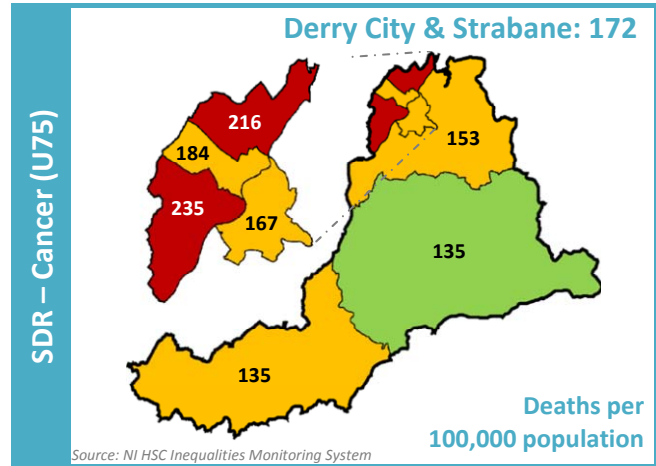
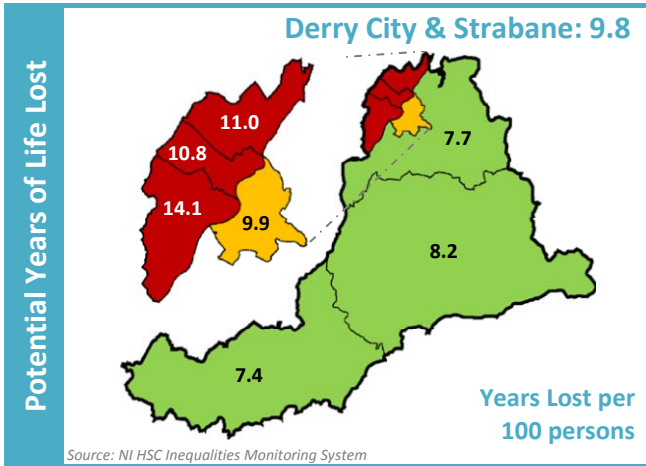
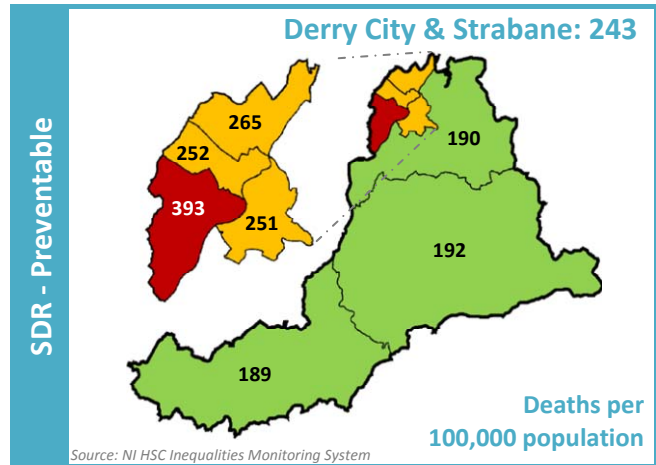
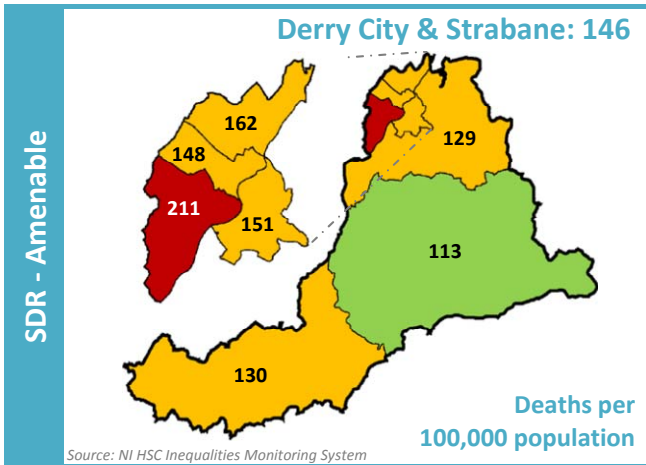
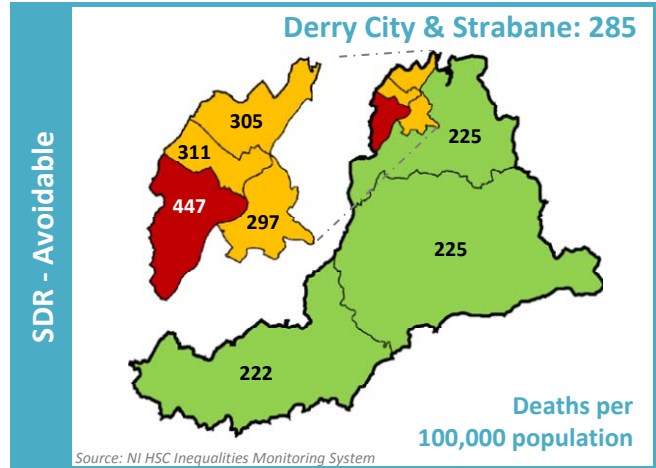
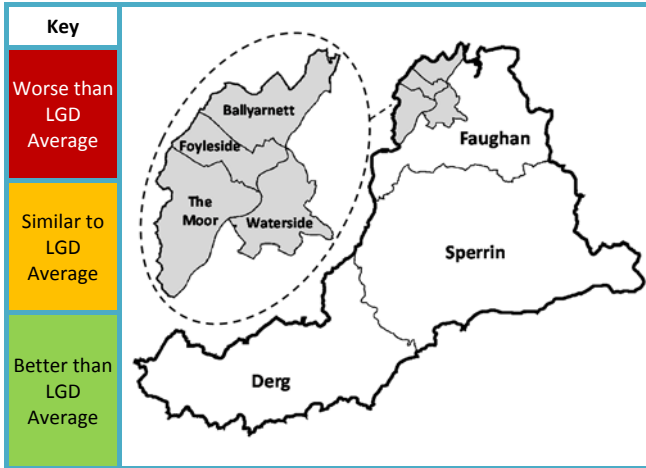


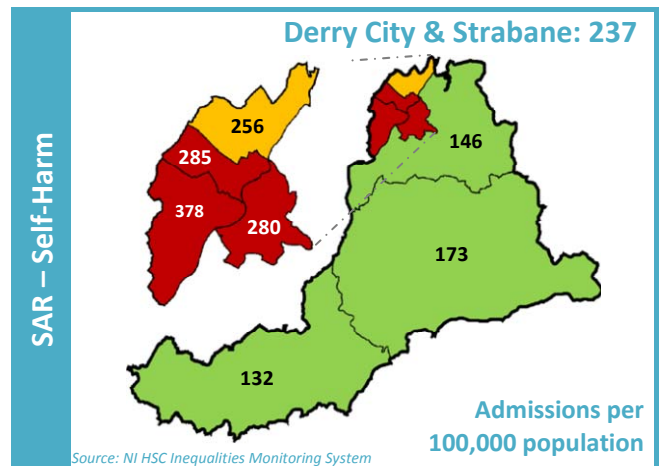
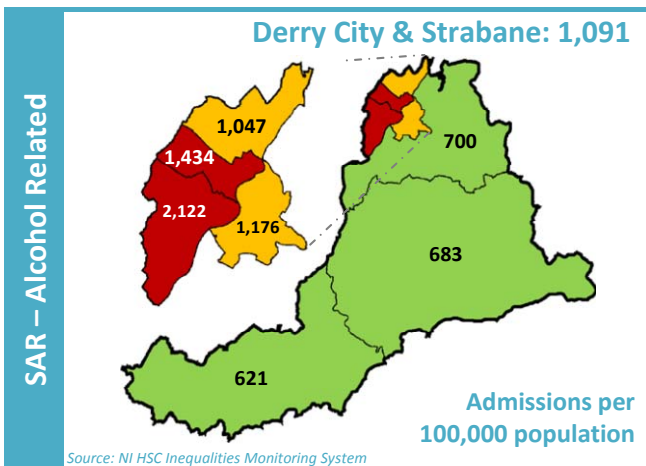
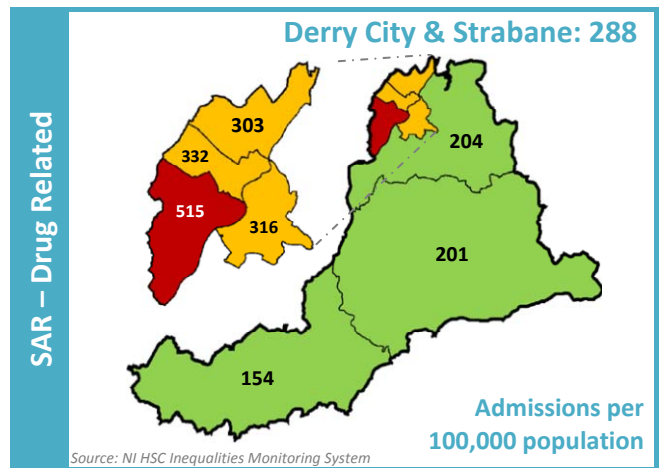
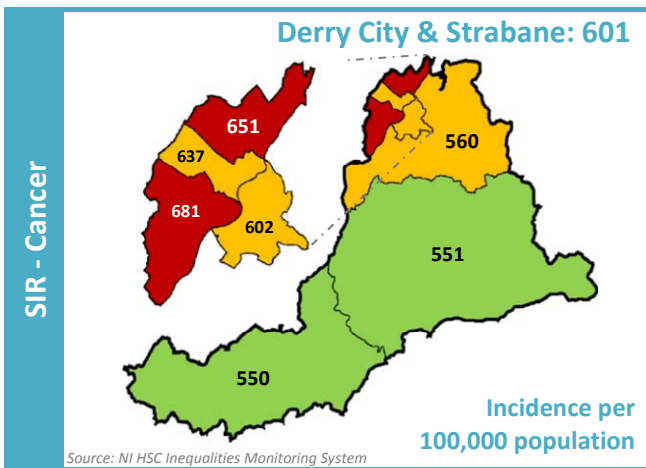
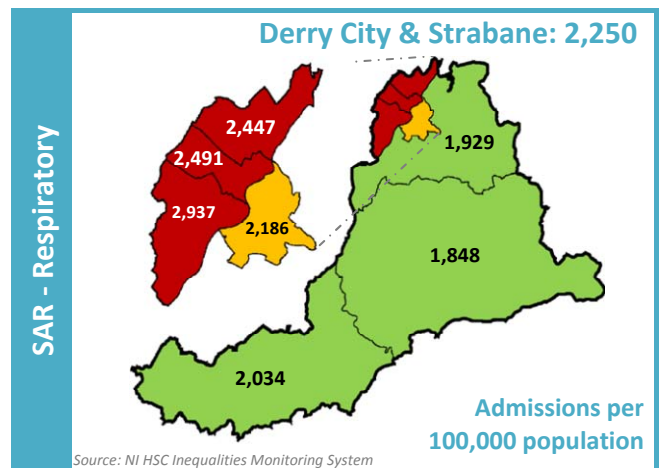
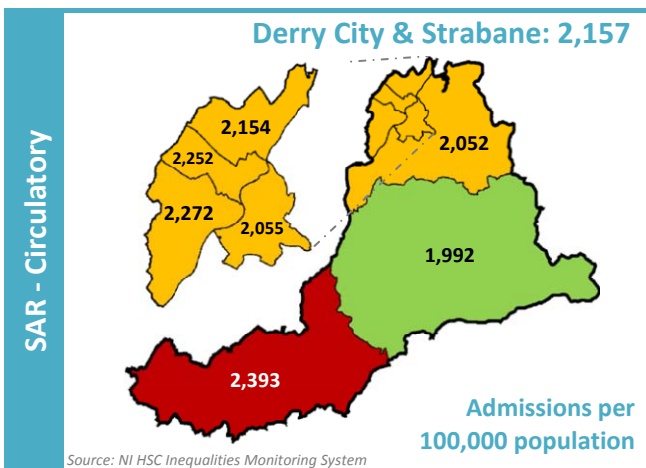
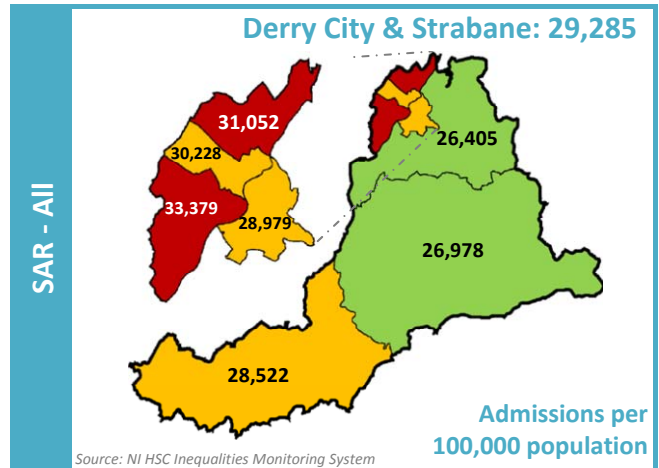
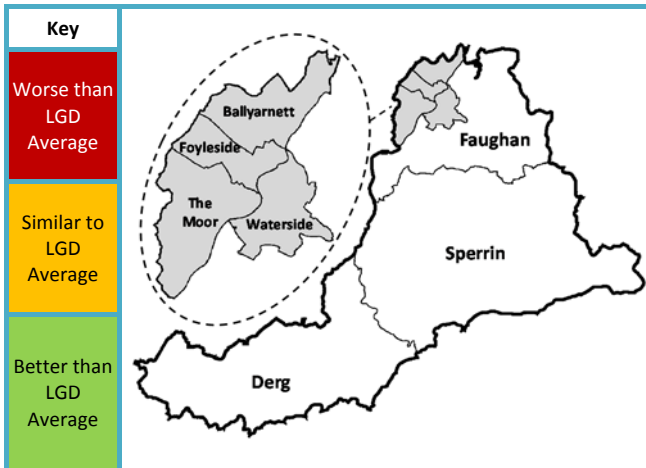
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Derry City & Strabane average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Derry City & Strabane average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



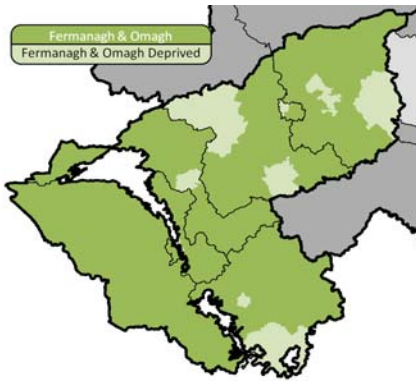




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Derry City & Strabane average.

	Derry City and Strabane	Ballyarnett	Derg	Faughan	Foyleside	Sperrin	The Moor	Waterside
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,600	1,685	1,671	1,547	1,741	1,461	1,750	1,469
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,899	2,214	1,605	1,562	2,178	1,490	2,547	1,830
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	12,577	13,994	11,896	12,442	12,926	11,971	13,129	12,093
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	4,071	4,120	3,834	3,836	4,103	3,962	4,552	4,077
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	11,961	12,306	11,528	9,711	12,742	10,424	15,094	12,201
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	89	113	55	79	97	61	154	87
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	229	226	240	215	229	229	238	225
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	228	249	218	195	235	207	284	216
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	183	180	186	167	185	201	191	174



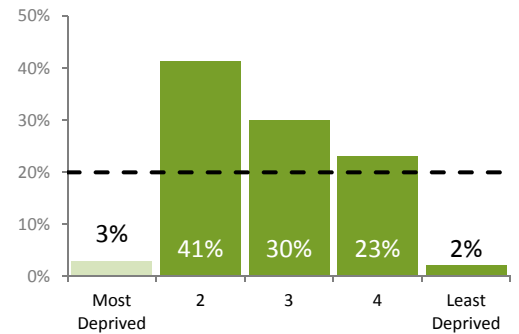
Fermanagh & Omagh

Local Government District

2014 Population:	114,992	(6% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	37,661 (33%)
	25-49	38,238 (33%)
	50-74	31,333 (27%)
	75+	7,760 (7%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

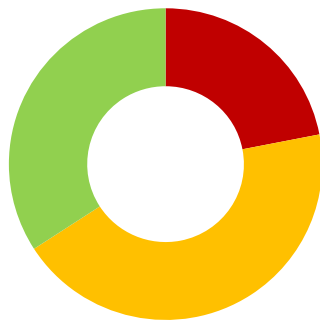
- The majority of the Fermanagh & Omagh SOAs fall within the three intermediate regional deprivation quintiles, with only 3% considered among the most deprived areas in NI. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Fermanagh & Omagh LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Fermanagh & Omagh LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Fermanagh & Omagh - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

9	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
19	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
14	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Fermanagh & Omagh Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	Teenage Birth Rate	Smoking During Pregnancy
Smoking During Pregnancy	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Alcohol
SAR – Drug Related Causes	SPR – Antihypertensive	SAR – Drug Related Causes
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	Potential Years of Life Lost	Primary 1 BMI: Obese
SAR – Self-Harm	SPR – Mood & Anxiety	SAR – Day Case

Health Outcomes in Fermanagh & Omagh LGD

Trends in health outcomes are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

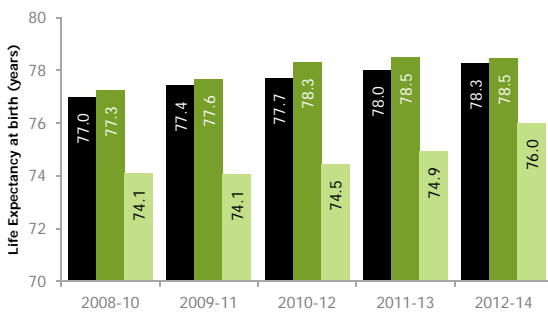
Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		LGD – NI Gap
	LGD		LGD Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		Improvement
	LGD		No Change
	Northern Ireland		Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

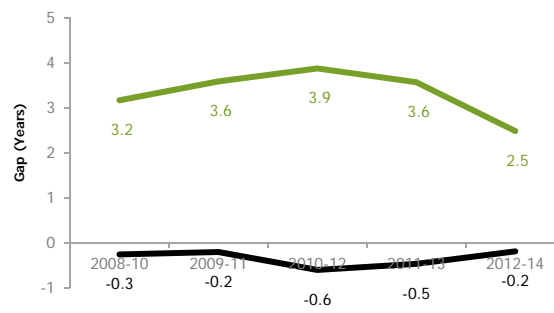
Male Life Expectancy at Birth



Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years)

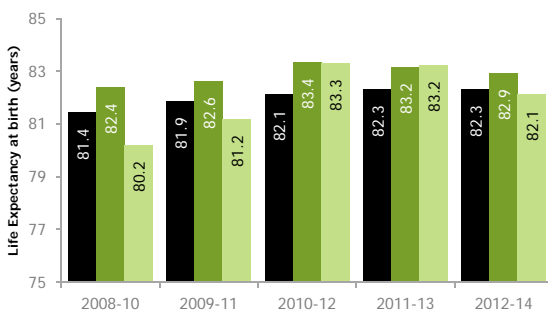
Latest LGD Position: 78.5



Inequality Gaps



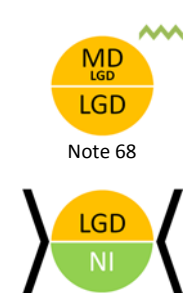
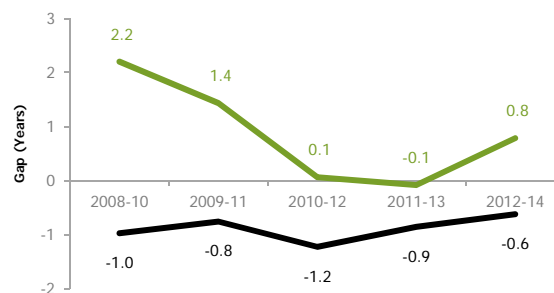
Female Life Expectancy at Birth



Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 82.9



⁶⁶ There was no significant difference in male life expectancy in Fermanagh & Omagh to that regionally across the analysed period.

⁶⁷ Changes in female life expectancy within both the LGD and its most deprived areas of the LGD were not statistically significant and showed no clear, consistent trend. Therefore, what appears to be a narrowing of the inequality gap cannot be reliably determined.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Fermanagh & Omagh
- Fermanagh & Omagh Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

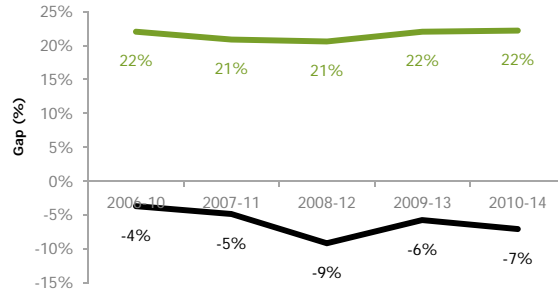
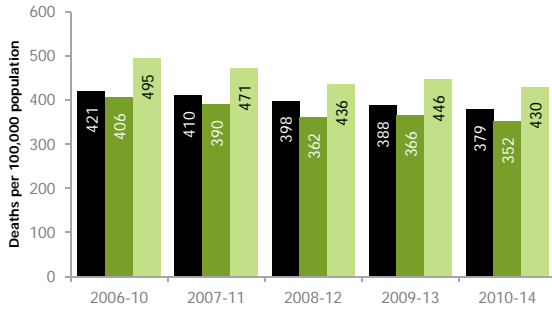
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

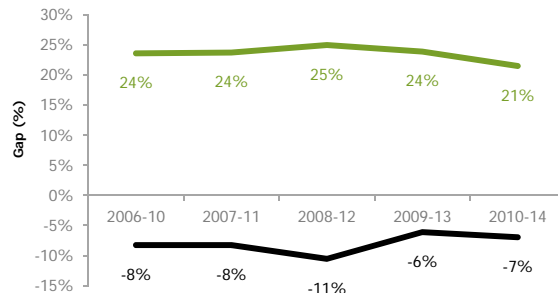
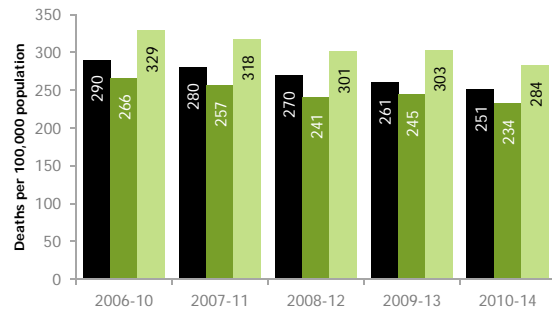
Latest LGD Position: 352



SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

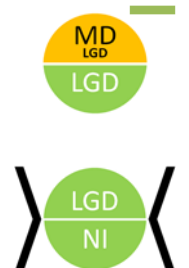
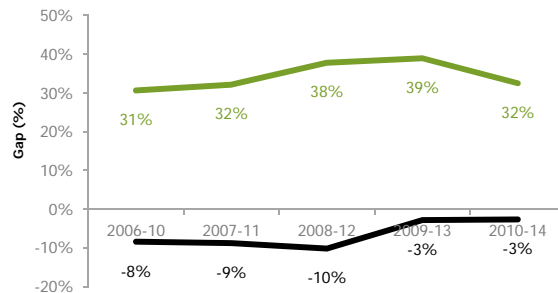
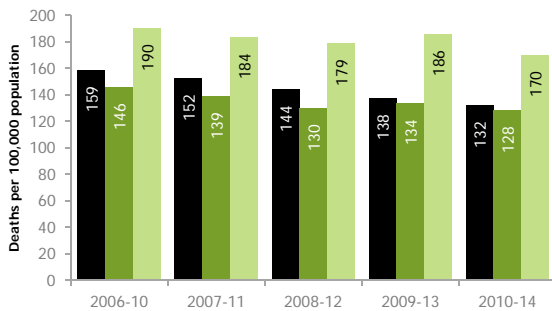
Latest LGD Position: 234



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

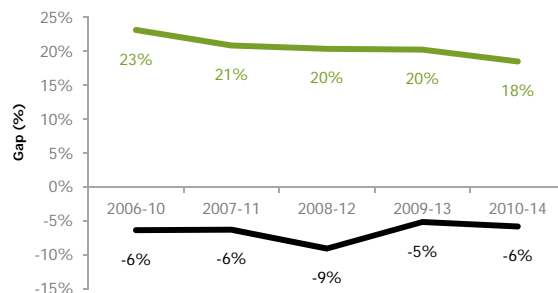
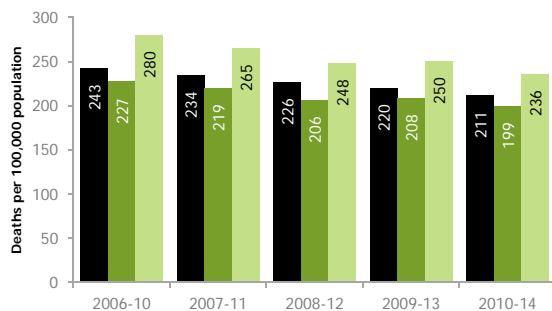
Latest LGD Position: 128



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 199



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Fermanagh & Omagh
- Fermanagh & Omagh Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ⊂ Widening gap
- ⊃ Fluctuating gap
- ⊄ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

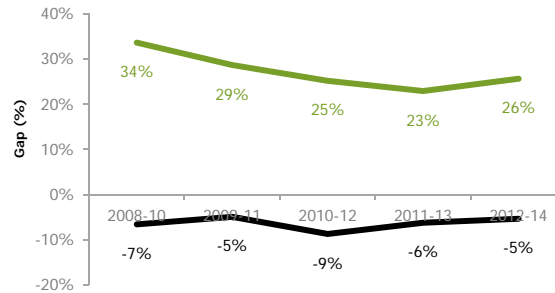
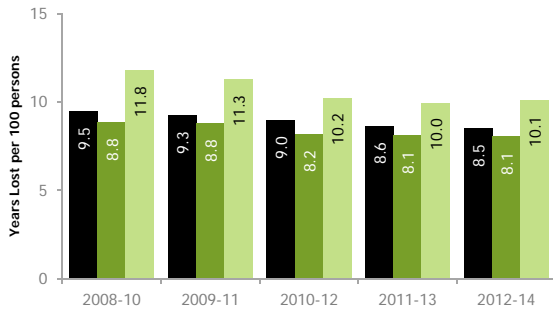
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

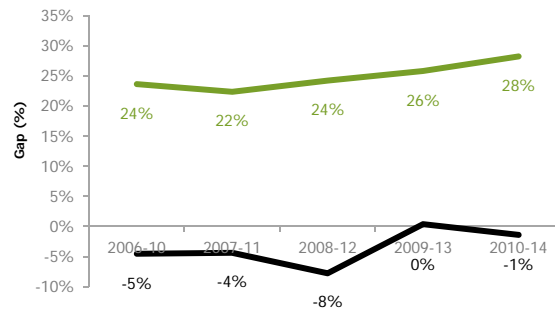
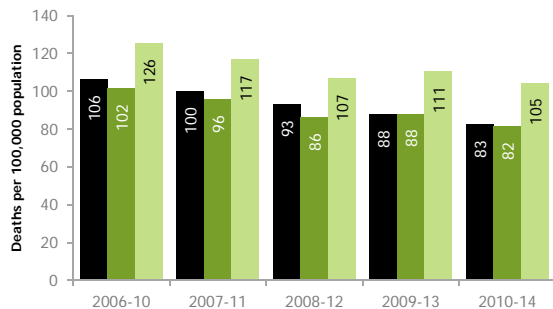
Latest LGD Position: 8.1



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

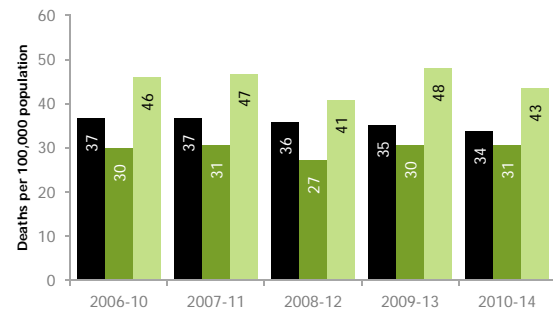
Latest LGD Position: 82



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 30.6



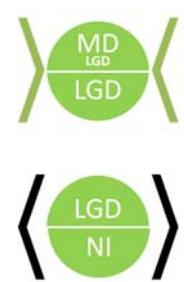
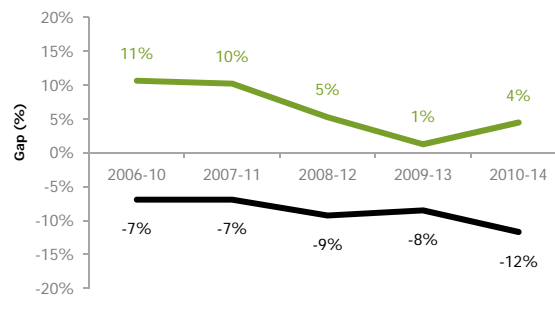
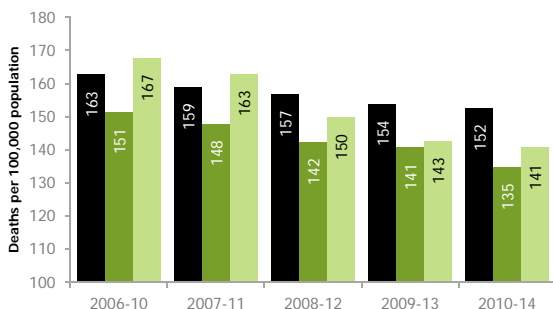
Inequality gaps are not robust for this indicator.



SDR – Cancer (U75)

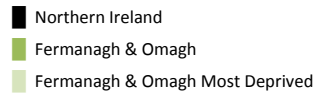
(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 135

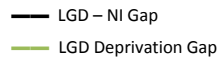


⁶⁸ Throughout the period, circulatory mortality rates in Fermanagh & Omagh were not significantly different from that across NI.

Health Outcome



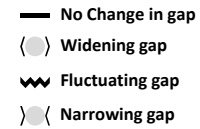
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome

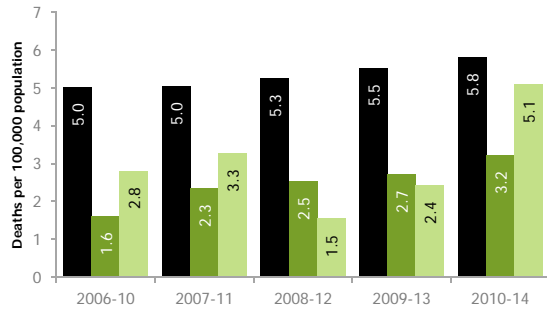


Change in Inequality Gap



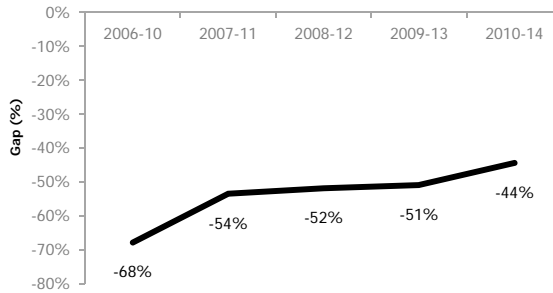
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – Drug Related Causes

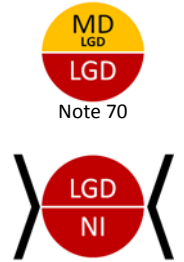


Inequality Gaps Time Series

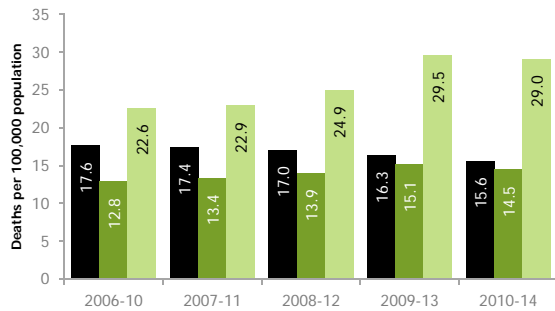
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



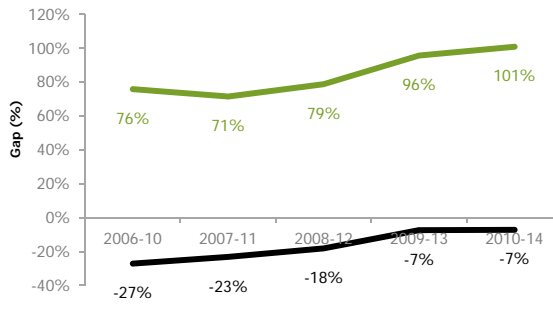
Latest LGD Position: 3.2



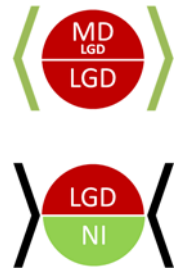
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes



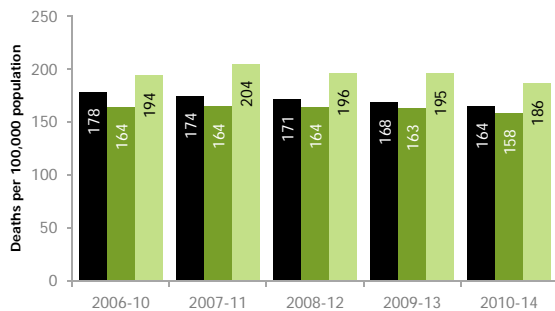
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



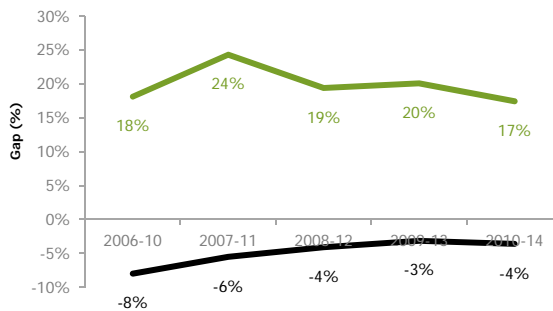
Latest LGD Position: 14.5



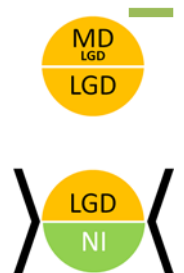
SDR – Smoking Related Causes



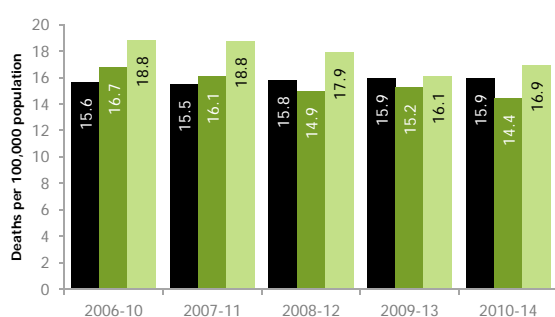
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



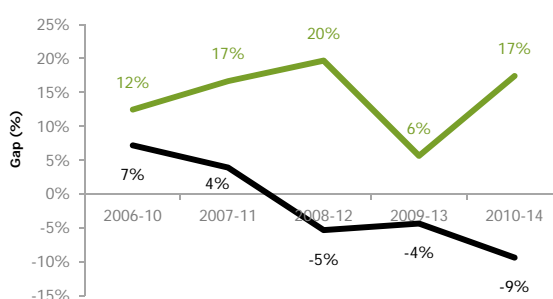
Latest LGD Position: 158



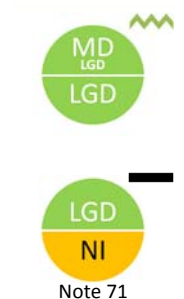
Crude Suicide Rate



(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Latest LGD Position: 14.4



⁶⁹ LGD deprivation analysis is not presented as it is not robust due to small numbers in the most deprived quintile.

⁷⁰ Suicide mortality rates in the LGD were lower than the regional average in 2010-14, having previously been higher in 2006-10.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Fermanagh & Omagh
- Fermanagh & Omagh Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

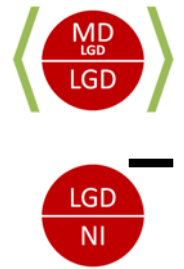
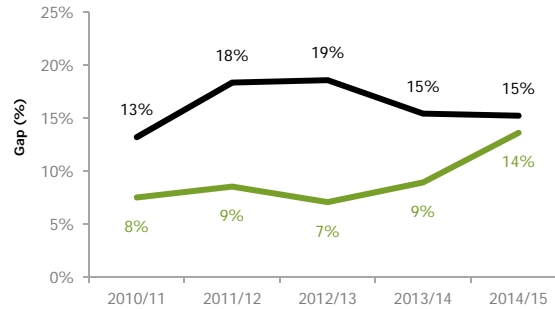
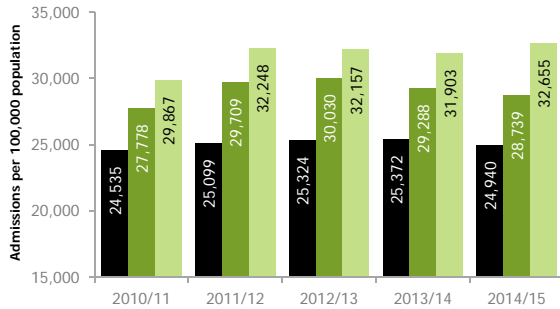
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

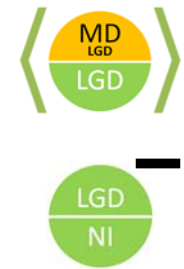
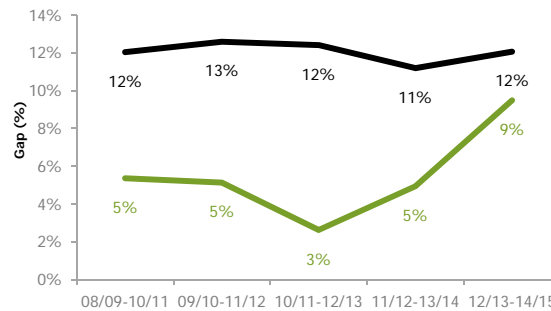
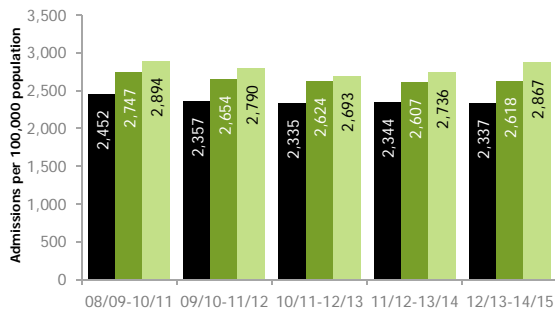
Latest LGD Position: 28,739



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

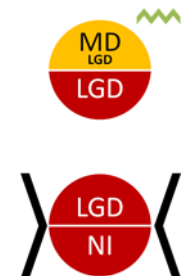
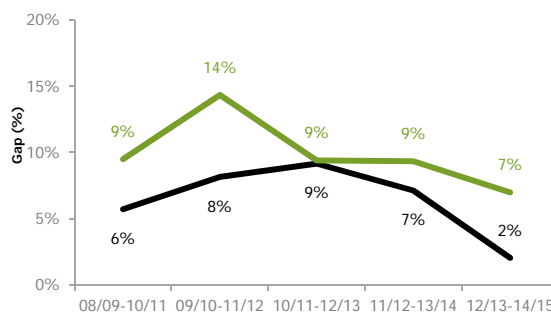
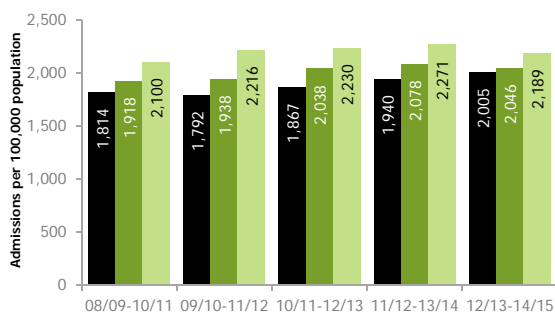
Latest LGD Position: 2,618



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

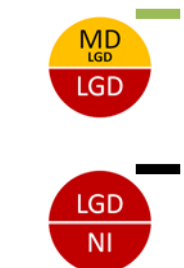
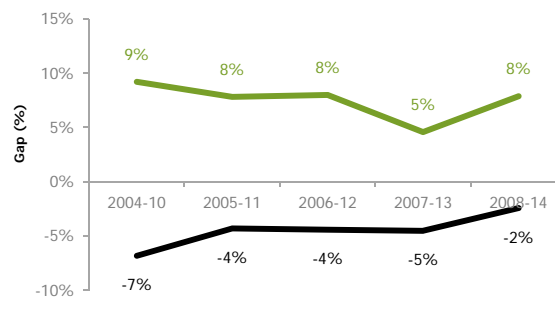
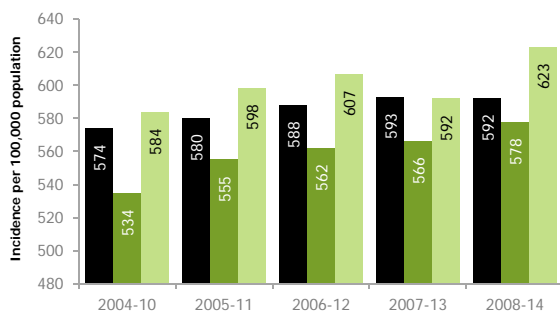
Latest LGD Position: 2,046



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 578



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Fermanagh & Omagh
- Fermanagh & Omagh Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

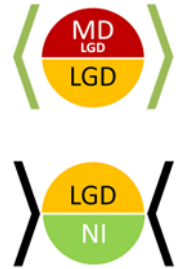
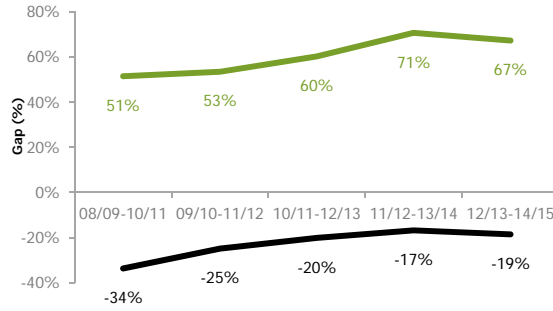
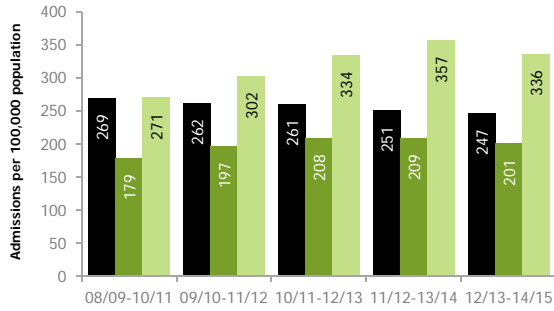
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

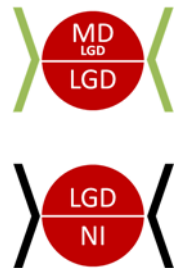
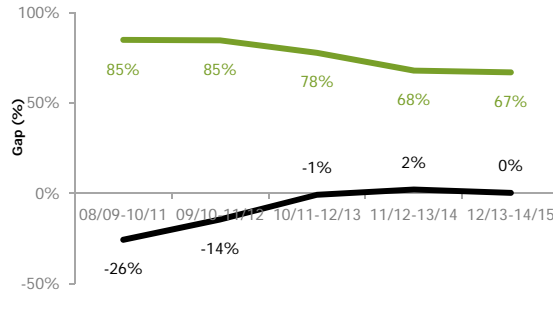
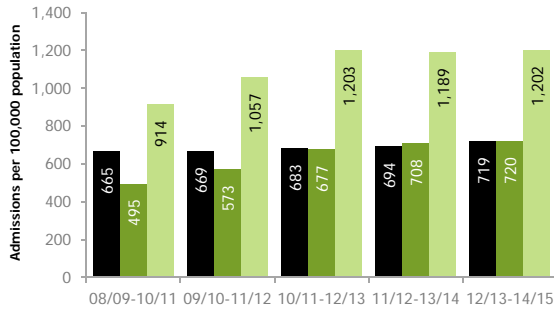
Latest LGD Position: 201



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

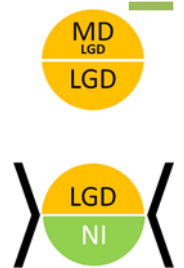
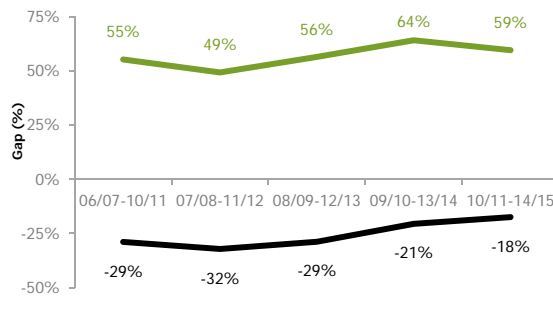
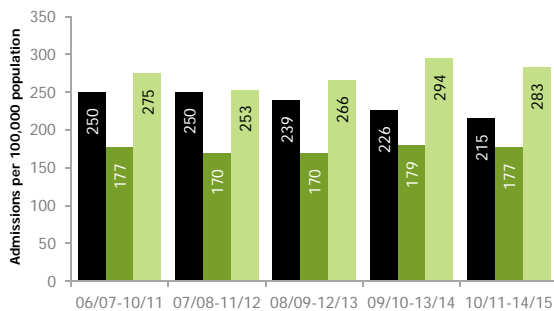
Latest LGD Position: 720



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

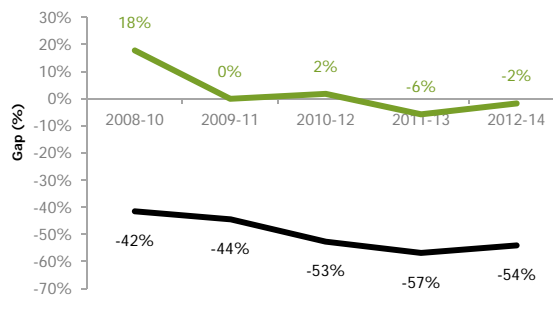
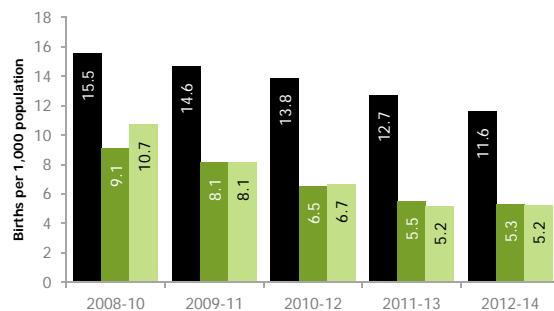
Latest LGD Position: 177



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 5.3



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Fermanagh & Omagh LGD, Fermanagh & Omagh's 20% most deprived areas, and both the Fermanagh & Omagh deprivation gap and the Fermanagh & Omagh – NI inequality gap.

		Fermanagh & Omagh Most Deprived	Fermanagh & Omagh LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65					No Change	No Change
Years	2012-14	17.4	18.2	18.1	0.9	-0.1
	2008-10	16.7	17.6	17.3	0.9	-0.3
Female Life Expectancy at 65					Fluctuated	Narrowed
Years	2012-14	20.0	20.8	20.5	0.8	-0.3
	2008-10	19.7	20.8	20.1	1.1	-0.7
SDR – Lung Cancer					No Change	Widened
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	49	50	66	-2%	-24%
	2006-10	59	56	67	5%	-16%
SAR – Day Case					Widened	Widened
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	13,667	12,175	11,127	12%	9%
	2010/11	11,676	11,221	10,829	4%	4%
SAR – Elective					No Change	Widened
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,815	3,479	3,070	10%	13%
	2010/11	3,858	3,634	3,740	6%	-3%
SAR – Emergency					No Change	Narrowed
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	13,003	11,292	9,394	15%	20%
	2010/11	12,767	11,459	9,097	11%	26%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)					Widened	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,160	1,914	1,669	13%	15%
	2008/09-2010/11	2,285	2,117	1,813	8%	17%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)					Narrowed	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,623	1,477	1,479	10%	0%
	2008/09-2010/11	1,664	1,439	1,407	16%	2%
SIR - Lung Cancer					No Change	Narrowed
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	69	69	80	-1%	-14%
	2004-10	68	62	77	11%	-20%
SPR – Antihypertensive					Narrowed	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	231	214	226	8%	-5%
	2010	265	222	230	19%	-3%
SPR – Statin					Narrowed	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	206	183	171	13%	7%
	2010	212	180	168	17%	7%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety					Narrowed	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	229	182	205	26%	-11%
	2010	214	161	183	33%	-12%

		Fermanagh & Omagh Most Deprived	Fermanagh & Omagh LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	22.3%	21.8%	21.4%	No Change	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	23.5%	23.7%	22.1%	3%	2%
					-1%	7%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	6.4%	5.7%	5.1%	Widened	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	6.1%	6.0%	5.3%	13%	12%
					2%	12%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	36.5%	29.6%	28.6%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	30.9%	28.6%	28.8%	23%	4%
					8%	-1%
Year 8 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	10.8%	7.8%	7.3%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	8.4%	7.3%	7.3%	39%	6%
					16%	0%
Breastfeeding on Discharge						
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	42.6%	52.8%	45.8%	No Change	No Change
	2011	40.8%	49.3%	44.6%	19%	-15%
					17%	-11%
Smoking During Pregnancy						
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	17.5%	10.2%	14.1%	Widened	Fluctuated
	2011	13.9%	10.6%	17.1%	72%	-28%
					31%	-38%
Ambulance Response Times⁷¹						
Minutes : seconds	2015	13:30	10:15	09:21	Fluctuated	No Change
	2011	06:52	05:45	05:50	32%	10%
					19%	-1%
Fire Response Times⁷²						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	10:07	11:11	06:26	No Change	No Change
	2010/11	11:36	03:01	07:57	-10%	74%
					-11%	64%

⁷¹ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while over half of the population of Holywood & Clondeboye (52%) live in the 20% least deprived areas of Fermanagh & Omagh LGD, 8% live in the most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Examples:

Erne West	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0	0	19%	39%	43%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0×-100 = 0	0×-50 = 0	0.19×0 = 0	0.39×50 = 19	0.43×100 = 43
Deprivation Score	$0 - 0 + 0 + 19 + 43 = +62$ (Largely Affluent)				

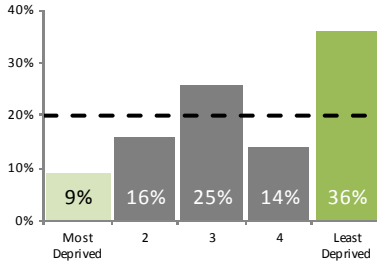
Erne North	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	16%	18%	41%	5%	20%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.16×-100 = -16	0.18×-50 = -9	0.41×0 = 0	0.05×50 = 2	0.20×100 = 20
Deprivation Score	$-16 - 9 + 0 + 2 + 20 = -3$ (Largely Balanced)				

Omagh	(Most Deprived)				(Least Deprived)
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	33%	32%	18%	4%	13%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.33×-100 = -33	0.32×-50 = -16	0.18×0 = 0	0.04×50 = 2	0.13×100 = 13
Deprivation Score	$-33 - 16 + 0 + 2 + 13 = -34$ (Largely Deprived ⁷²)				

⁷² Relative to other DEAs within Fermanagh & Omagh

DEA Deprivation Profiles

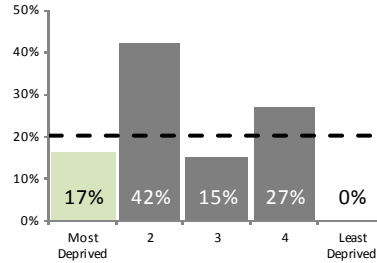
Enniskillen



Deprivation Score: 26

Over a third of the population (36%) live in the least deprived quintile of the LGD.

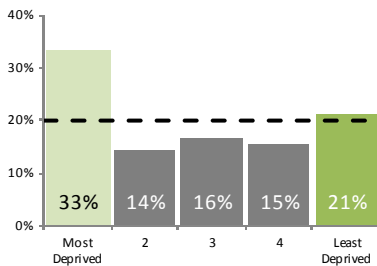
Mid Tyrone



Deprivation Score: -24

More than two-fifths (42%) of the population live in the second most deprived quintile, while none live in the least deprived areas of Fermanagh & Omagh.

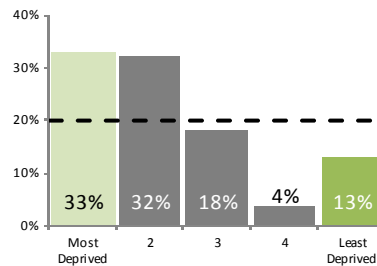
Erne East



Deprivation Score: -12

A third (33%) of the population reside within the 20% most deprived areas of Fermanagh & Omagh.

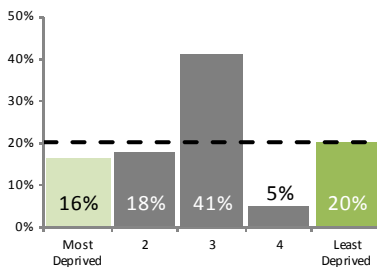
Omagh



Deprivation Score: -34

Each of the two most deprived quintiles are home to two-thirds of the population of Omagh.

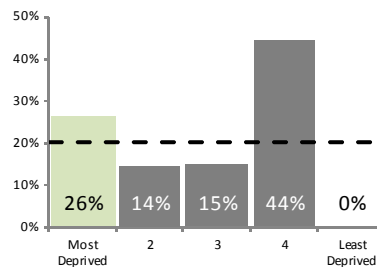
Erne North



Deprivation Score: -3

A quarter of the population (25%) live in the two least deprived quintiles, while a third (34%) live in the two most deprived quintiles.

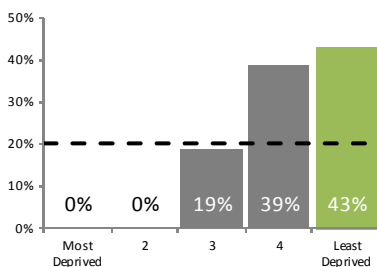
West Tyrone



Deprivation Score: -12

While over two fifths of the population (44%) live in the second least deprived quintile, over a quarter (26%) reside in the most deprived quintile.

Erne West

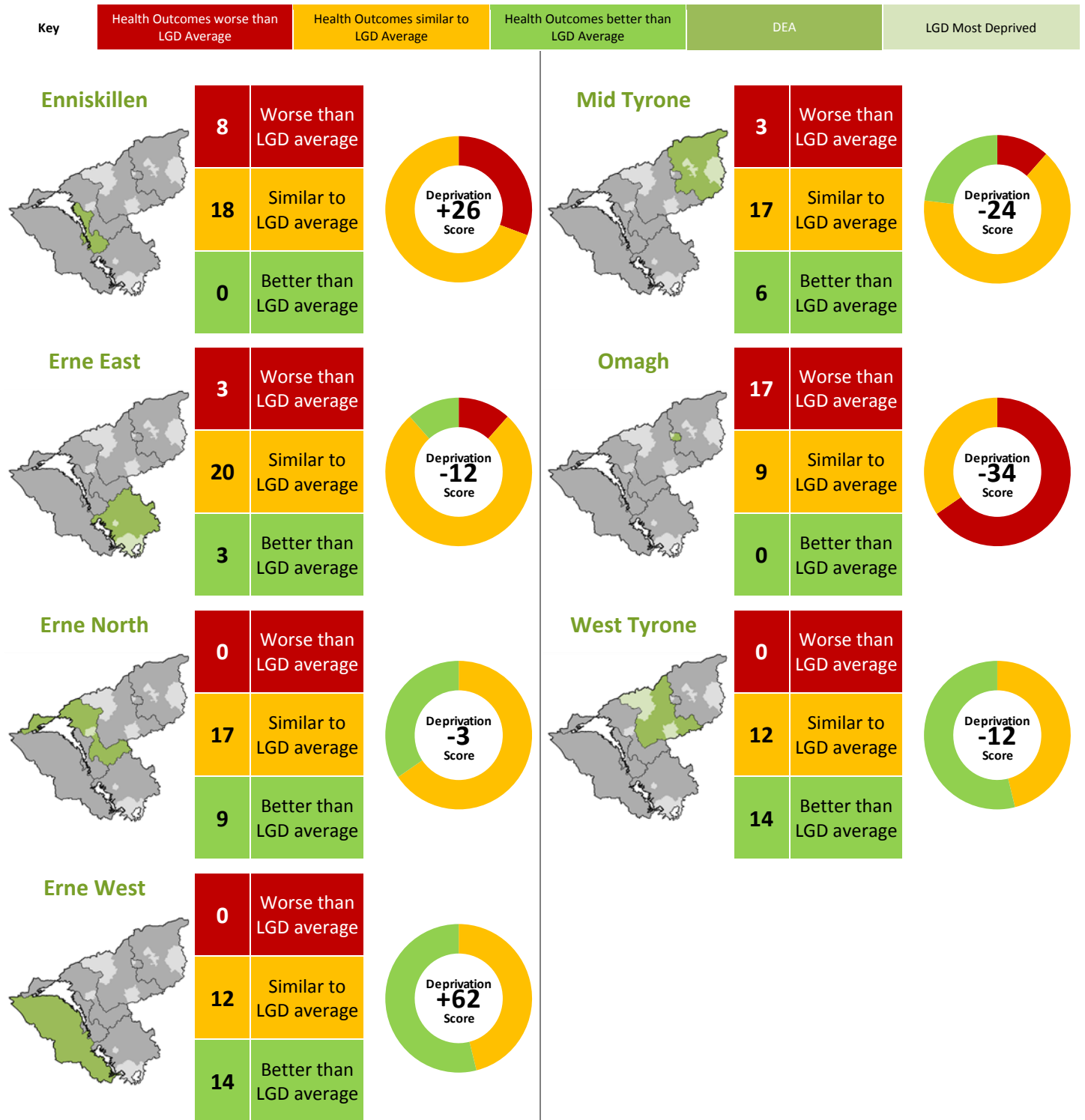


Deprivation Score: 62

No residents of Erne West live in the two most deprived quintiles of Fermanagh & Omagh.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Fermanagh & Omagh District Electoral Areas

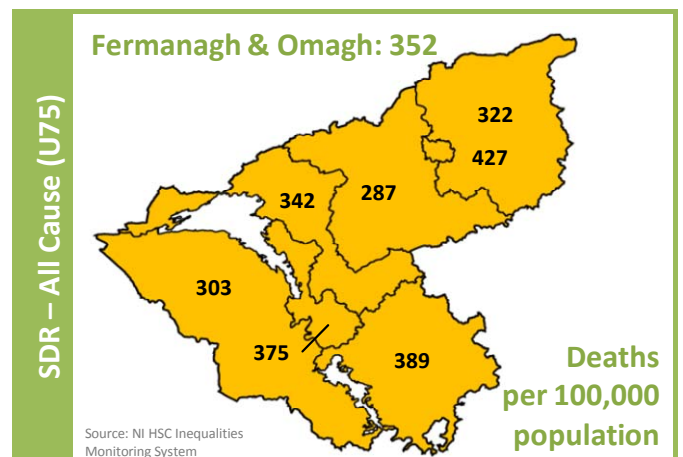
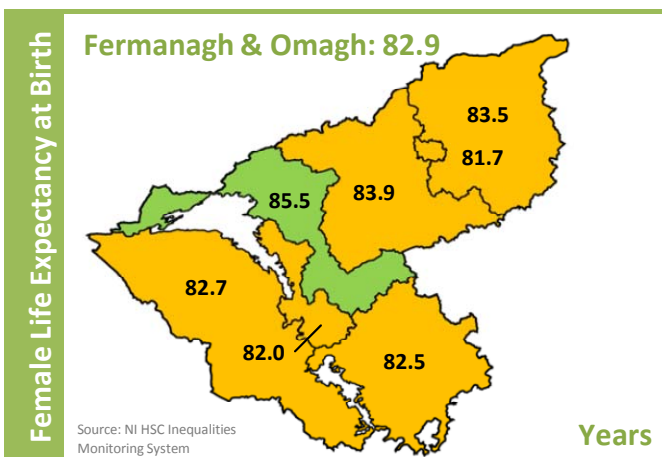
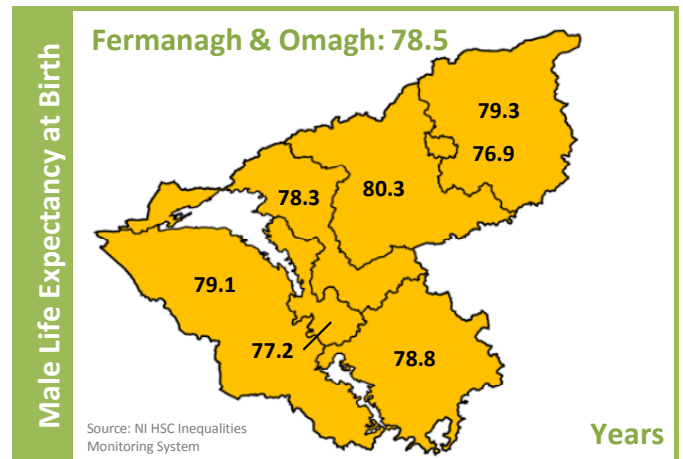
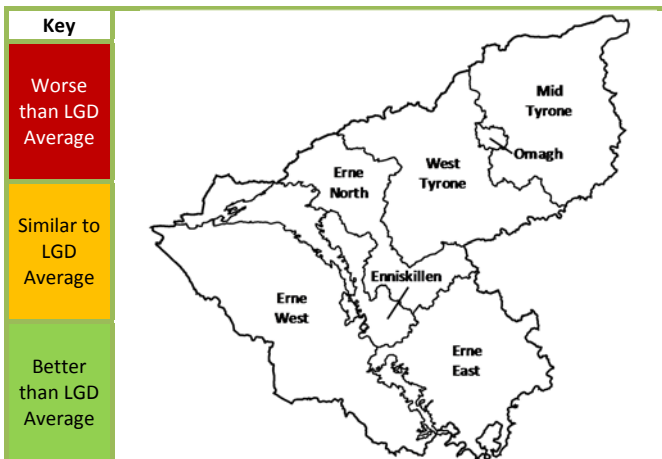
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Fermanagh & Omagh average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

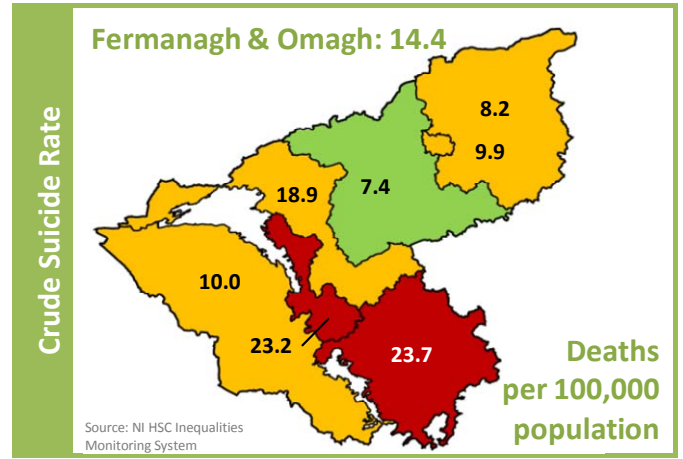
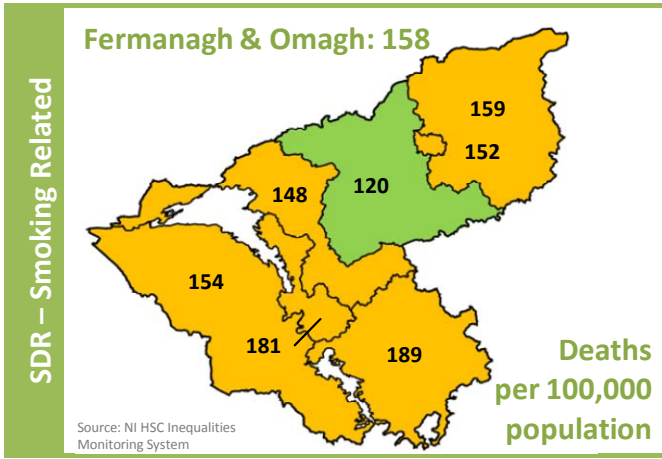
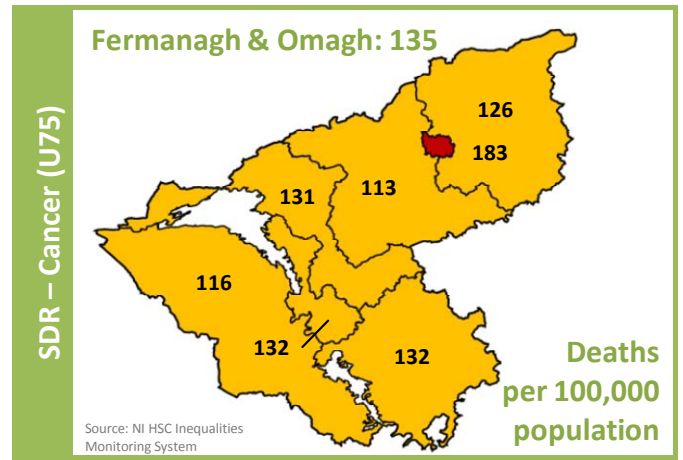
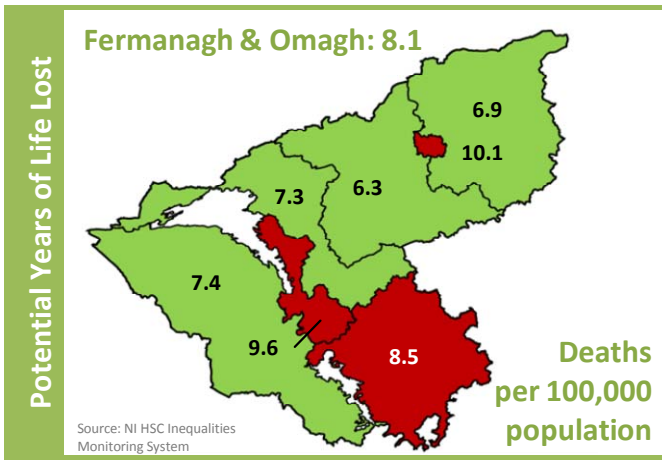
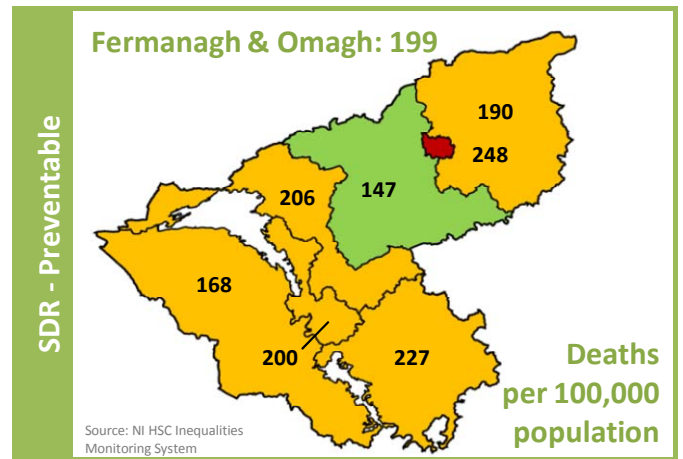
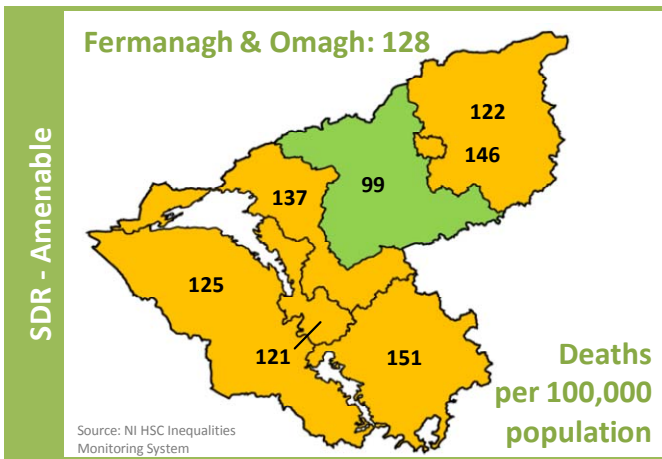
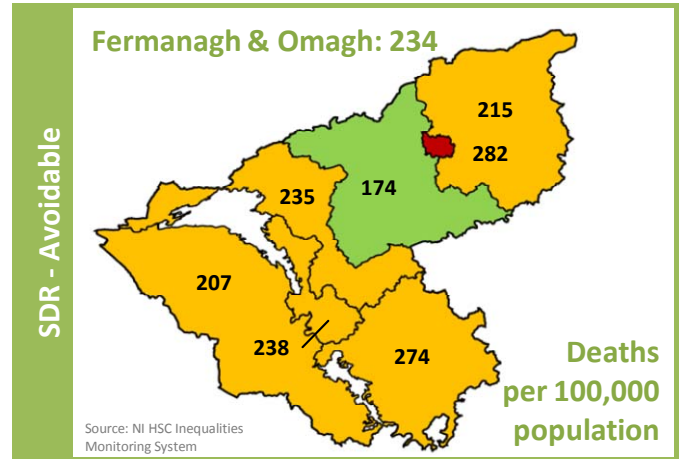
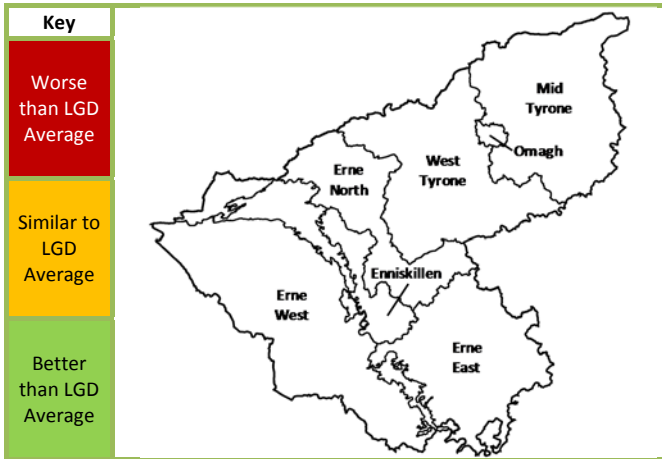


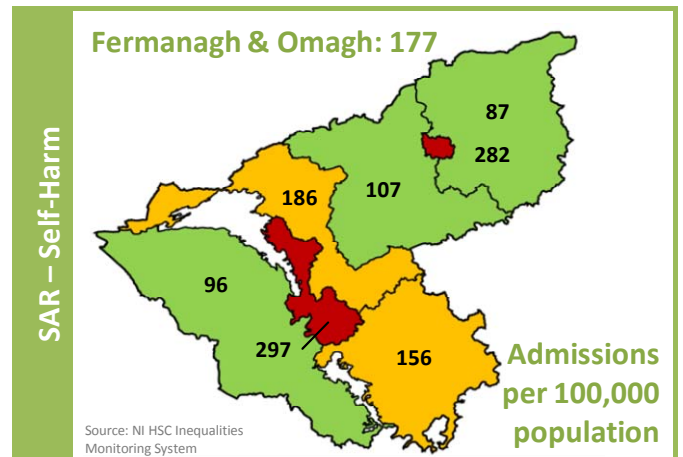
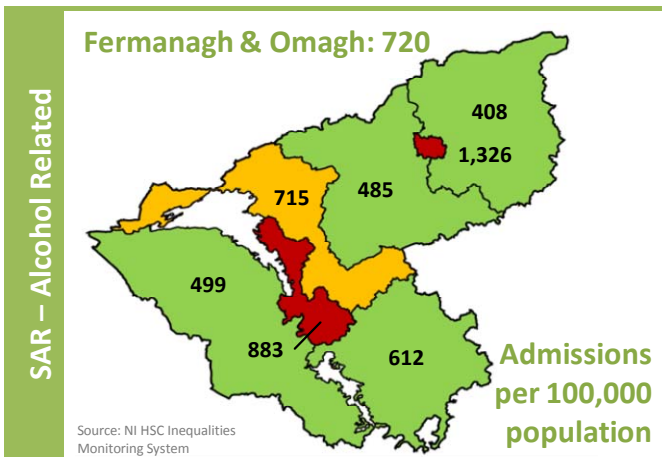
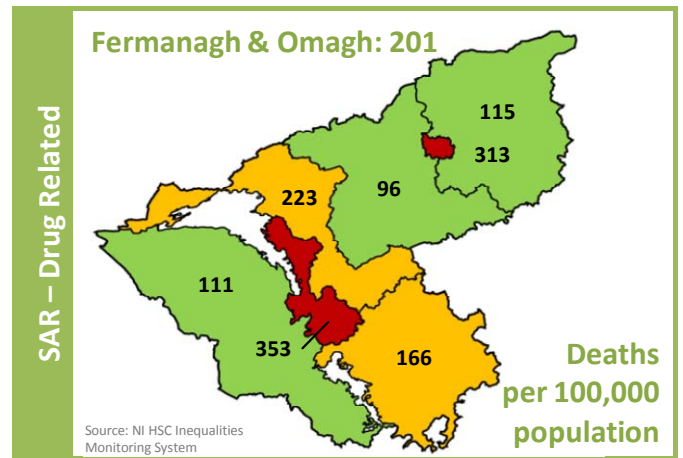
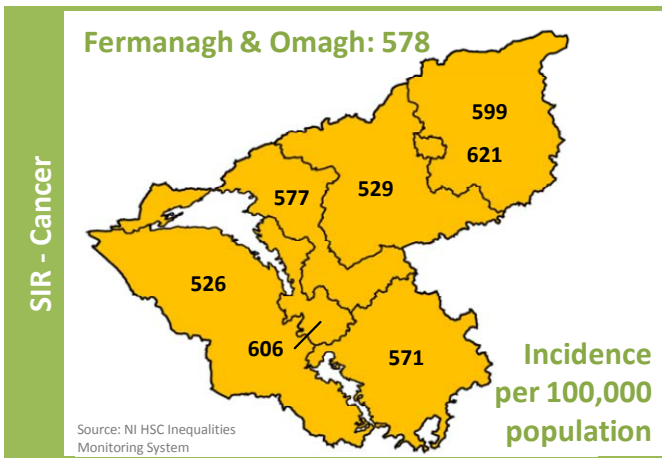
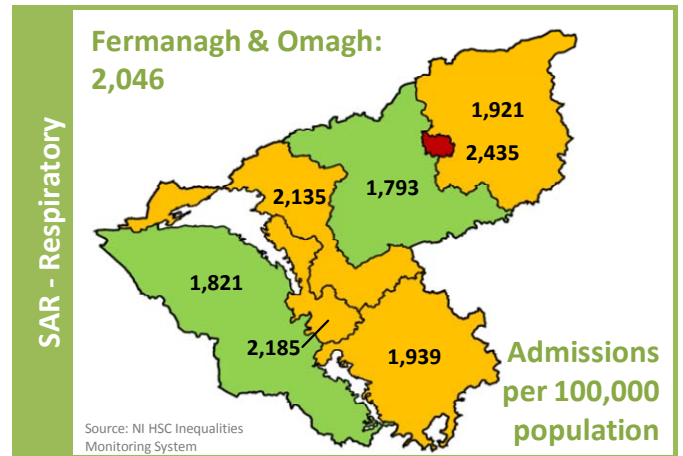
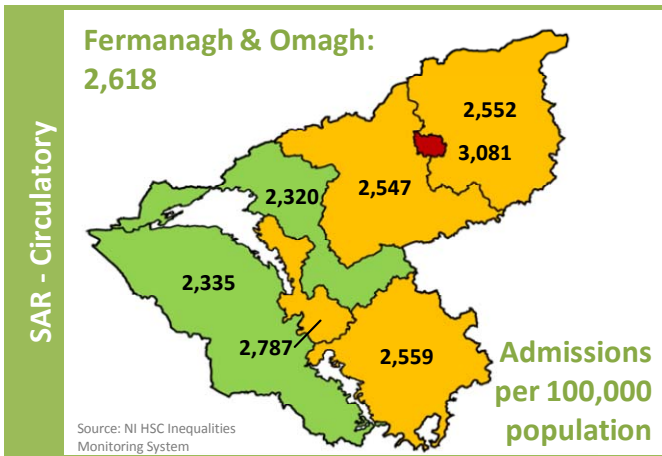
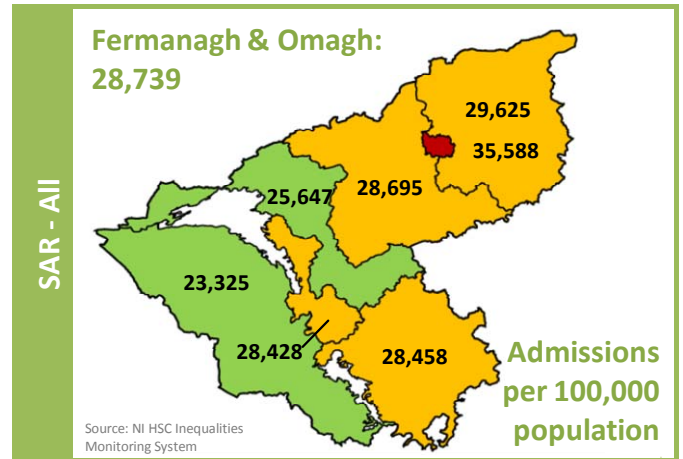
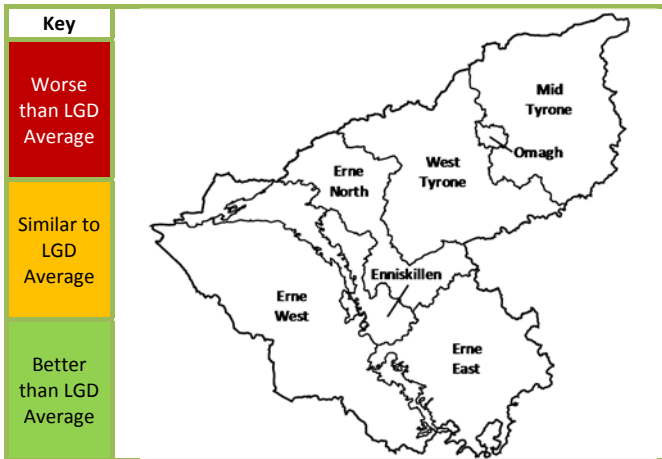
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Fermanagh & Omagh average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Fermanagh & Omagh average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



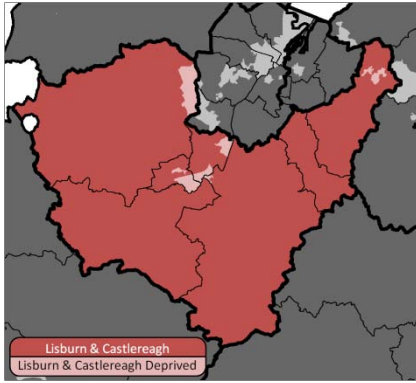




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Fermanagh & Omagh average.

	Fermanagh and Omagh	Enniskillen	Erne East	Erne North	Erne West	Mid Tyrone	Omagh	West Tyrone
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,914	2,103	1,960	1,773	1,584	1,733	2,251	1,848
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,477	1,581	1,483	1,563	1,258	1,337	1,690	1,386
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	12,175	12,227	13,214	11,523	10,314	11,967	13,713	11,862
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	3,479	3,713	3,488	3,455	3,547	3,146	3,502	3,481
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	11,292	10,647	10,005	9,272	7,999	12,660	16,051	11,494
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	69	84	76	71	48	89	78	34
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	214	229	218	206	205	208	228	200
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	182	217	177	180	147	164	220	156
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	183	184	188	178	177	194	198	156



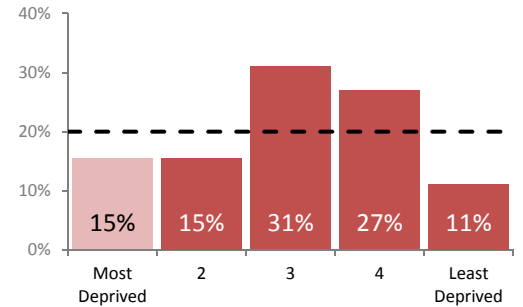
Lisburn & Castlereagh

Local Government District

2014 Population:	138,627	(8% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	42,612 (31%)
	25-49	46,865 (34%)
	50-74	38,693 (28%)
	75+	10,457 (8%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

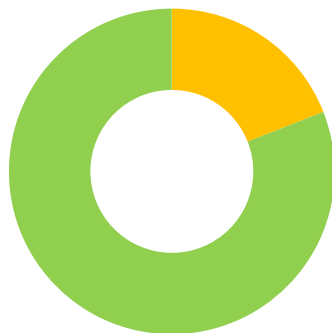
- Over a tenth (11%) of areas within the Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD are among the least deprived areas in NI, with 15% within the most deprived quintile. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Lisburn & Castlereagh - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

0	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
8	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
34	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Lisburn & Castlereagh Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
Teenage Birth Rate (U20)	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	Smoking During Pregnancy
SDR – Drug Related Causes	SDR – Cancer (U75)	SIR – Lung Cancer
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	Primary 1 BMI: Obese	SAR – Respiratory (U75)
Smoking During Pregnancy	SAR – Self-Harm	SAR – Respiratory
Crude Suicide Rate	Male Life Expectancy at 65	Crude Suicide Rate

Health Outcomes in Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD















Trends in health outcomes are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		LGD – NI Gap
	LGD		LGD Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD		Improvement
	LGD Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

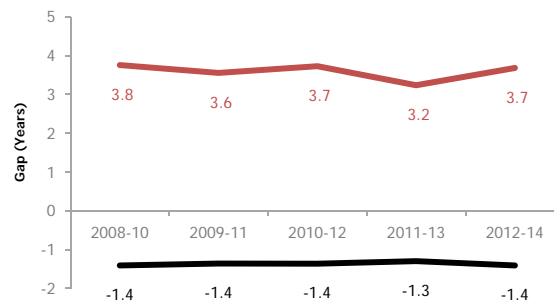
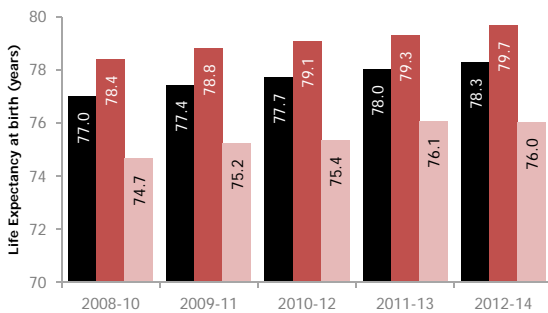
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

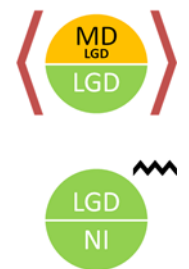
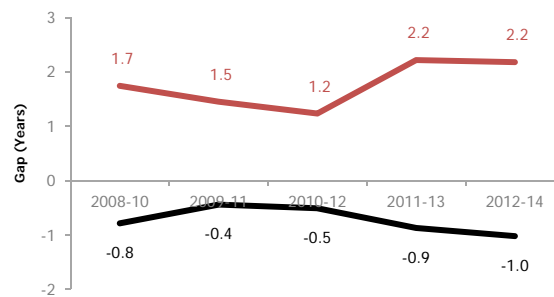
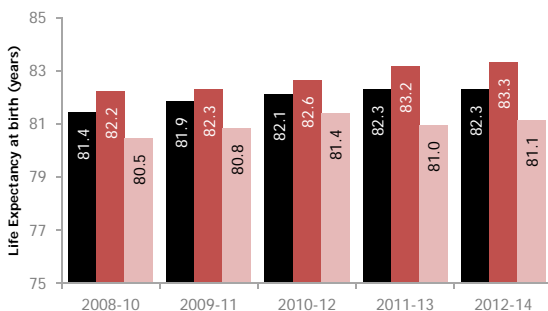
Latest LGD Position: 79.7



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 83.3



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Lisburn & Castlereagh Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Lisburn & Castlereagh – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

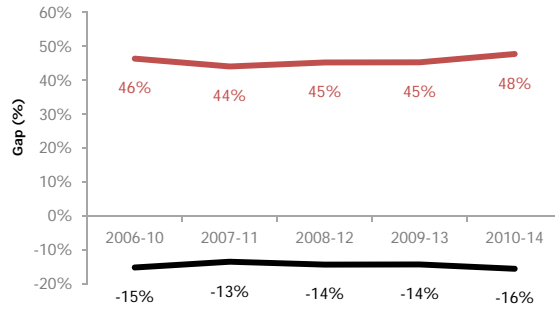
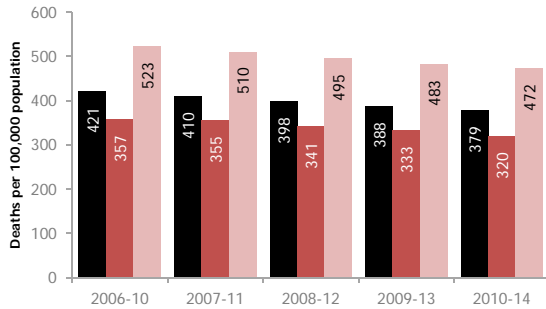
- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ◀ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 320



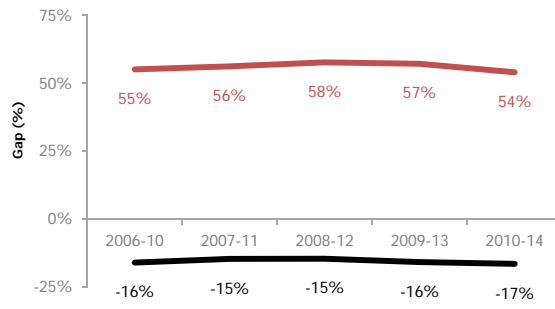
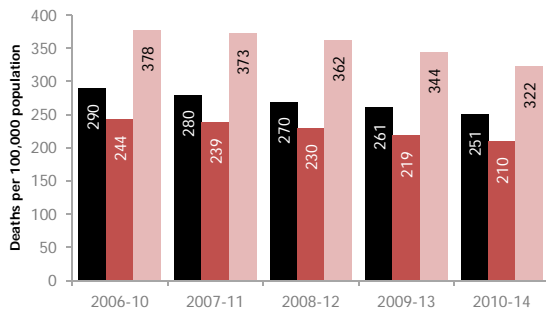
Inequality Gaps



SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

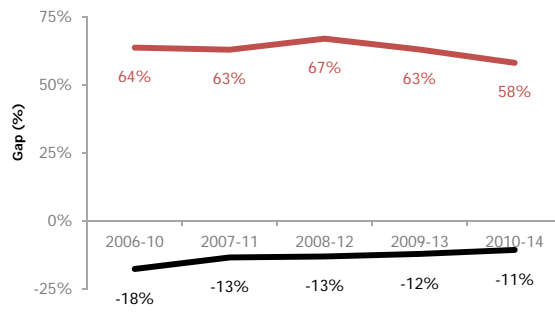
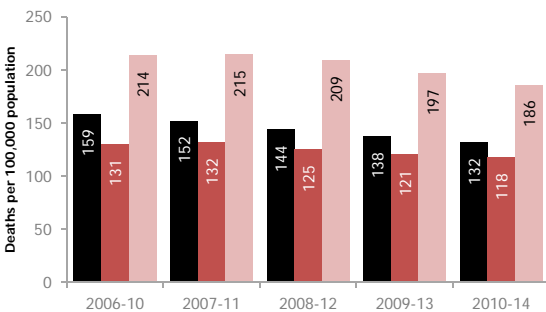
Latest LGD Position: 210



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

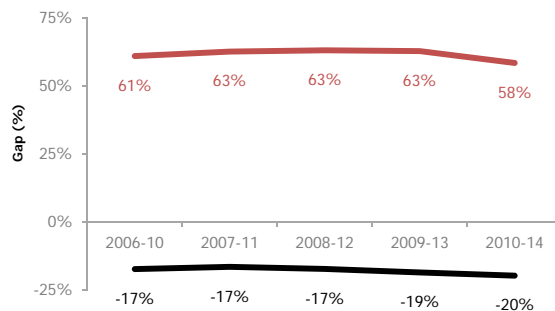
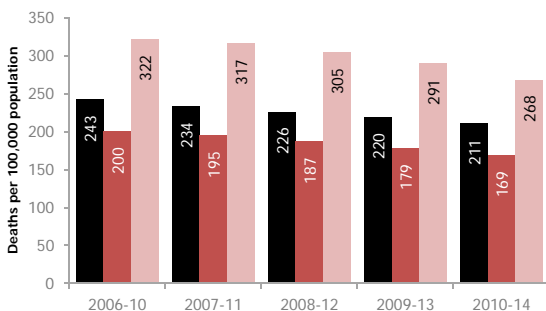
Latest LGD Position: 118



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 169



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Lisburn & Castlereagh Most Deprived

- Lisburn & Castlereagh – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ⊂ Widening gap
- ⊃ Fluctuating gap
- ⊂ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

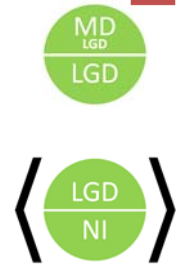
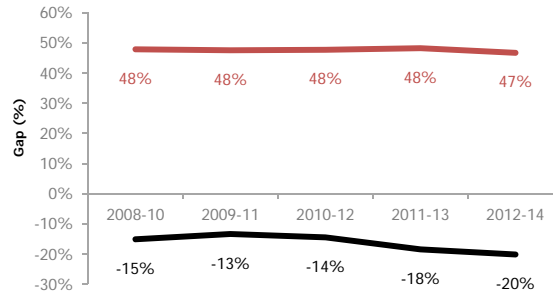
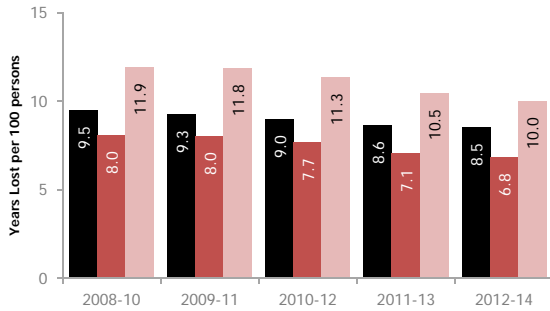
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

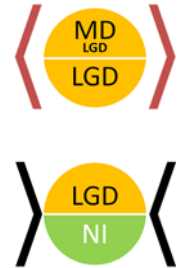
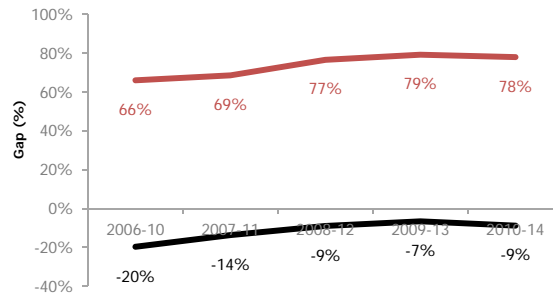
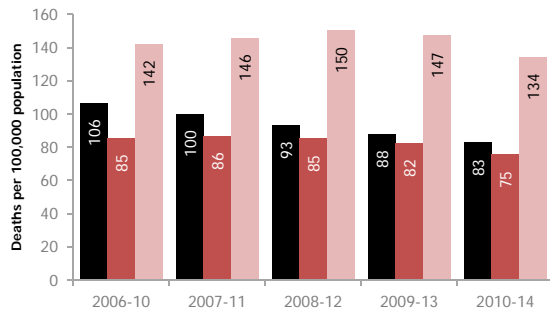
Latest LGD Position: 6.8



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

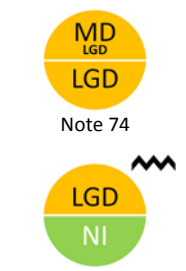
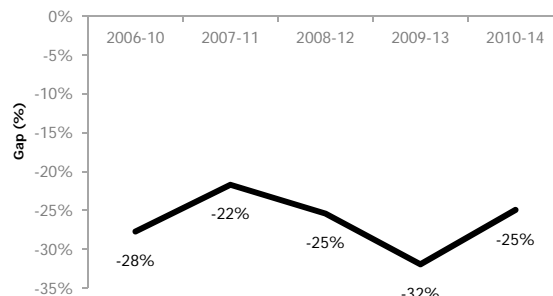
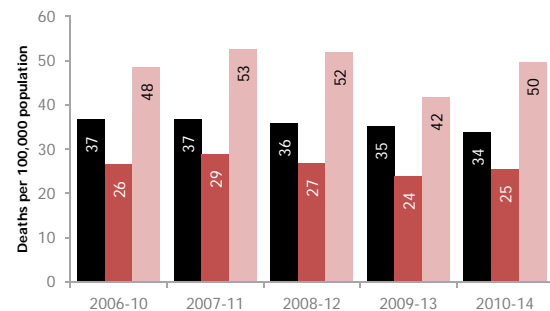
Latest LGD Position: 75



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

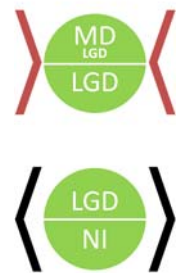
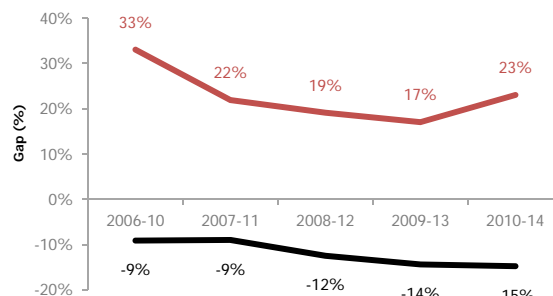
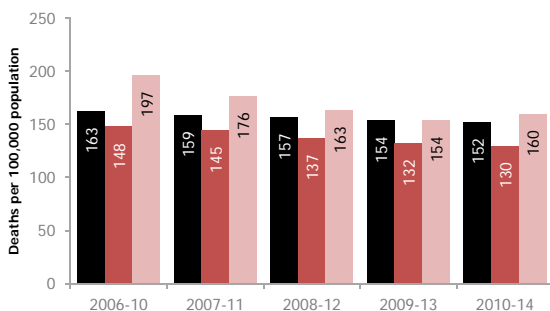
Latest LGD Position: 25.4



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 130



⁷³ LGD deprivation gap analysis is not presented as it is not robust due to small numbers in the most deprived quintile.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Lisburn & Castlereagh Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Lisburn & Castlereagh – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

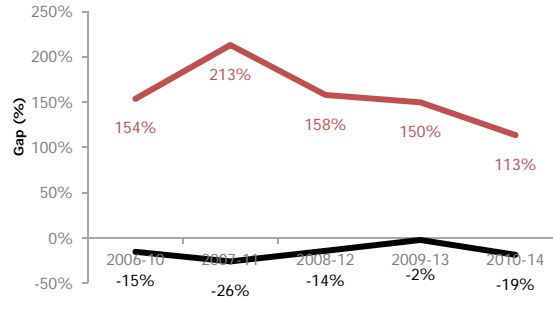
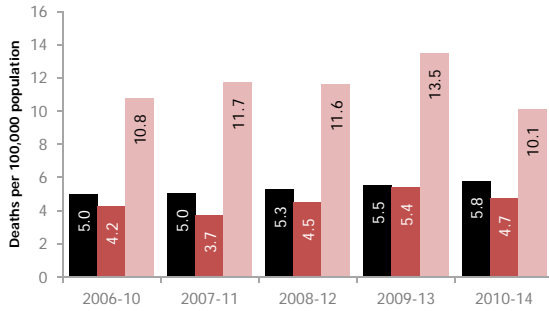
- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

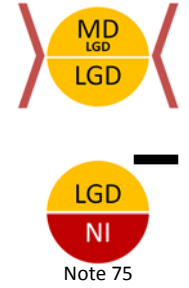
SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 4.7



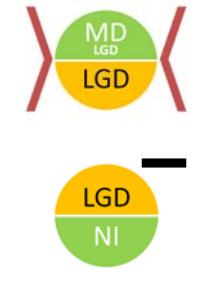
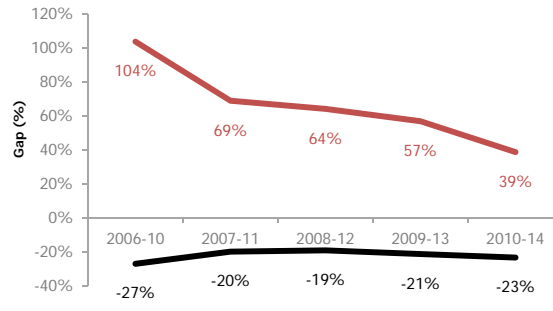
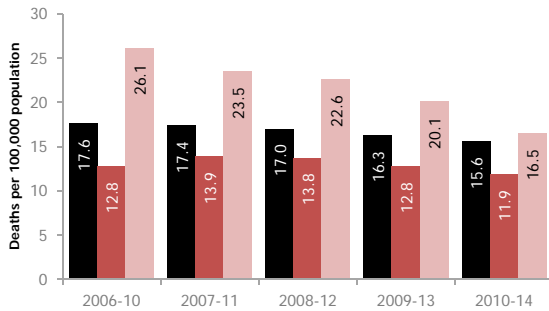
Inequality Gaps



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

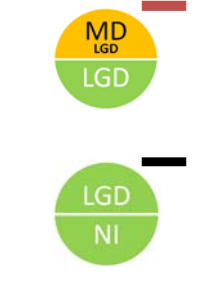
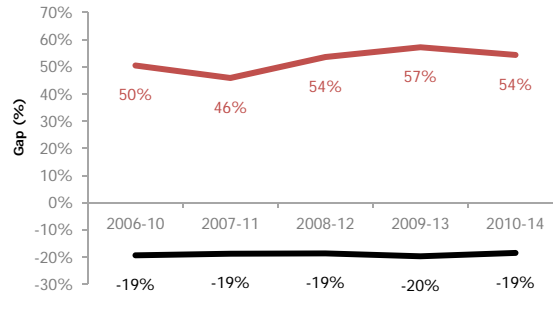
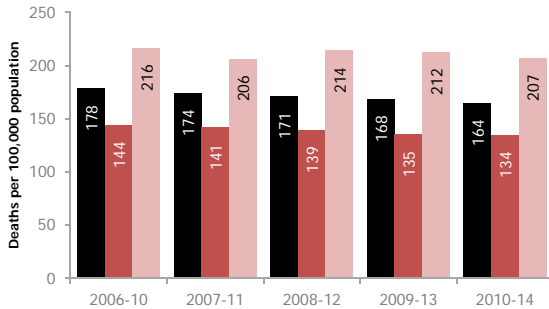
Latest LGD Position: 11.9



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

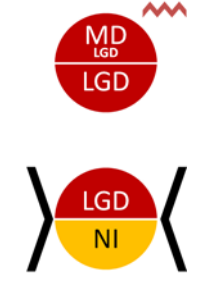
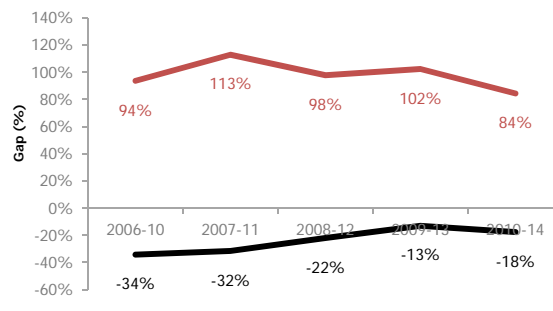
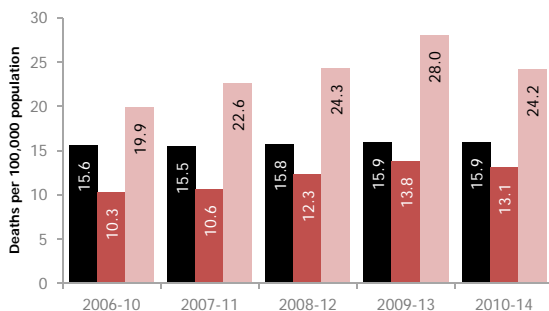
Latest LGD Position: 134



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 13.1



⁷⁴ Drug related mortality in the LGD was not significantly different from that across NI throughout the period.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Lisburn & Castlereagh Most Deprived

- Lisburn & Castlereagh – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

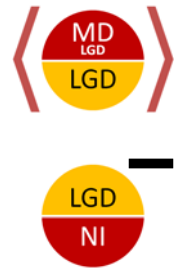
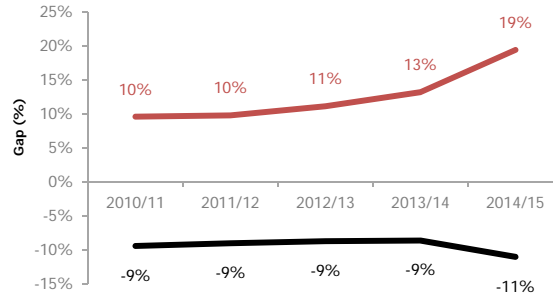
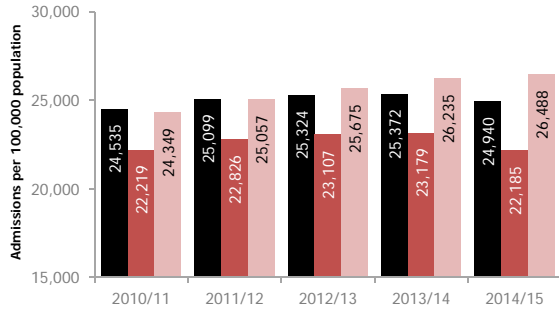
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

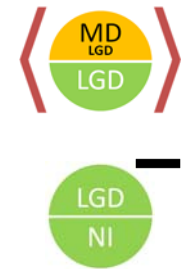
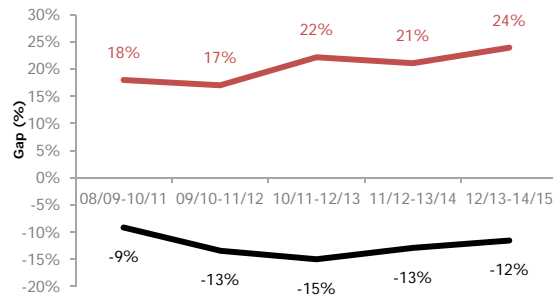
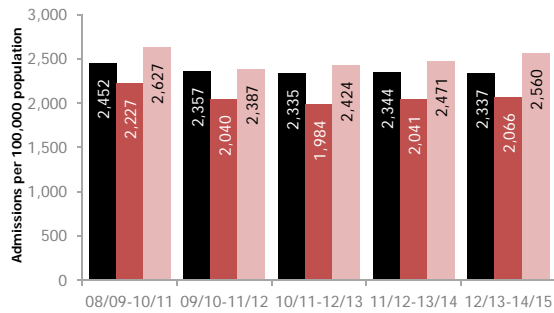
Latest LGD Position: 22,185



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

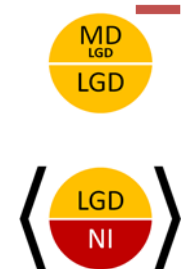
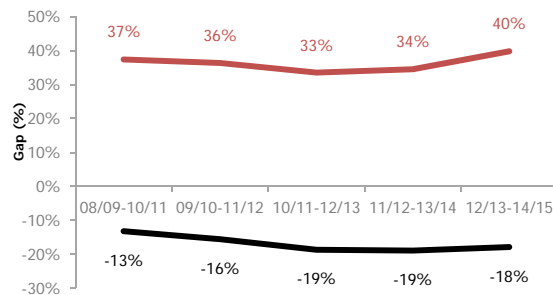
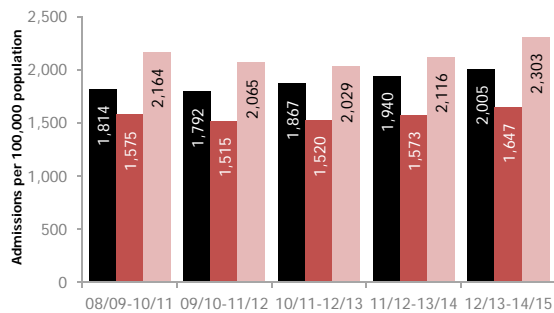
Latest LGD Position: 2,066



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

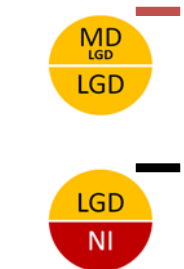
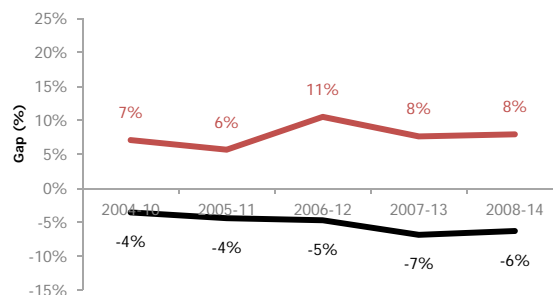
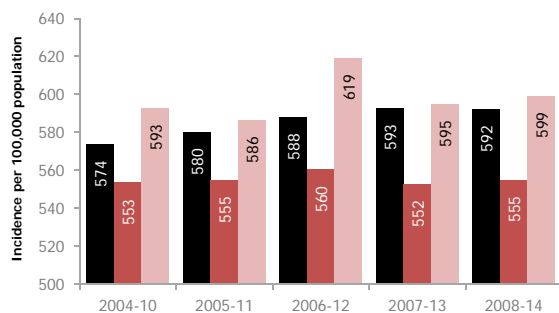
Latest LGD Position: 1,647



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 555



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Lisburn & Castlereagh Most Deprived

- Lisburn & Castlereagh – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

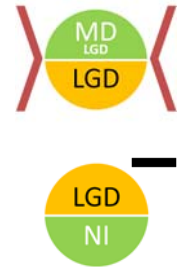
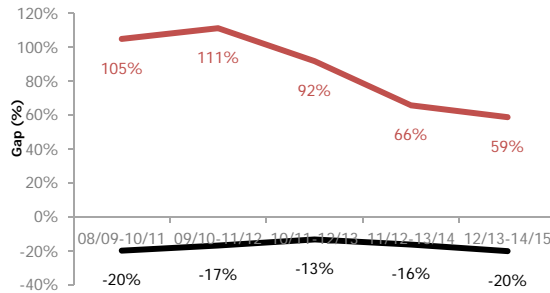
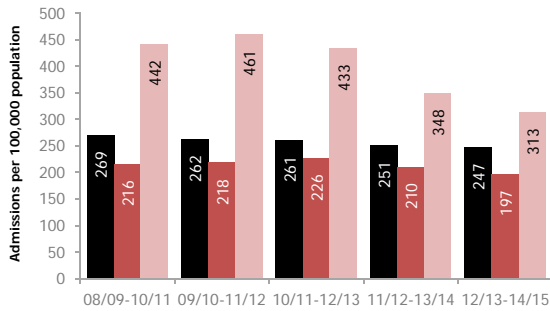
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

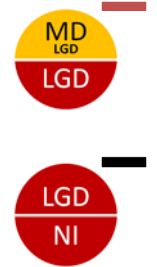
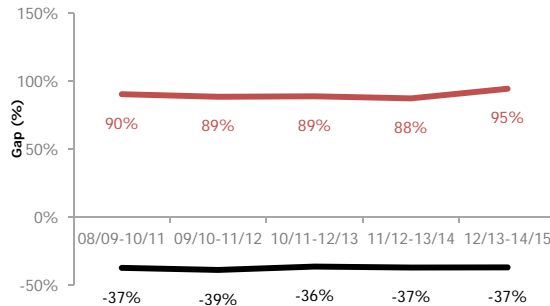
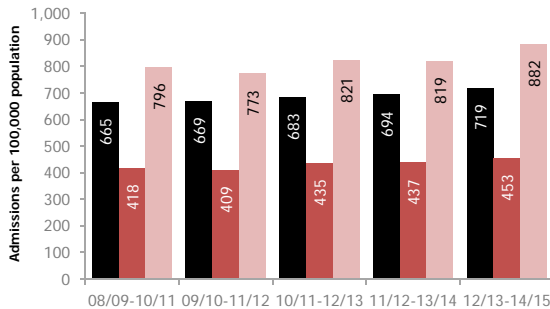
Latest LGD Position: 197



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

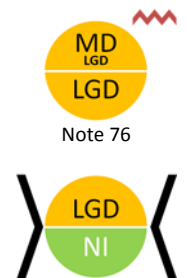
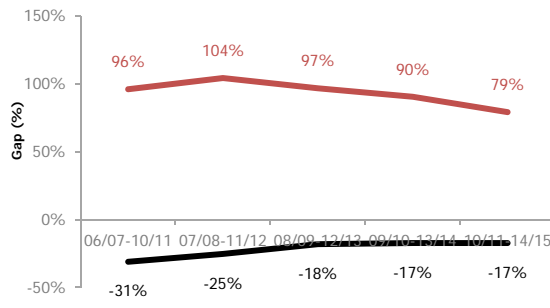
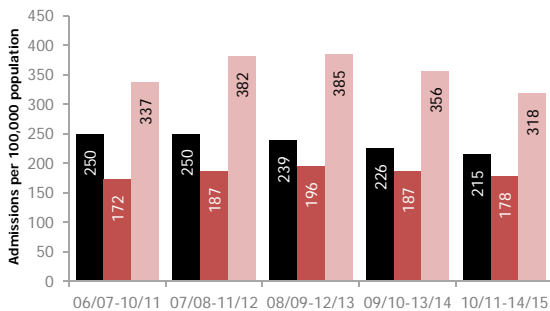
Latest LGD Position: 453



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

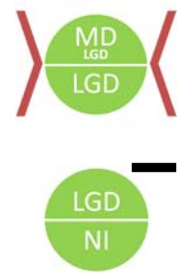
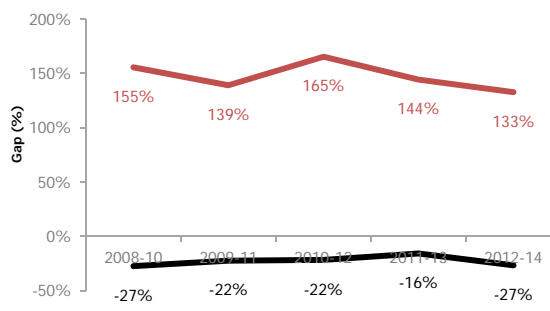
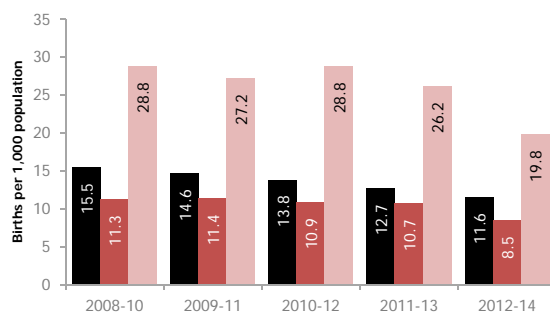
Latest LGD Position: 178



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 8.5



⁷⁵ Changes in the rates within both the LGD and its most deprived areas were not statistically significant and showed no clear, consistent trend. Therefore, what appears to be a narrowing of the inequality gap cannot be reliably determined.

Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD, the LGD's 20% most deprived areas, and both the LGD deprivation gap and the LGD – NI inequality gap.

		Lisburn & Castlereagh Most Deprived	Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	16.7	18.6	18.1	Widen	No Change
	2008-10	16.6	17.8	17.3	1.9	-0.5
					1.2	-0.5
Female Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	19.6	20.9	20.5	Widen	Fluctuates
	2008-10	19.8	20.6	20.1	1.4	-0.4
					0.8	-0.5
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	80	51	66	Widen	No Change
	2006-10	79	53	67	57%	-23%
					50%	-20%
SAR – Day Case						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	11,139	10,262	11,127	Widen	No Change
	2010/11	10,271	10,738	10,829	9%	-8%
					-4%	-1%
SAR – Elective						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	2,760	2,737	3,070	Fluctuates	No Change
	2010/11	3,411	3,501	3,740	1%	-11%
					-3%	-6%
SAR – Emergency						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	10,702	7,868	9,394	No Change	Narrow
	2010/11	9,619	7,170	9,097	36%	-16%
					34%	-21%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012-14	1,778	1,433	1,669	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	1,964	1,621	1,813	24%	-14%
					21%	-11%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012-14	1,593	1,147	1,479	No Change	Widen
	2008-10	1,657	1,187	1,407	39%	-22%
					40%	-16%
SIR – Lung Cancer						
Incidence per 100,000 population	2012-14	107	63	80	Widen	No Change
	2008-10	99	62	77	71%	-22%
					59%	-19%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per 100,000 population	2012-14	248	217	226	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	253	219	230	14%	-4%
					16%	-5%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per 100,000 population	2012-14	185	154	171	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	181	149	168	20%	-10%
					21%	-11%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per 100,000 population	2012-14	248	185	205	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	222	161	183	34%	-10%
					38%	-12%

		Lisburn & Castlereagh Most Deprived	Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	22.9%	18.5%	21.4%	Fluctuates	No Change
	2008/09-10/11	23.9%	19.7%	22.1%	24%	-14%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	6.4%	4.2%	5.1%	Widen	Narrow
	2008/09-10/11	5.3%	4.2%	5.3%	53%	-17%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	31.9%	26.2%	28.6%	No Change	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	33.3%	28.2%	28.8%	22%	-8%
Year 8 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	8.9%	6.1%	7.3%	Fluctuates	Fluctuates
	2010/11-12/13	10%	7.4%	7.3%	45%	-17%
Breastfeeding on Discharge						
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	37.4%	56.1%	45.8%	Fluctuates	No Change
	2011	39.9%	54.6%	44.6%	33%	-22%
Smoking During Pregnancy						
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	17.6%	9.2%	14.1%	Fluctuates	No Change
	2011	25.8%	12.6%	17.1%	92%	-35%
Ambulance Response Times⁷⁶						
Minutes : seconds	2015	08:00	09:18	09:21	No Change	Narrow
	2011	03:56	05:40	05:50	-14%	-1%
Fire Response Times⁷⁷						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	05:02	06:35	06:26	No Change	Widen
	2010/11	07:11	08:18	07:57	-24%	2%
					-13%	4%

⁷⁶ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while over two thirds of the population of Castlereagh South (69%) live in the least deprived quintile of Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD, 12% live in the second most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Example:

Castlereagh South	(Most Deprived) (Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	12%	13%	7%	69%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = -9	0.12×-50 = -6	0.13×0 = 0	0.07×50 = 3	0.69×100 = 69
Deprivation Score	$0 - 6 + 0 + 3 + 69 = +66$ (Largely Affluent)				

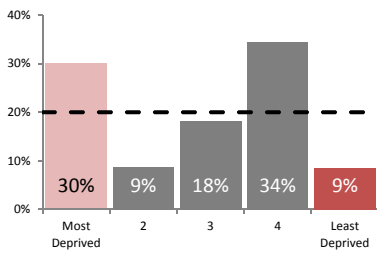
Killultagh	(Most Deprived) (Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	2%	36%	44%	13%	6%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.08×-100 = -2	0.36×-50 = -18	0.44×0 = 0	0.13×50 = 6	0.06×100 = 6
Deprivation Score	$-2 - 18 + 0 + 6 + 6 = -8$ (Balanced)				

Lisburn South	(Most Deprived) (Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	44%	32%	7%	2%	15%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.44×-100 = -44	0.32×-50 = -16	0.07×0 = 0	0.02×50 = 1	0.15×100 = 15
Deprivation Score	$-44 - 16 + 0 + 1 + 15 = -44$ (Largely Deprived)				

Note: Values may not sum due to rounding.

DEA Deprivation Profiles

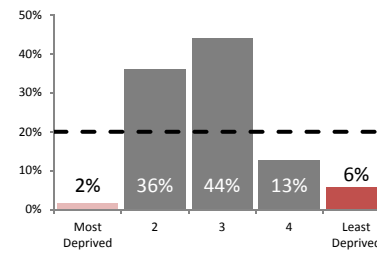
Castlereagh East



Deprivation Score: -9

Around a third (36%) of the population of the DEA reside in the most deprived quintile of Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD, while a further third live in the second least deprived quintile.

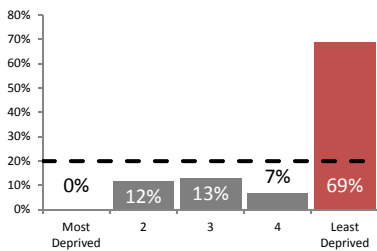
Killultagh



Deprivation Score: -8

A small proportion of the population of Killultagh live in either the most or least deprived areas.

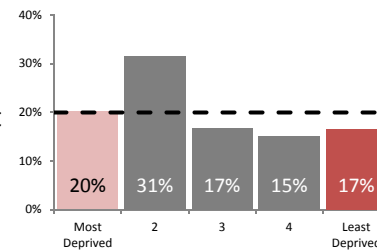
Castlereagh South



Deprivation Score: +66

Over two-thirds of the population live in the least deprived quintile of Lisburn & Castlereagh.

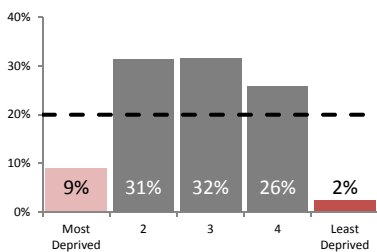
Lisburn North



Deprivation Score: -12

A third of the population live within the second most deprived deprivation quintile, while the rest of the population are fairly evenly spread across deprivation quintiles.

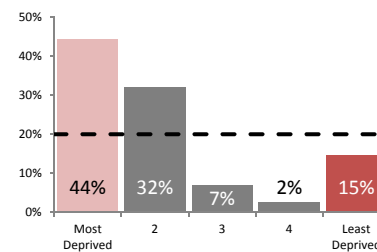
Downshire East



Deprivation Score: -9

The majority of the population live in the three intermediate deprivation quintiles.

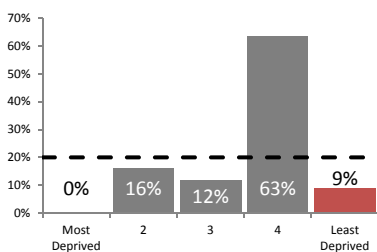
Lisburn South



Deprivation Score: -44

Over three-quarters (76%) of the population live within the two most deprived deprivation quintiles.

Downshire West

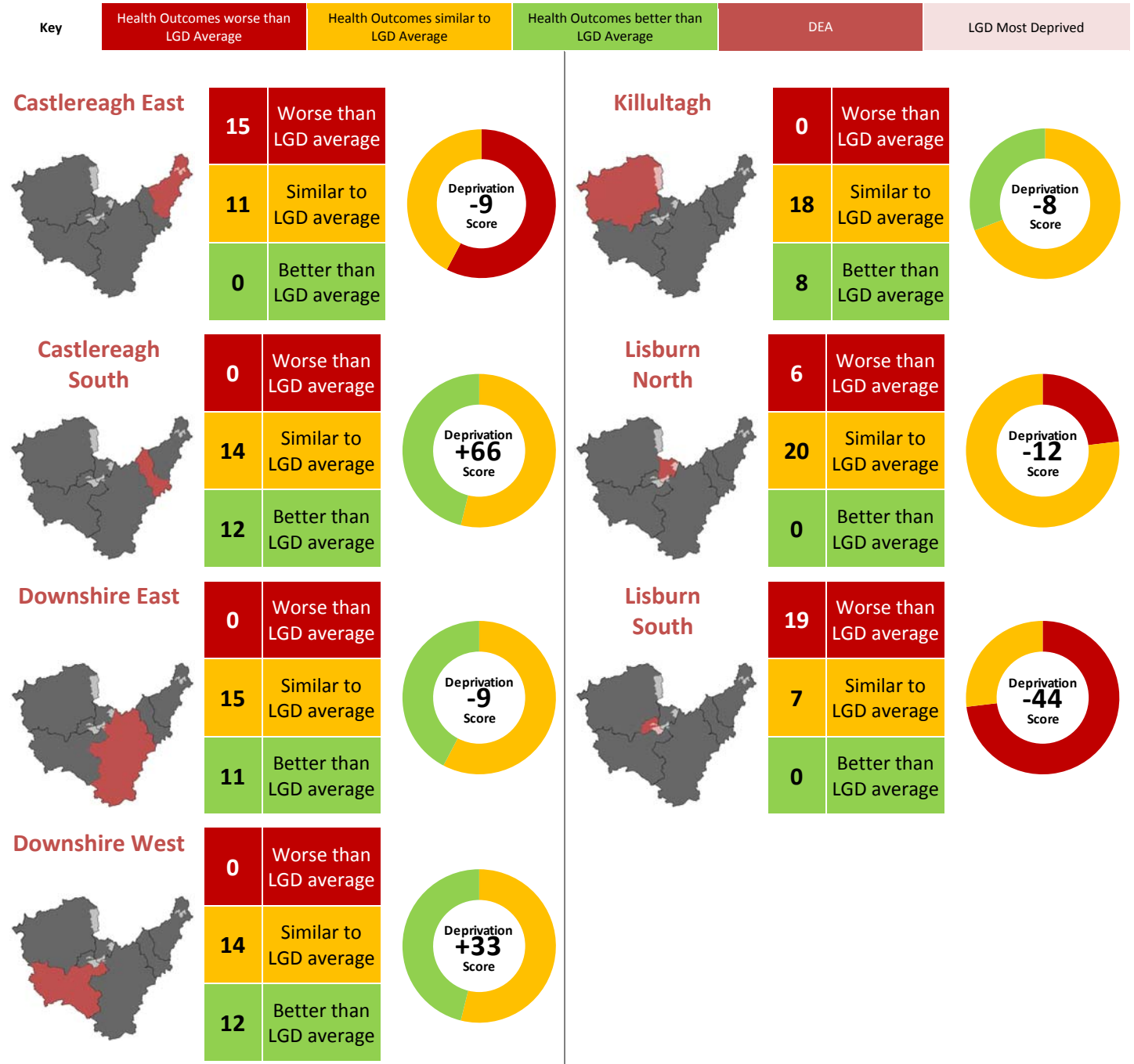


Deprivation Score: +33

Almost two-thirds of the population live in the second least deprived quintile of the LGD.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Lisburn & Castlereagh District Electoral Areas

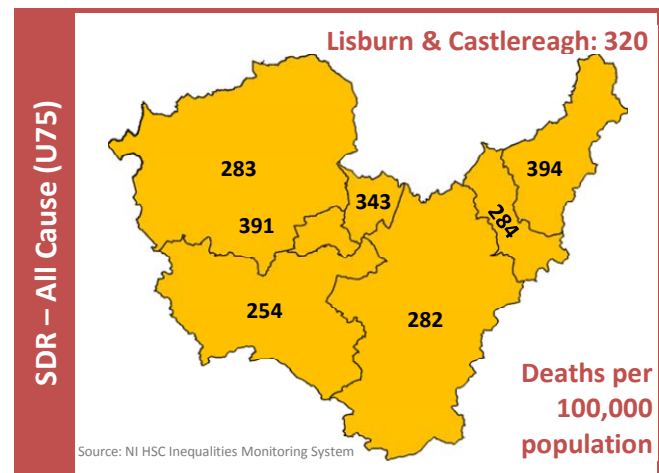
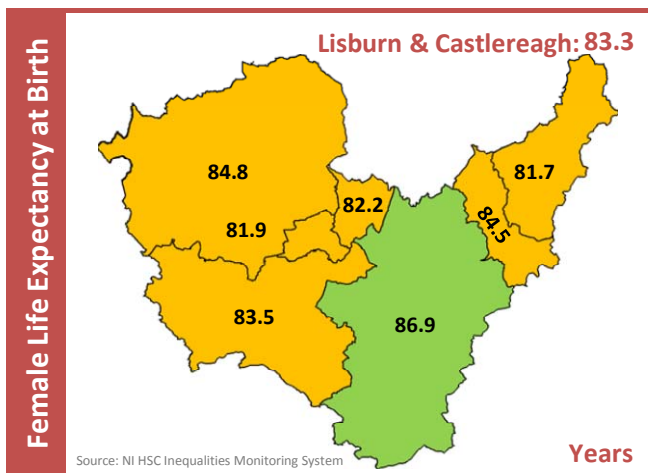
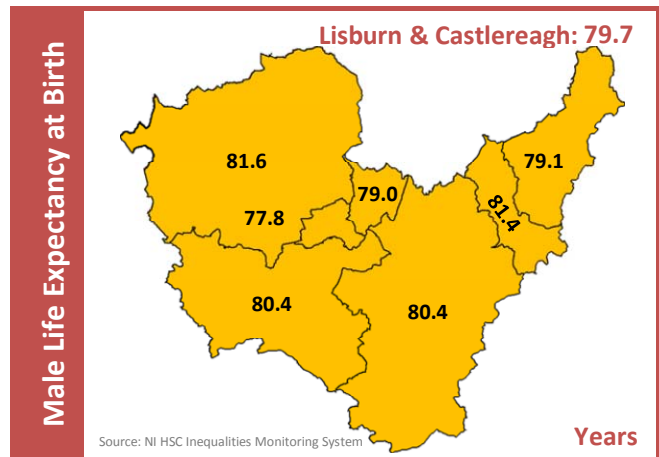
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Lisburn & Castlereagh average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

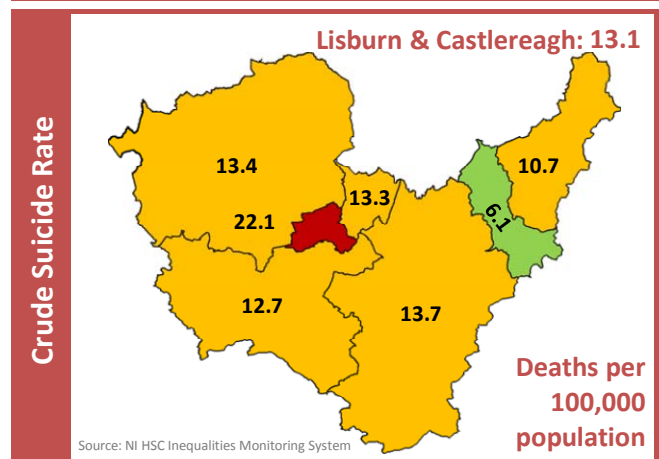
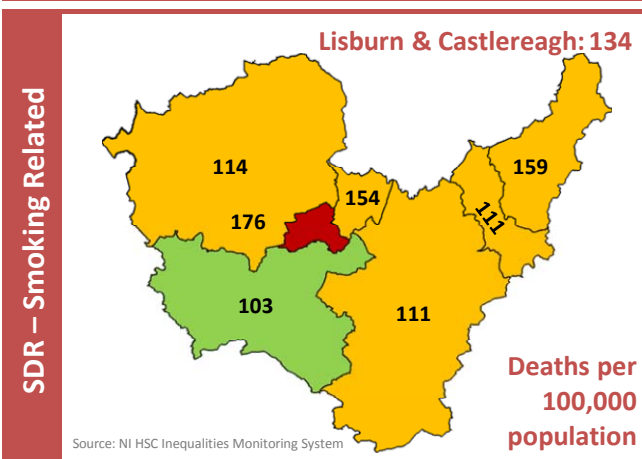
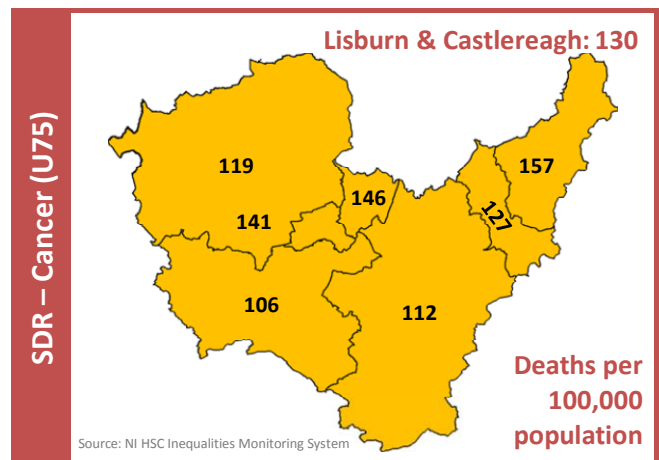
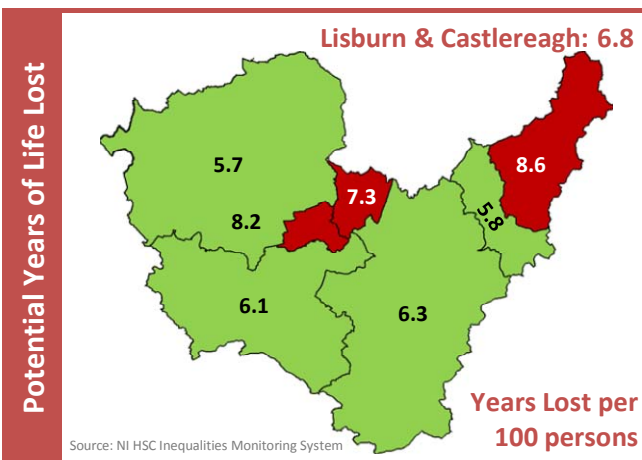
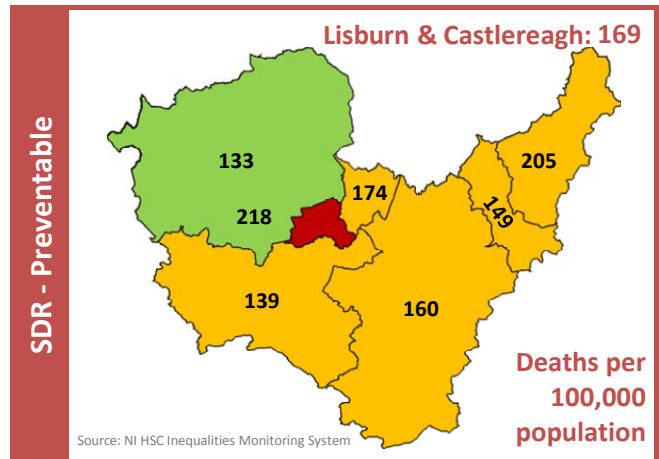
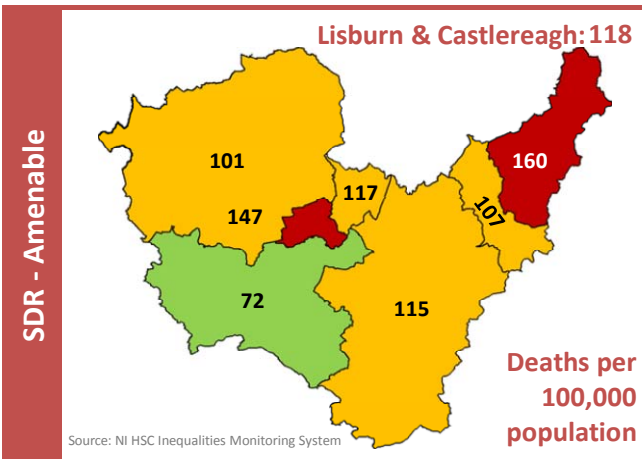
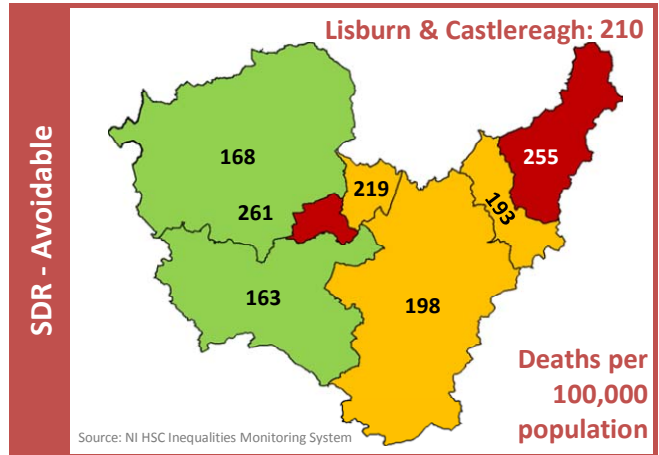
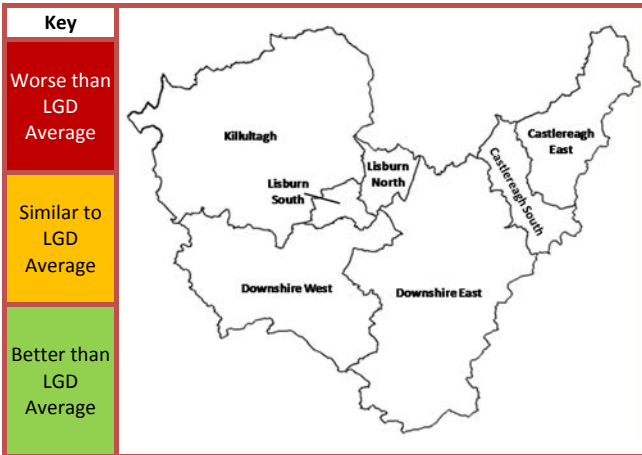


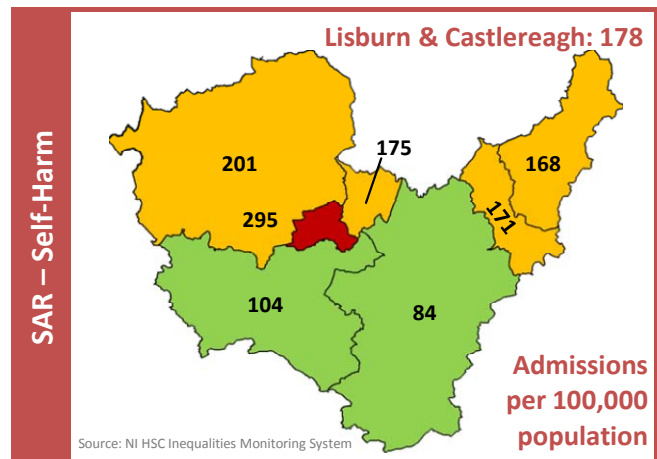
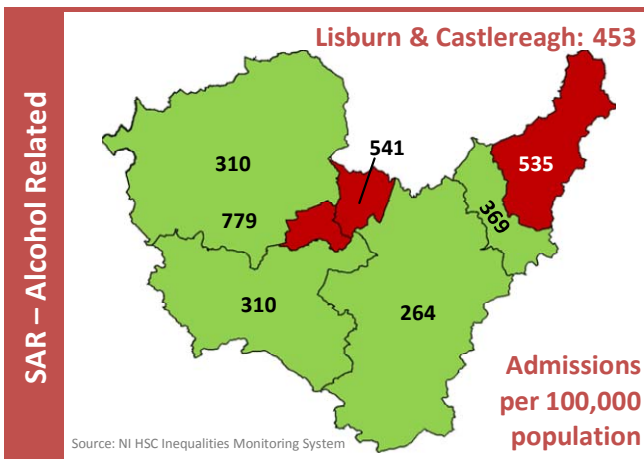
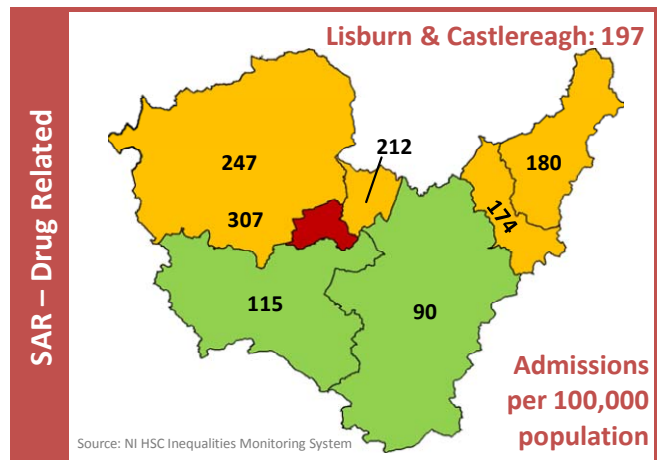
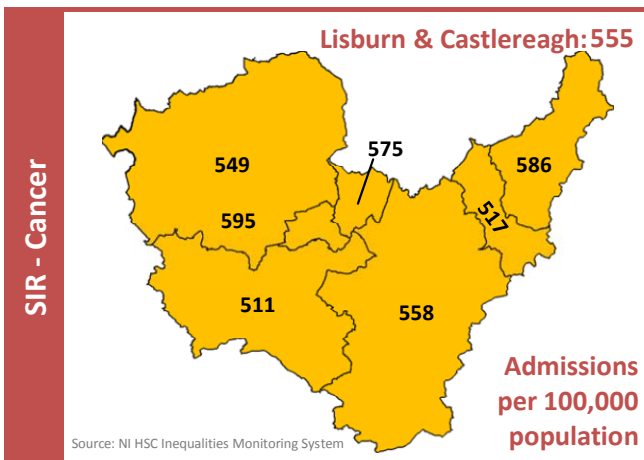
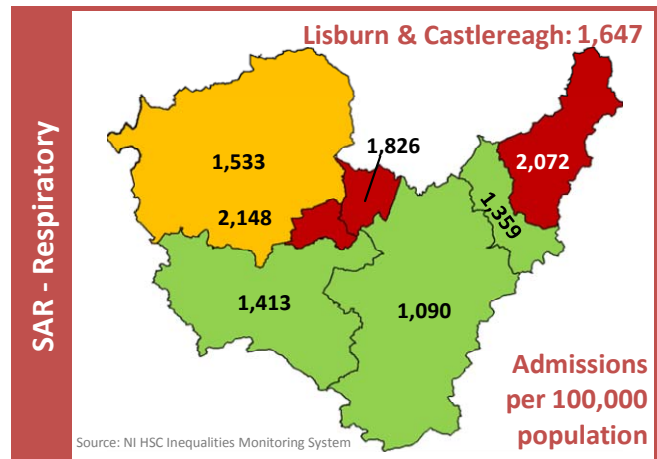
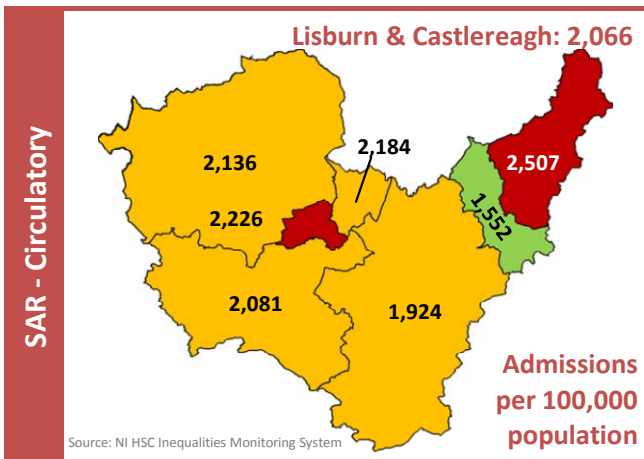
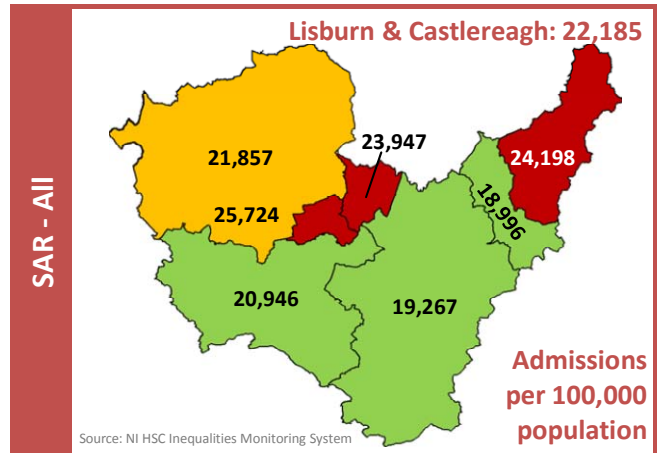
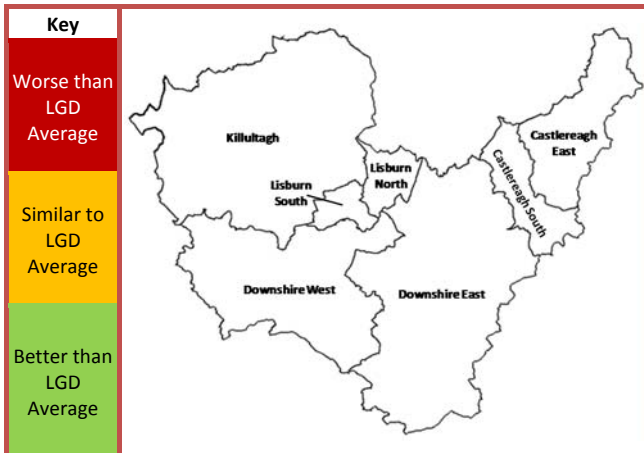
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Lisburn & Castlereagh average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Lisburn & Castlereagh average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



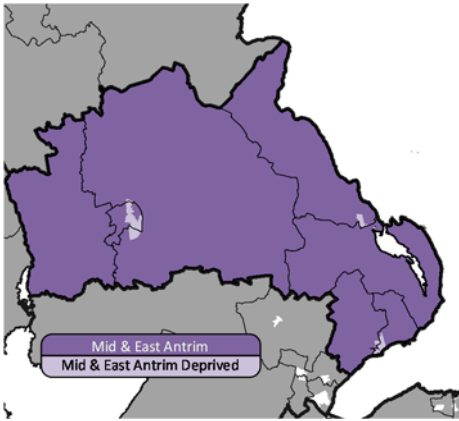




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Lisburn & Castlereagh average.

	Lisburn and Castlereagh	Castlereagh East	Castlereagh South	Downshire East	Downshire West	Killultagh	Lisburn North	Lisburn South
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,433	1,948	1,112	1,290	1,413	1,454	1,427	1,489
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,147	1,655	998	870	955	1,056	1,121	1,357
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	10,262	10,889	8,933	9,641	9,785	10,083	10,993	11,436
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	2,737	2,769	2,698	2,660	2,805	2,624	2,813	2,769
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	7,868	9,557	6,570	5,954	7,134	7,617	8,448	9,543
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	63	71	57	46	41	61	75	82
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	217	233	212	205	218	201	222	231
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	185	215	168	149	179	164	191	227
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	154	179	141	145	153	138	158	166

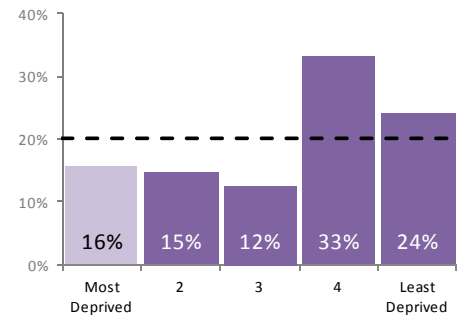


Mid & East Antrim Local Government District

2014 Population:	136,642	(7% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	41,222 (30%)
	25-49	44,642 (33%)
	50-74	39,916 (29%)
	75+	10,862 (8%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

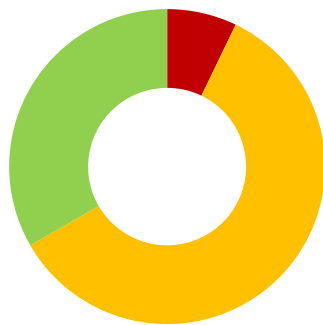
- Of the SOAs within Mid & East Antrim, almost three-fifths (57%) are among the two least deprived quintiles regionally. Comparatively, a third (31%) fall within NI's two most deprived quintiles. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Mid & East Antrim LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Mid & East Antrim LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Mid & East Antrim - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 42 indicators analysed...

3	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
25	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
14	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Mid & East Antrim Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SAR – Self-Harm	SDR – Drug Related Causes	SAR – Self-Harm
SAR – Alcohol Related	Crude Suicide Rate	Smoking During Pregnancy
SAR – Drugs Related	SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	SIR – Lung Cancer
SDR – Respiratory (U75)	SAR – Elective	SPR – Statin
SDR – Alcohol Related	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SPR - Antihypertensive

Health Outcomes in Mid & East Antrim LGD

Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

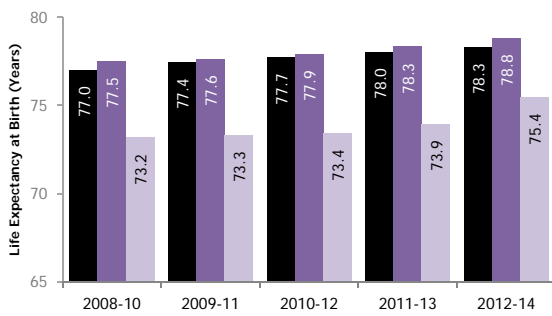
Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		LGD-NI Gap
	LGD		LGD Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		Improvement
	LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD		No Change
	LGD Northern Ireland		Decline
Change in Health Outcome			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

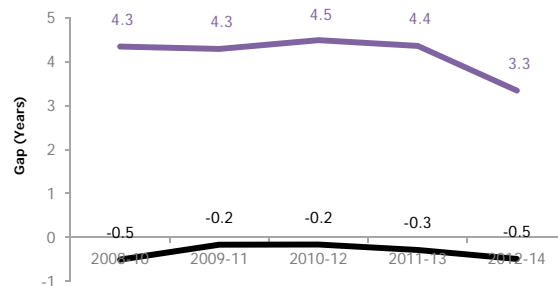
Male Life Expectancy at Birth



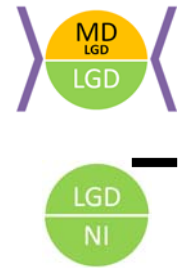
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years)

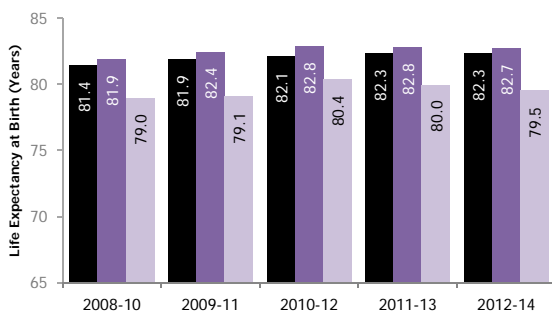
Latest LGD Position: 78.8



Inequality Gaps

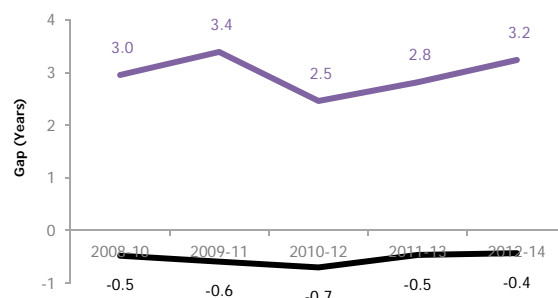


Female Life Expectancy at Birth



(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 82.7



Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Mid & East Antrim
- Mid & East Antrim Most Deprived

- Mid & East Antrim – NI Gap
- Mid & East Antrim Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

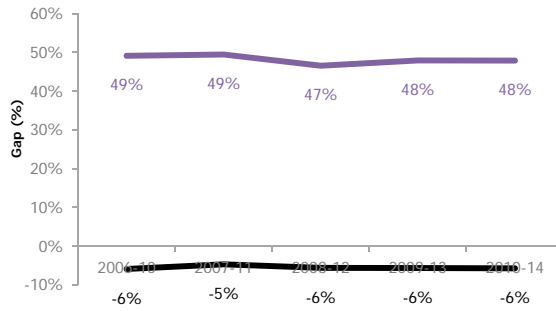
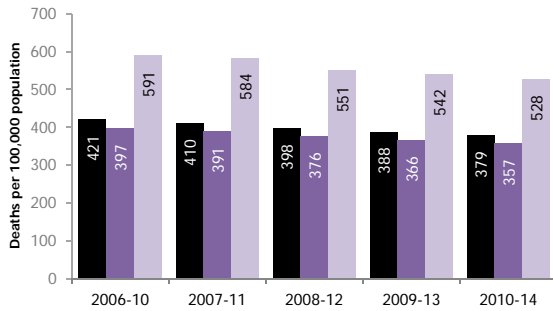
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – All Cause (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

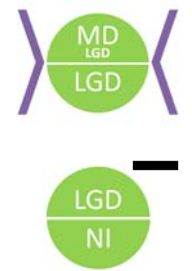
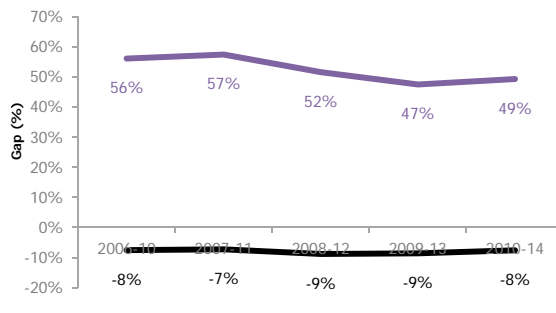
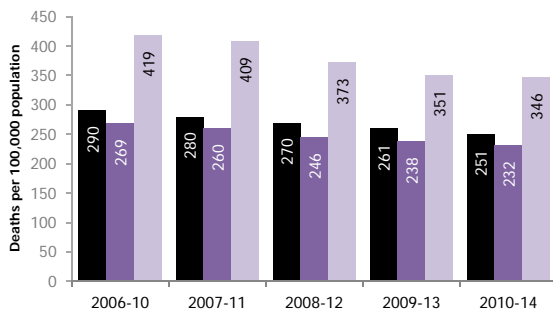
Latest LGD Position: 357



SDR - Avoidable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

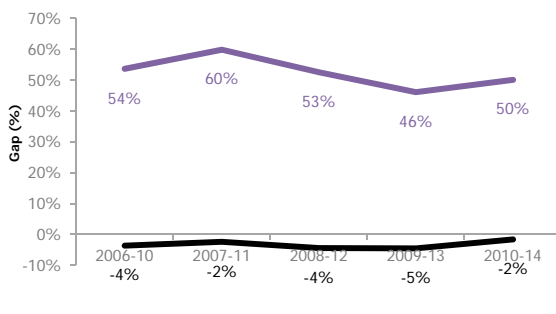
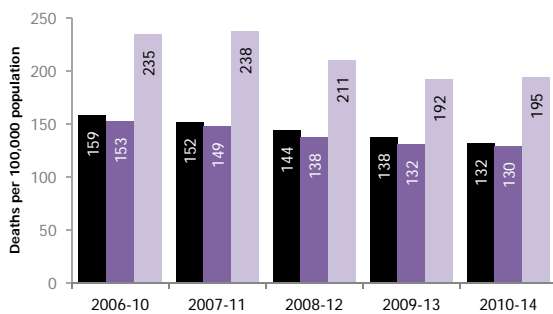
Latest LGD Position: 232



SDR - Amenable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

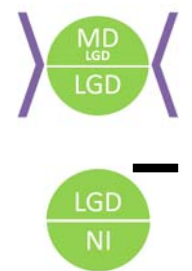
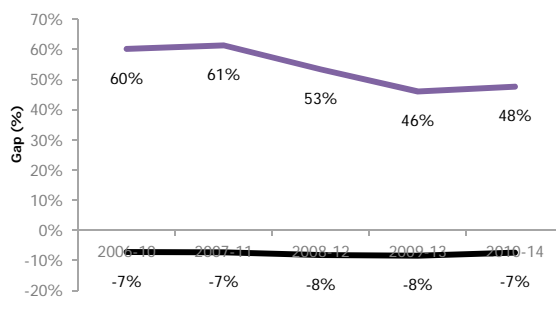
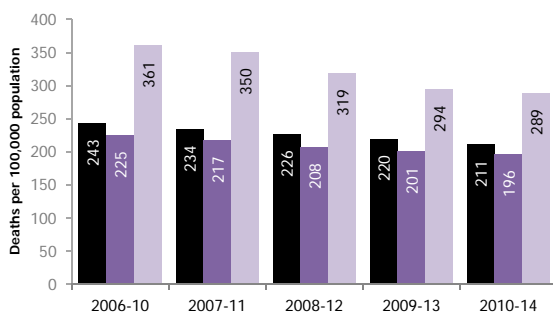
Latest LGD Position: 130



SDR - Preventable

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 196



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Mid & East Antrim
- Mid & East Antrim Most Deprived

- Mid & East Antrim – NI Gap
- Mid & East Antrim Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

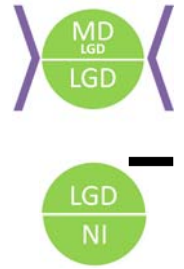
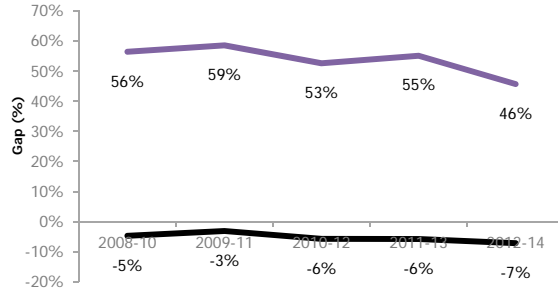
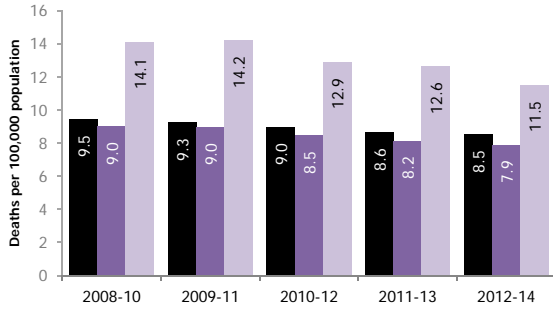
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

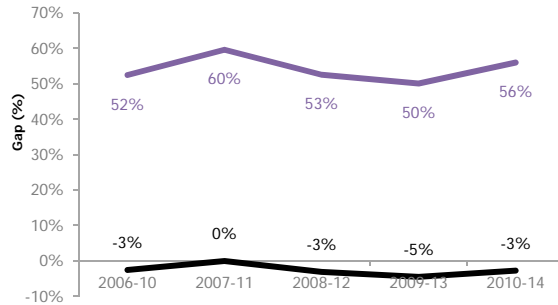
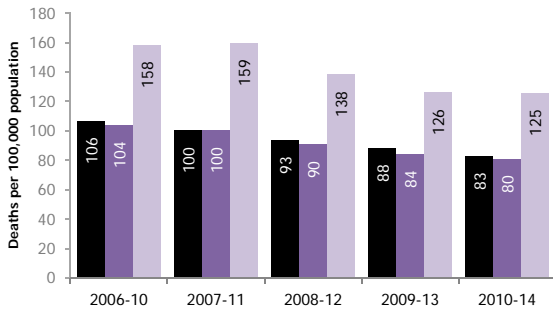
Latest LGD Position: 7.9



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

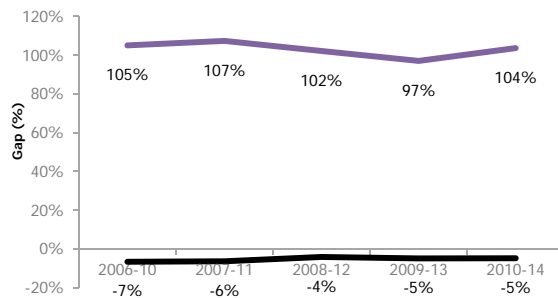
Latest LGD Position: 80



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

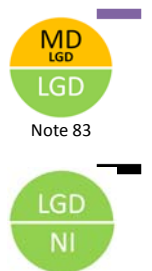
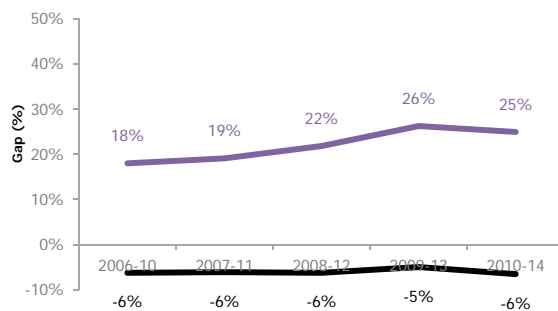
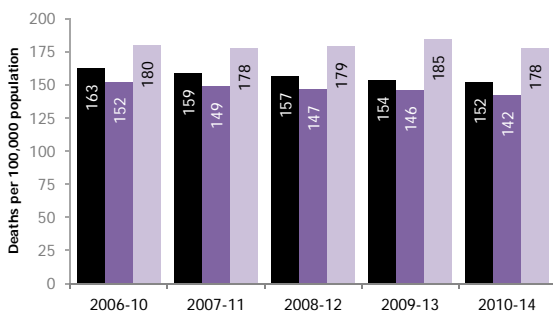
Latest LGD Position: 32



SDR – Cancer (U75)⁷⁷

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 142



⁷⁷ Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the LGD and its most deprived areas.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Mid & East Antrim
- Mid & East Antrim Most Deprived

- Mid & East Antrim – NI Gap
- Mid & East Antrim Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⋈ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

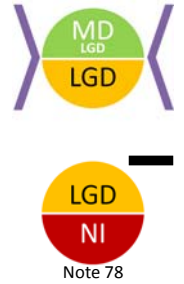
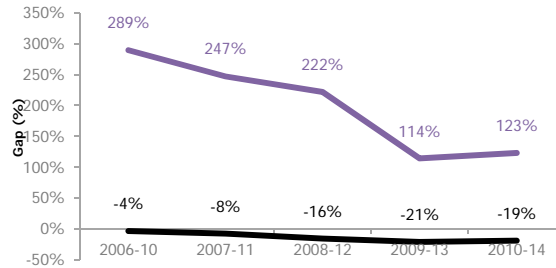
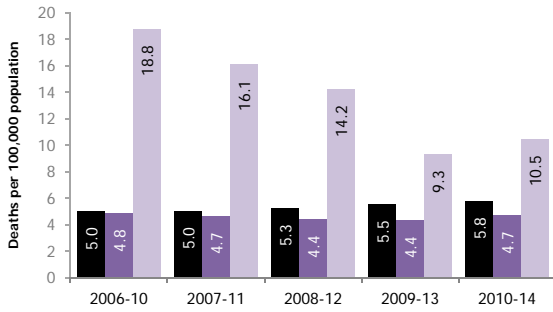
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

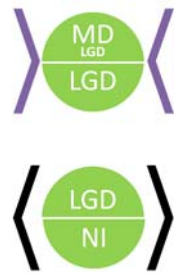
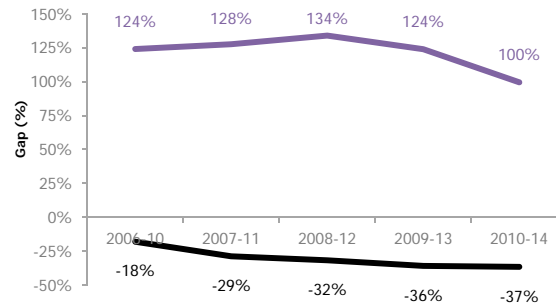
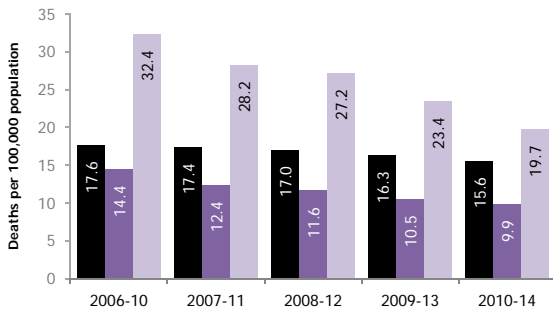
Latest LGD Position: 4.7



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

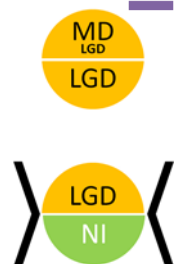
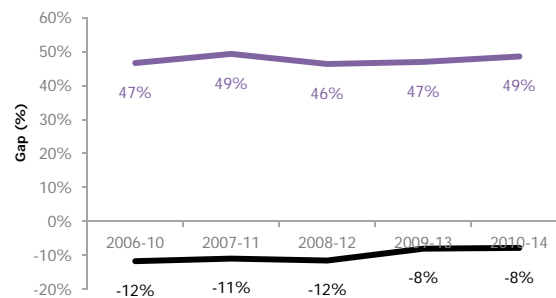
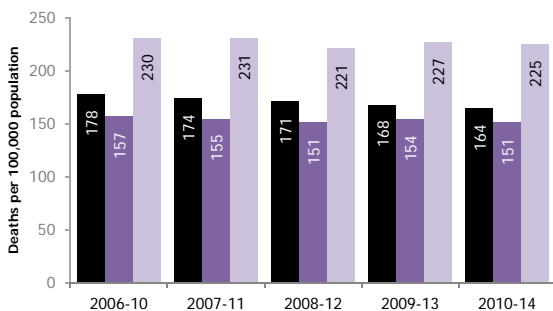
Latest LGD Position: 9.9



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

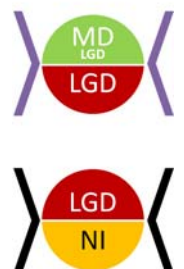
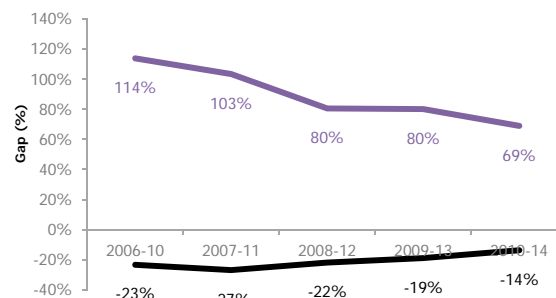
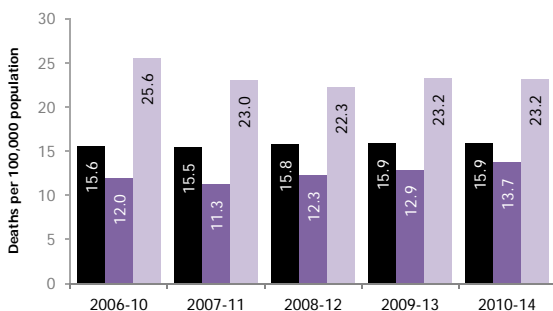
Latest LGD Position: 151



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 13.7

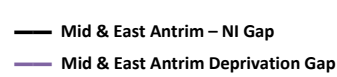


⁷⁸ There was no significant difference between drug related mortality rates in the Mid & East Antrim LGD and those experienced regionally.

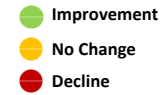
Health Outcome



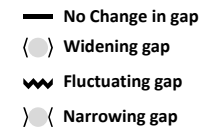
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome



Change in Inequality Gap

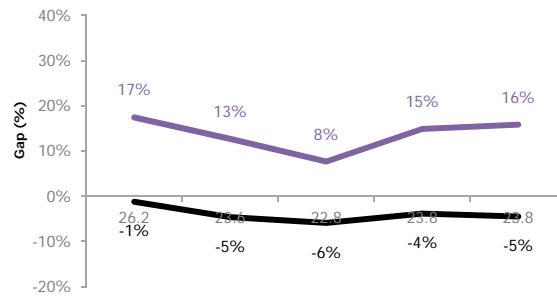
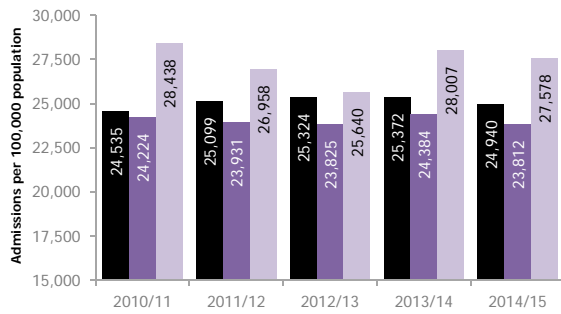


Health Outcome Time Series

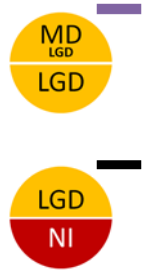
SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 23,812



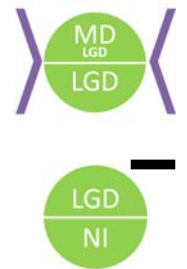
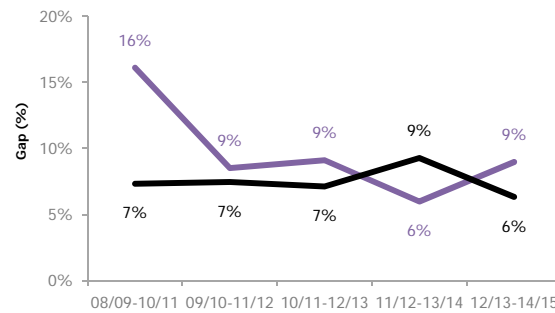
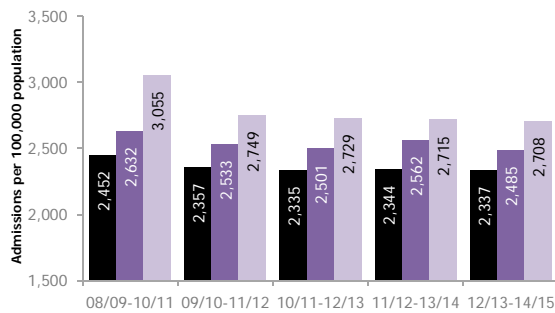
Inequality Gaps



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

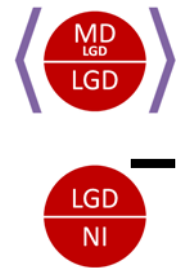
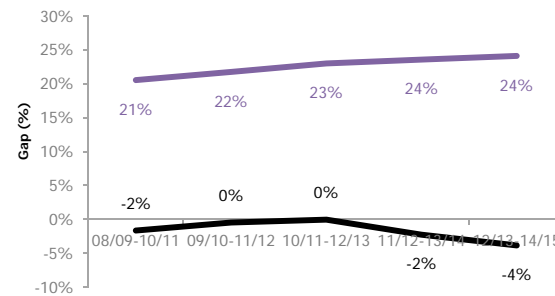
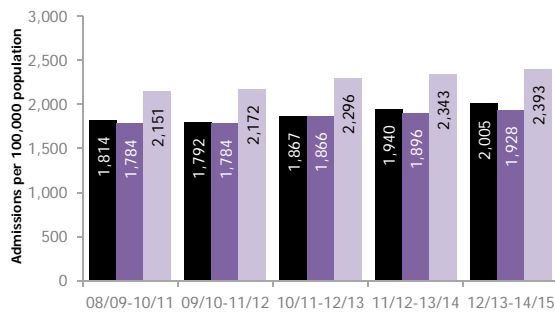
Latest LGD Position: 2,485



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

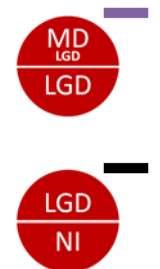
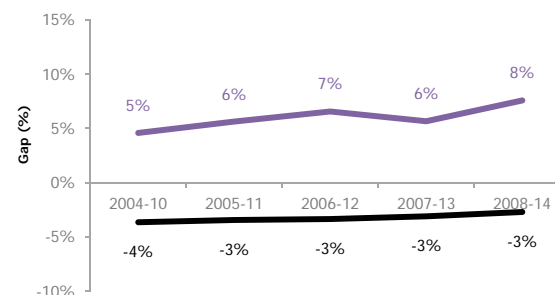
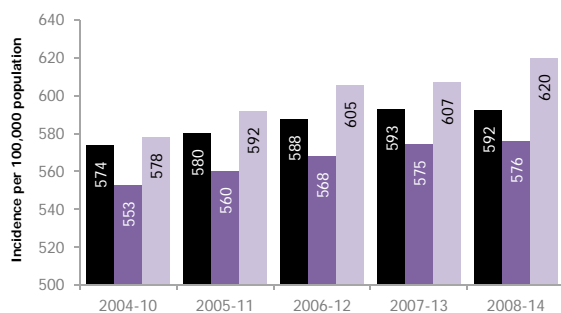
Latest LGD Position: 1,928



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 576



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Mid & East Antrim
- Mid & East Antrim Most Deprived

- Mid & East Antrim – NI Gap
- Mid & East Antrim Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

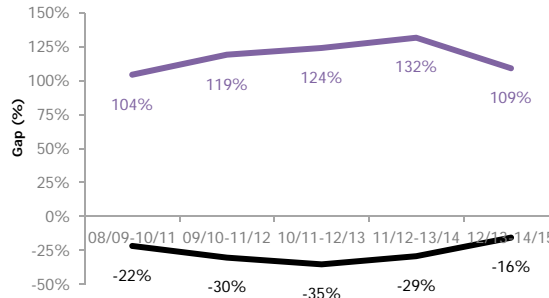
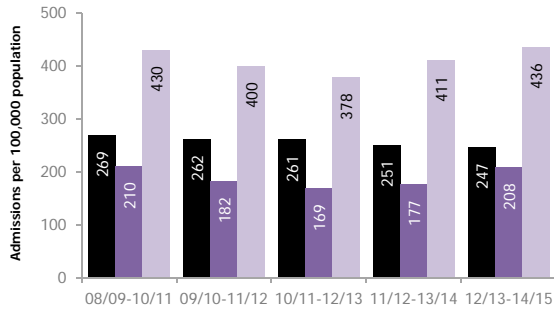
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

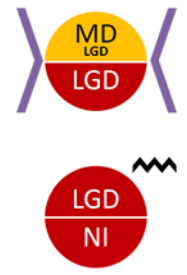
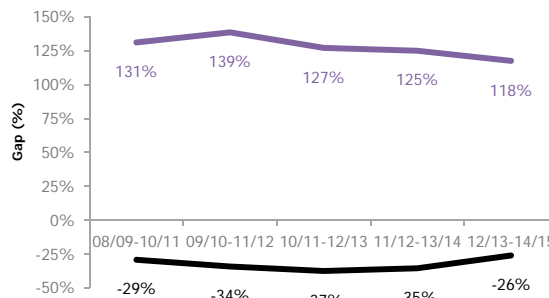
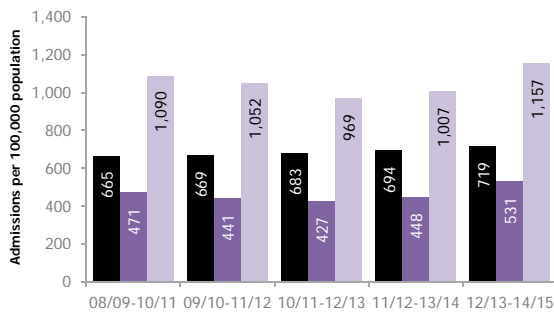
Latest LGD Position: 208



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

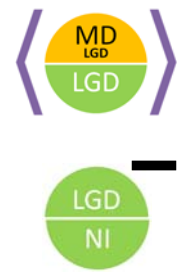
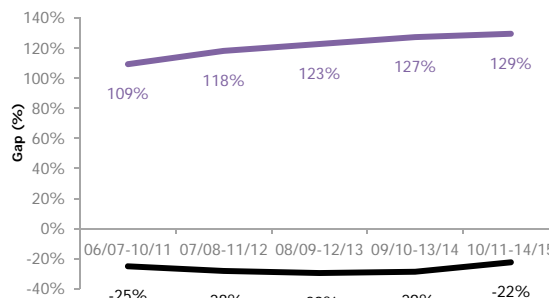
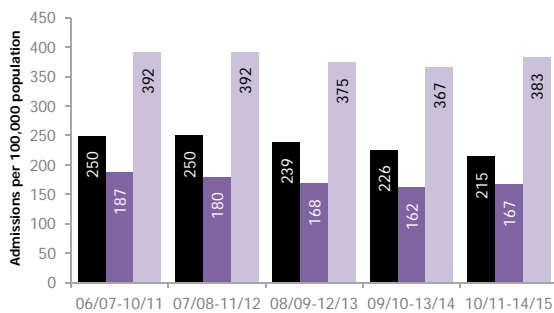
Latest LGD Position: 531



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

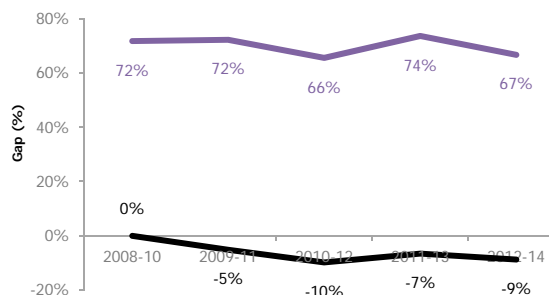
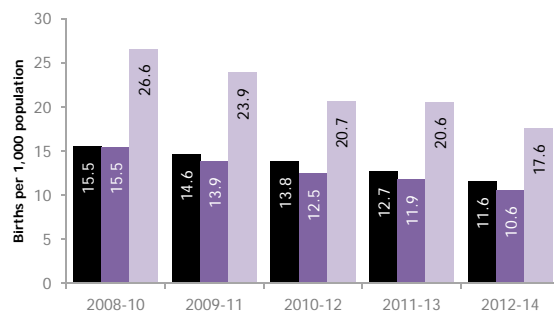
Latest LGD Position: 167



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 10.6



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Mid & East Antrim LGD, Mid & East Antrim's 20% most deprived areas, and both the Mid & East Antrim deprivation gap and the Mid & East Antrim – NI inequality gap.

		Mid & East Antrim Most Deprived	Mid & East Antrim LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	16.5	18.3	18.1	Widened	No Change
	2008-10	16.5	17.8	17.3	1.8	-0.2
Female Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	19.0	20.9	20.5	Widened	No Change
	2008-10	19.3	20.3	20.1	1.9	0.3
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	96	61	66	No Change	Narrowed
	2006-10	86	54	67	58%	-8%
SAR – Day Case						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	11,265	10,393	11,127	Fluctuated	Widened
	2010/11	11,410	10,595	10,829	8%	-2%
SAR – Elective						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,166	2,970	3,070	Narrowed	Narrowed
	2010/11	5,266	4,021	3,740	7%	-3%
SAR – Emergency						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	11,273	8,754	9,394	Widened	No Change
	2010/11	10,708	8,651	9,097	29%	-5%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	2,013	1,700	1,669	Fluctuated	No Change
	2008/09-2010/11	2,278	1,888	1,813	18%	2%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,792	1,379	1,479	No Change	No Change
	2008/09-2010/11	1,749	1,338	1,407	30%	-7%
SIR - Lung Cancer						
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	115	73	80	Widened	Narrowed
	2004-10	90	62	77	57%	-9%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	251	227	226	Widened	Narrowed
	2010	249	238	230	11%	1%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	196	168	171	Widened	No Change
	2010	187	168	168	17%	0%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	269	202	205	No Change	No Change
	2010	233	179	183	33%	-1%

		Mid & East Antrim Most Deprived	Mid & East Antrim LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese					No Change	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	26.3%	22.3%	21.4%	18%	4%
	2008/09-10/11	25.4%	22.1%	22.1%	15%	0%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	6.7%	4.9%	5.1%	35%	-3%
	2008/09-10/11	6.7%	5.3%	5.3%	27%	-1%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese					No Change	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	28.4%	28.2%	28.6%	1%	-1%
	2010/11-12/13	28.1%	29.7%	28.8%	-5%	3%
Year 8 BMI: Obese					Fluctuated	No Change
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	7.8%	8.5%	7.3%	-8%	15%
	2010/11-12/13	9.3%	8.4%	7.3%	10%	16%
Breastfeeding on Discharge					Fluctuated	No Change
Proportion	2015	32.9%	47.3%	45.8%	31%	-3%
Breastfeeding (%)	2011	28.1%	40.5%	44.6%	16%	1%
Smoking During Pregnancy					Widened	Narrowed
Percentage of	2015	26.6%	14.9%	14.1%	79%	5%
mothers smoking	2011	30.7%	19.2%	17.1%	64%	-2%
Ambulance Response Times⁷⁹					No Change	No Change
Minutes : seconds	2015	06:47	09:16	09:21	-1%	-27%
	2011	04:47	06:10	05:50	-7%	-23%
Fire Response Times⁷⁹					Widened	Widened
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	05:22	07:33	06:26	-29%	17%
	2010/11	06:53	08:27	07:57	-24%	12%

⁷⁹ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while Knockagh is the most affluent DEA in the Mid & East Antrim LGD, more than a third (36%) of its population live in the two most deprived quintiles of the LGD.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Example

Knockagh	(Most Deprived)					(Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Percentage of Resident Population	12%	24%	0%	31%	33%					
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100					
Percentage x Weight	0.12 x -100 = -12	0.24 x -50 = -12	0.00 x 0 = 0	0.31 x 50 = 15	0.33 x 100 = 33					
Deprivation Score	-12 - 12 + 0 + 15 + 33 = + 24 (Most Affluent ⁸⁰)									

Braid	(Most Deprived)					(Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Percentage of Resident Population	12%	15%	41%	23%	9%					
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100					
Percentage x Weight	0.12 x -100 = -12	0.15 x -50 = -7	0.41 x 0 = 0	0.23 x 50 = 11	0.09 x 100 = 9					
Deprivation Score	-12 - 7 + 0 + 11 + 9 = + 1 (Largely Balanced)									

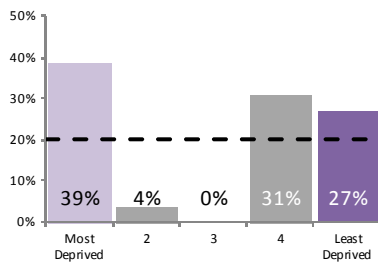
Coast Road	(Most Deprived)					(Least Deprived)				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Percentage of Resident Population	23%	40%	11%	10%	16%					
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100					
Percentage x Weight	0.23 x -100 = -23	0.40 x -50 = -20	0.11 x 0 = 0	0.10 x 50 = 5	0.16 x 100 = 16					
Deprivation Score	-23 - 20 + 0 + 5 + 16 = -21 (Most Deprived)									

Note: Values may not sum due to rounding.

⁸⁰ As the most and least deprived areas of the LGD are spread throughout the DEAs, no individual DEA is considered largely affluent or largely deprived.

DEA Deprivation Profiles

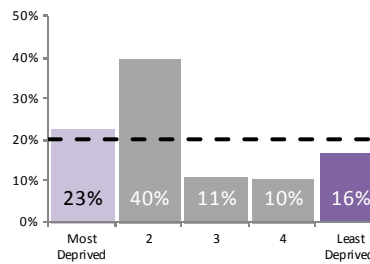
Ballymena



Deprivation Score: +2

Almost three-fifths of the population (57%) live in the two least deprived quintiles, while two-fifths live in the most deprived quintile.

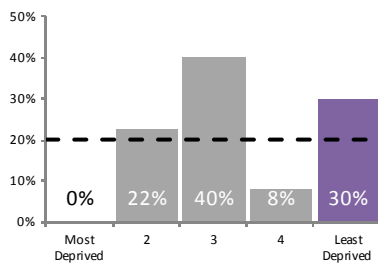
Coast Road



Deprivation Score: -21

Coast Road is the most deprived DEA within the Mid & East Antrim LGD, with almost two-thirds (63%) of its population living in the two most deprived quintiles.

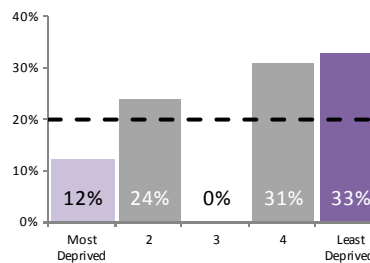
Bannside



Deprivation Score: +22

Almost a third (30%) of the population of Bannside live in the 20% least deprived areas of Mid & East Antrim.

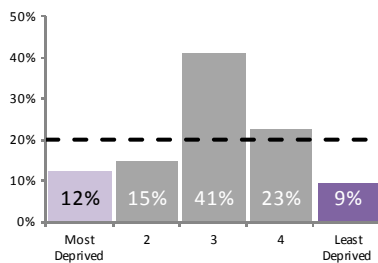
Knockagh



Deprivation Score: +24

The population is split, with two-thirds living in the least deprived quintiles and the remaining third in the two most deprived quintiles.

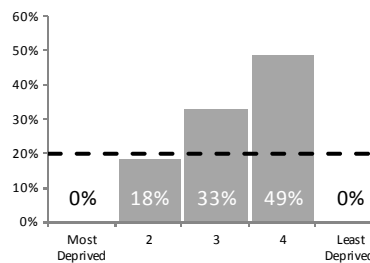
Braid



Deprivation Score: +1

Broadly similar proportions of the population of Braid live in the most and least deprived areas.

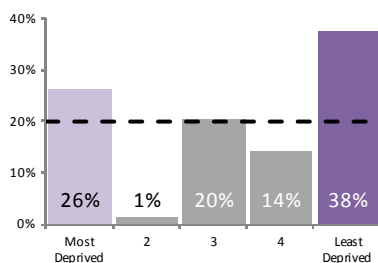
Larne Lough



Deprivation Score: +15

None of the population of Larne Lough live in either the most nor least deprived quintiles, while half live in the second least deprived quintile.

Carrick Castle



Deprivation Score: +17

Almost two-fifths of the population reside within the least deprived quintile of the LGD; while a quarter live in the most deprived quintile.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Mid & East Antrim District Electoral Areas

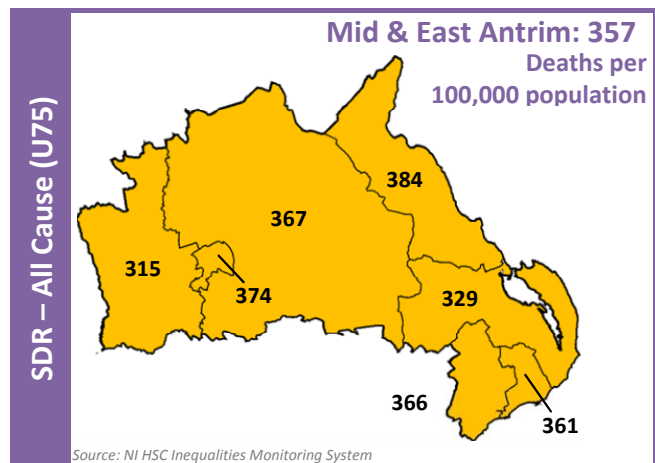
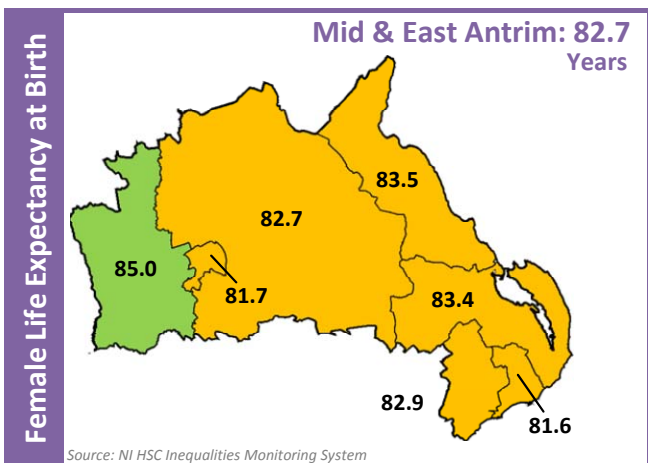
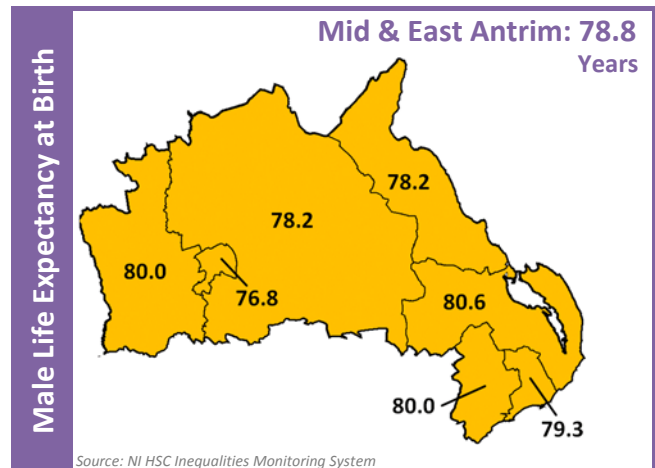
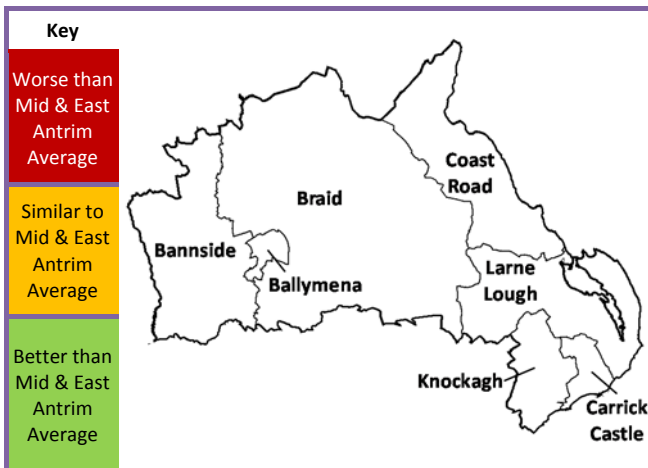
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Mid & East Antrim average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

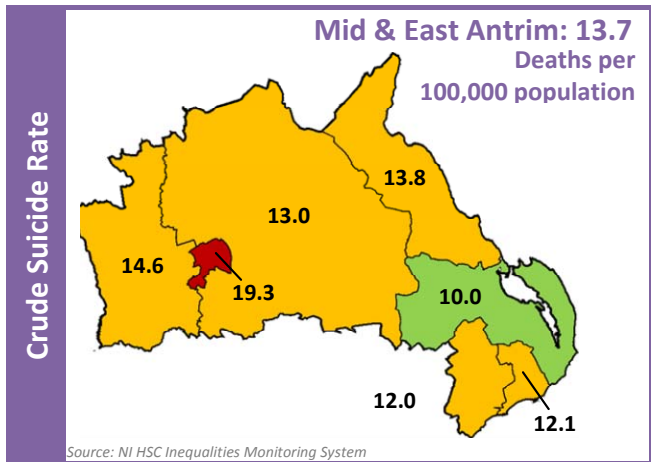
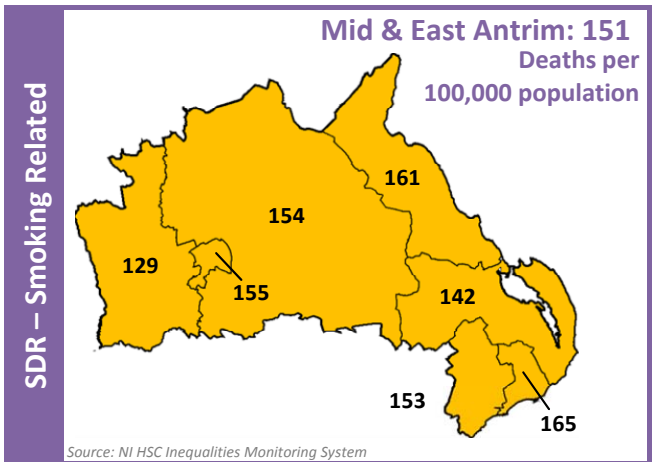
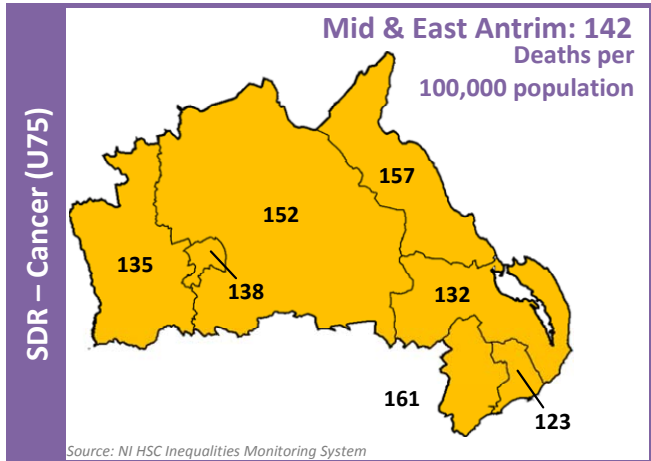
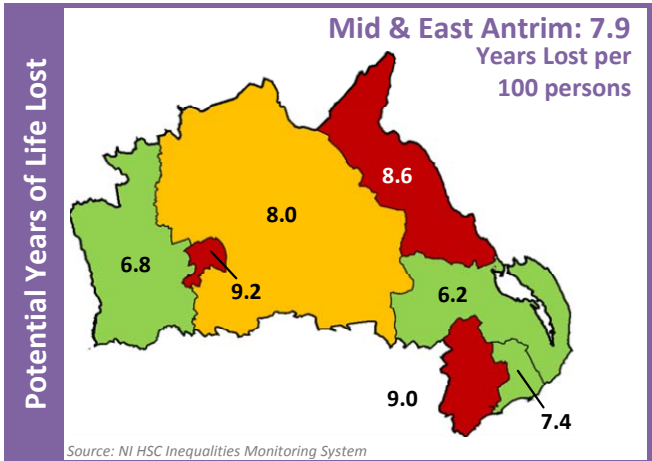
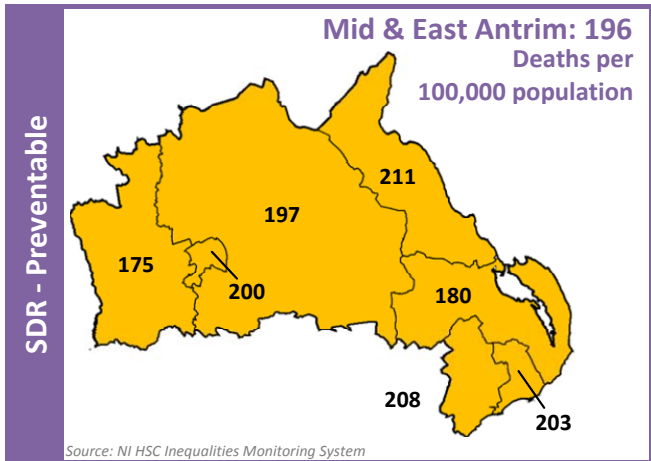
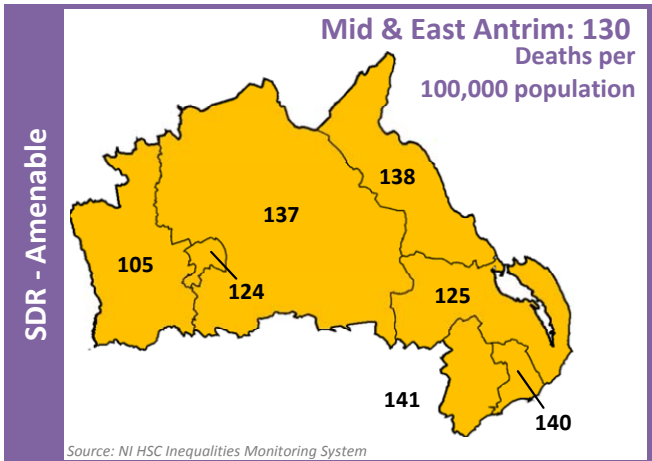
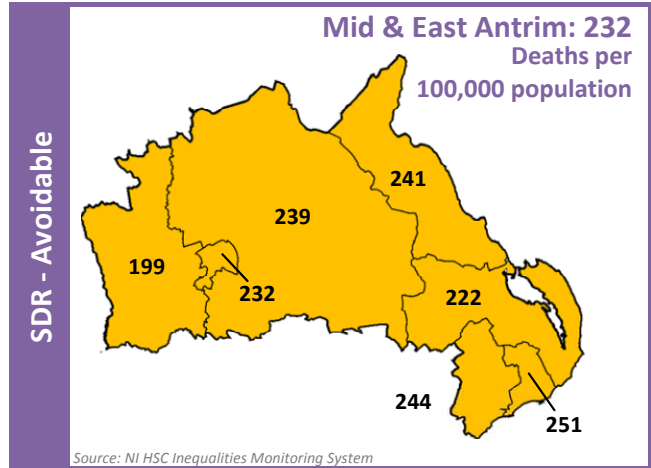
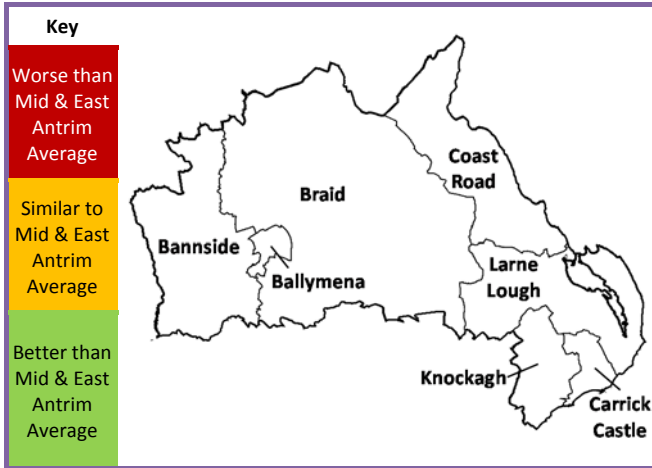
Key	Health Outcomes worse than Mid & East Antrim Average	Health Outcomes similar to Mid & East Antrim Average	Health Outcomes better than Mid & East Antrim Average	DEA	Mid & East Antrim Most Deprived
Ballymena	8	Worse than LGD average			
	18	Similar to LGD average			
	0	Better than LGD average		20	Similar to LGD average
				1	Better than LGD average
Bannside	0	Worse than LGD average			
	14	Similar to LGD average			
	12	Better than LGD average		23	Similar to LGD average
				1	Better than LGD average
Braid	1	Worse than LGD average			
	21	Similar to LGD average			
	4	Better than LGD average		20	Similar to LGD average
				5	Better than LGD average
Carrick Castle	3	Worse than LGD average			
	22	Similar to LGD average			
	1	Better than LGD average			

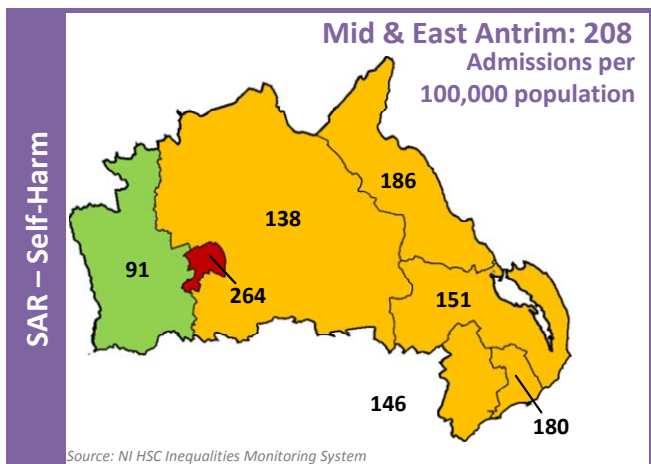
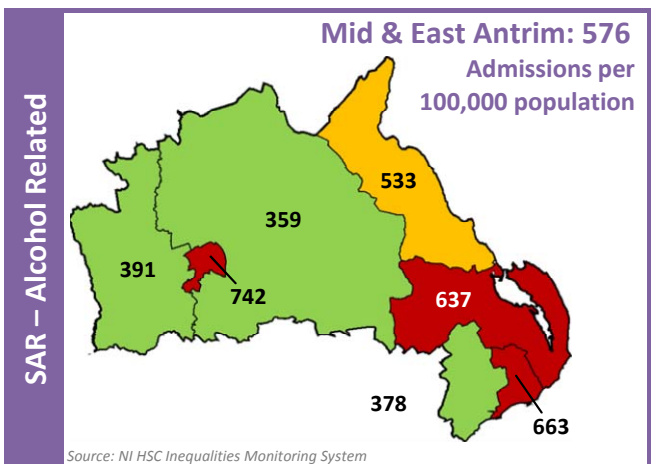
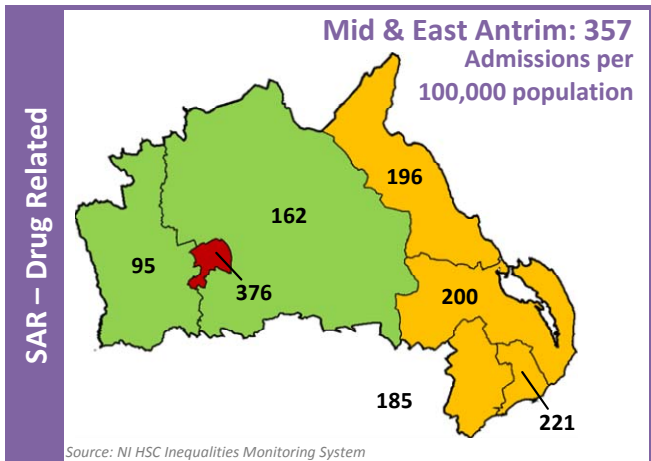
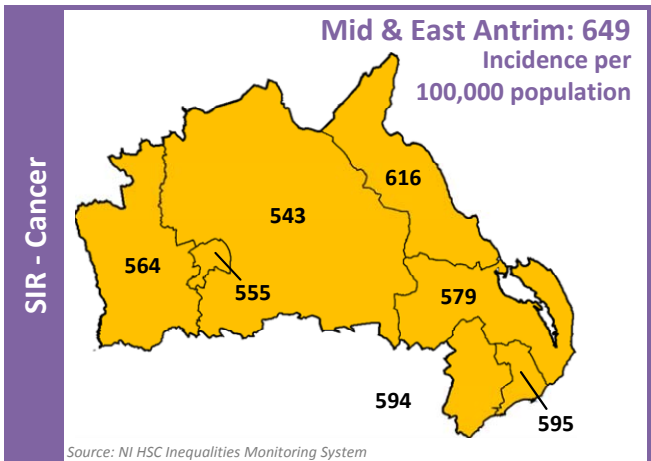
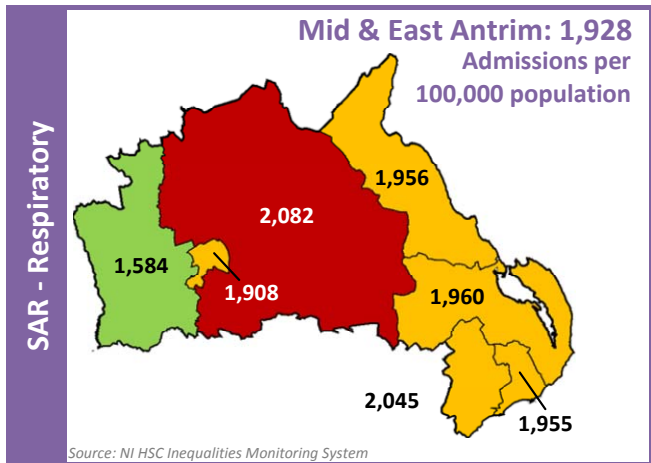
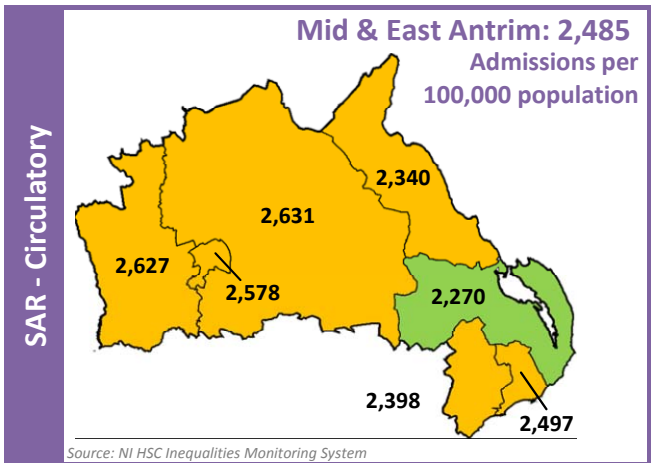
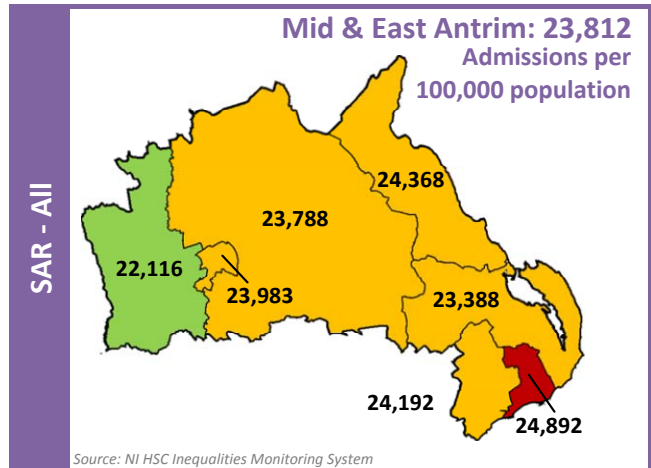
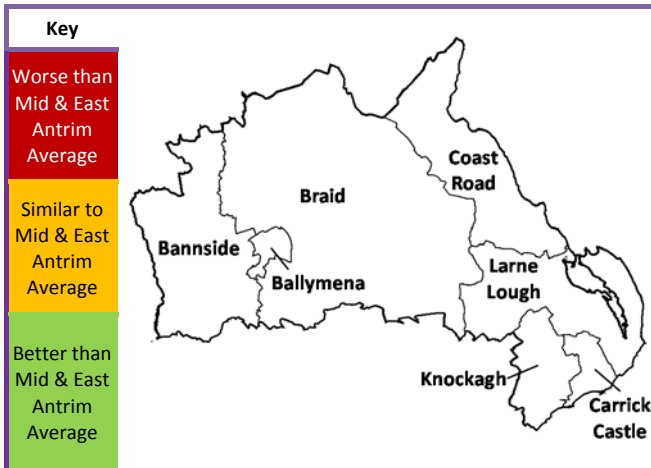
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Mid & East Antrim average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Mid & East Antrim average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



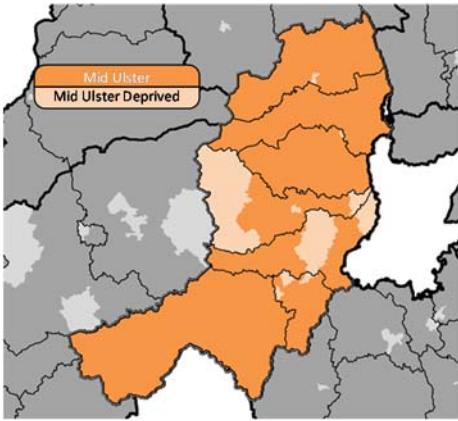




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Mid & East Antrim average.

	Mid and East Antrim	Ballymena	Bannside	Braid	Carrick Castle	Coast Road	Knockagh	Larne Lough
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,700	1,865	1,758	1,834	1,677	1,616	1,591	1,477
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,379	1,391	1,183	1,479	1,268	1,472	1,508	1,338
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	10,393	9,918	9,550	9,869	10,962	11,126	11,159	10,543
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	2,970	2,895	2,955	3,054	2,860	3,331	2,943	2,762
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	8,754	9,399	7,931	9,117	9,139	8,161	8,623	8,648
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	73	75	63	65	76	74	88	75
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	227	223	223	222	228	251	225	224
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	202	223	176	193	212	221	208	183
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	168	170	156	157	175	186	176	160



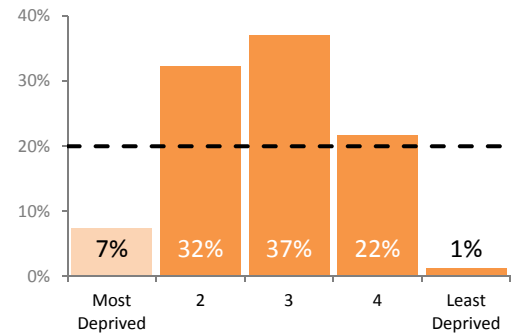
Mid Ulster

Local Government District

2014 Population:	142,895	(8% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	50,059 (35%)
	25-49	50,327 (35%)
	50-74	34,217 (24%)
	75+	8,292 (6%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

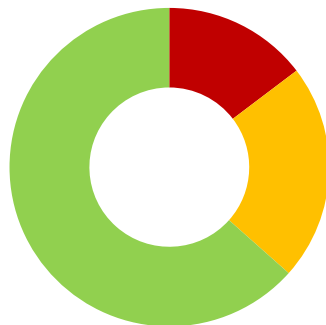
- Only 7% of areas within the Mid Ulster LGD fall within NI’s most deprived quintile, while only 1% are in the least deprived quintile regionally. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Mid Ulster LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Mid Ulster LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Mid Ulster - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 41 indicators analysed⁸¹...

6	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
9	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
26	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Mid Ulster Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
Crude Suicide Rate	SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	Crude Suicide Rate
Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)	SAR – Drug Related Causes	SIR – Lung Cancer
SAR – Self-Harm	SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SAR – Respiratory (U75)
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SAR – Circulatory (U75)	SAR – Respiratory
SAR – Drugs Related Causes	SDR – Preventable	

⁸¹ While respiratory mortality rates are presented in the following analysis, it was not deemed robust enough for an assessment of inequality gaps at this level.

Health Outcomes in Mid Ulster LGD

Trends in health outcomes are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

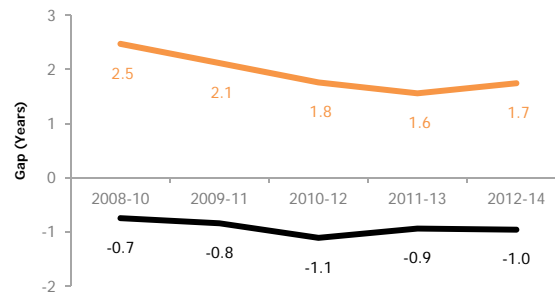
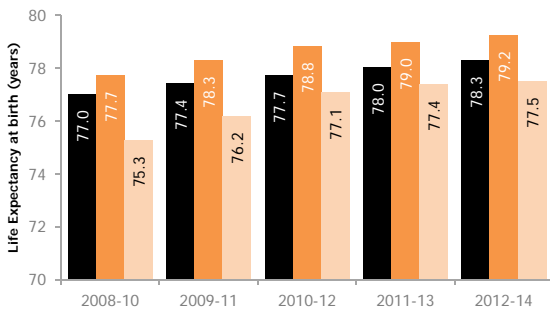
Health Outcome	Inequality Gap
Northern Ireland	LGD – NI Gap
LGD	LGD Deprivation Gap
LGD Most Deprived Areas	
Change in Health Outcome	
LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD	Improvement
LGD Northern Ireland	No Change
	Decline
Change in Inequality Gap	
Widened Gap	Gap remains constant
Narrowed Gap	Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

Male Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

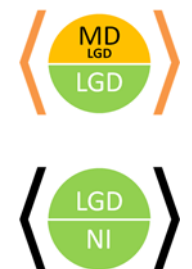
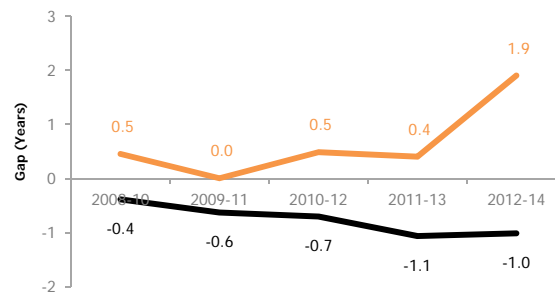
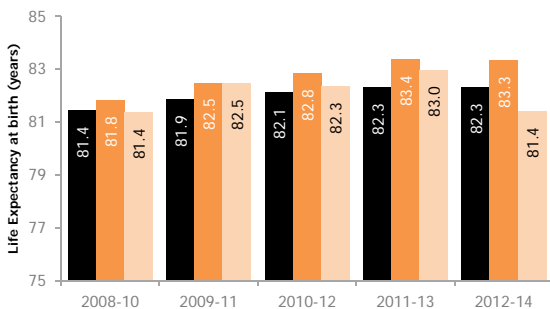
Latest LGD Position: 79.2



Female Life Expectancy at Birth

(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 83.3



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Mid Ulster
- Mid Ulster Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

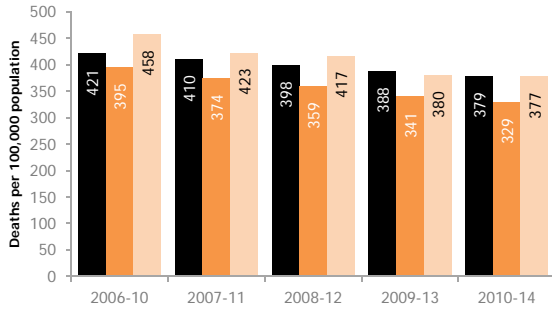
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

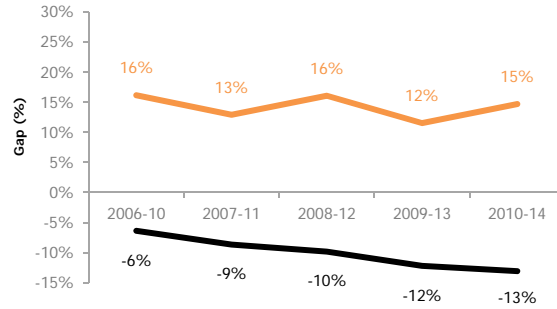
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – All Cause (U75)

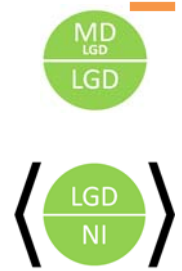


Inequality Gaps Time Series

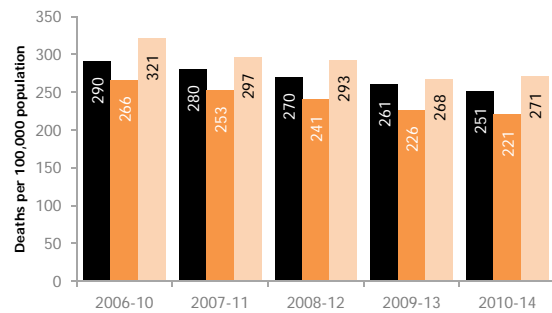
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



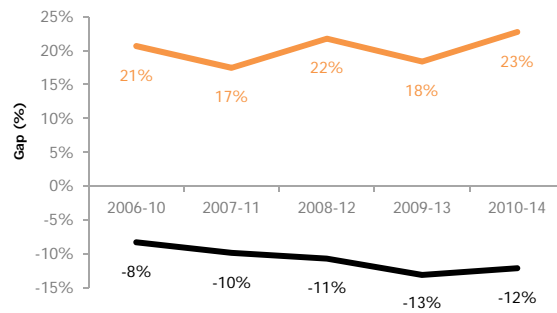
Latest LGD Position: 329



SDR - Avoidable



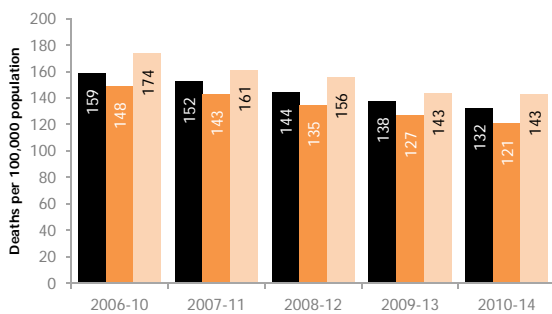
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



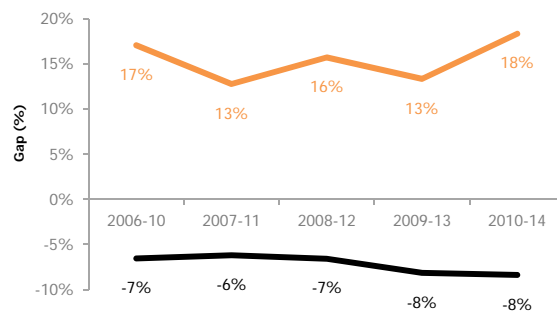
Latest LGD Position: 221



SDR - Amenable



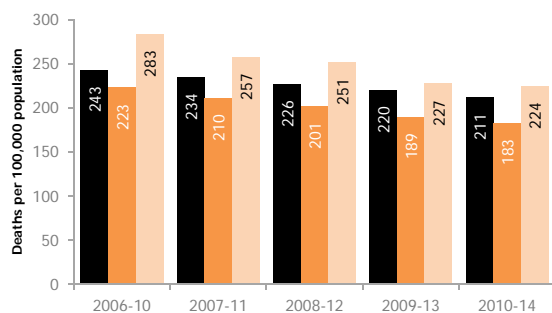
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



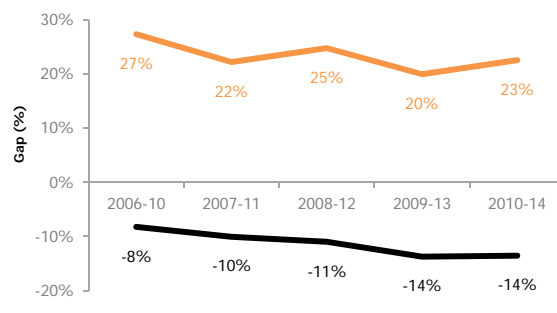
Latest LGD Position: 121



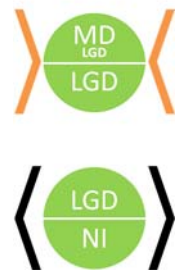
SDR - Preventable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Latest LGD Position: 183



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Mid Ulster
- Mid Ulster Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

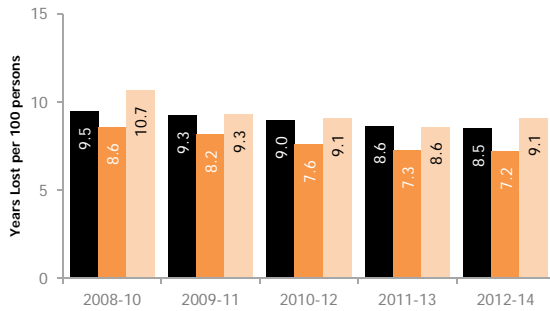
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

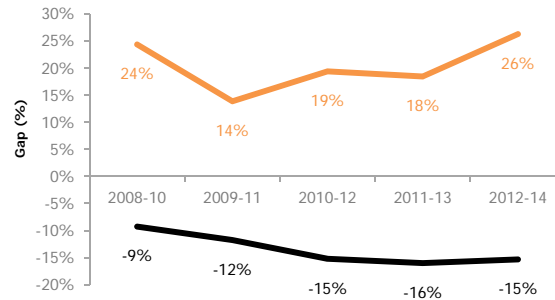
Potential Years of Life Lost



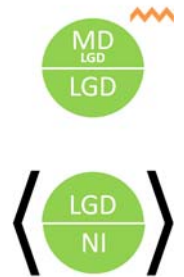
Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

Latest LGD Position: 7.2



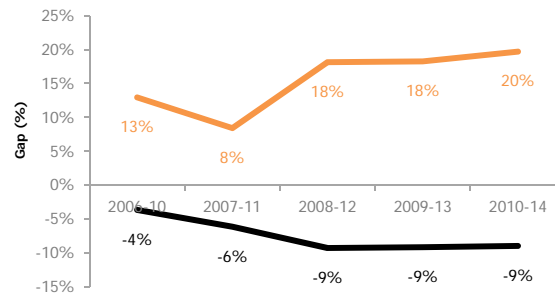
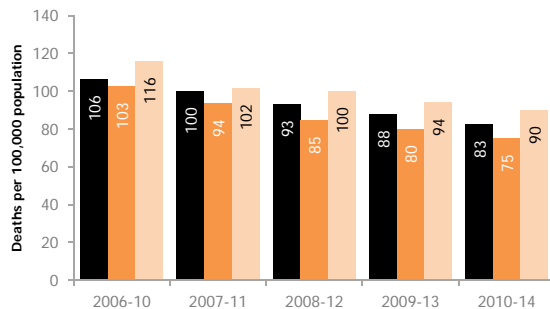
Inequality Gaps



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

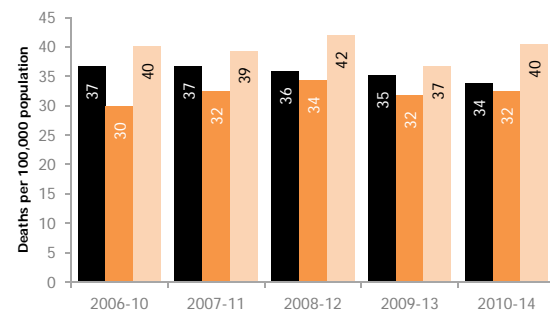
Latest LGD Position: 75



SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 32



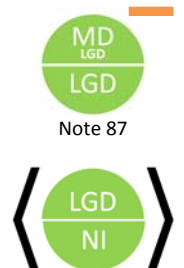
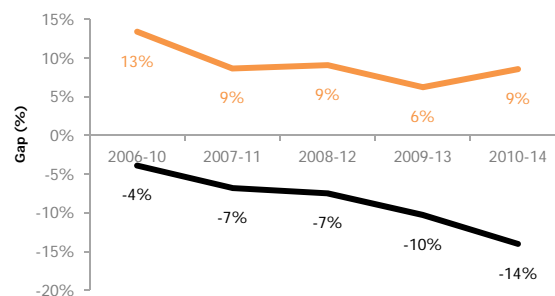
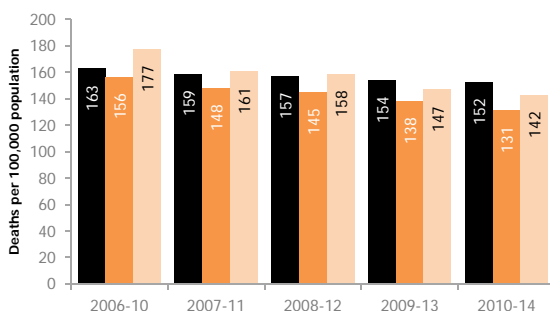
Inequality gaps are not robust for this indicator.



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 131



⁸² Throughout the period, no significant inequality gap exists between the LGD and its most deprived areas.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Mid Ulster
- Mid Ulster Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ◁ Widening gap
- ⋈ Fluctuating gap
- ▷ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

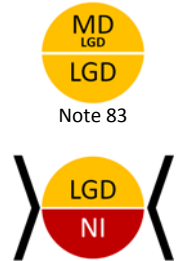
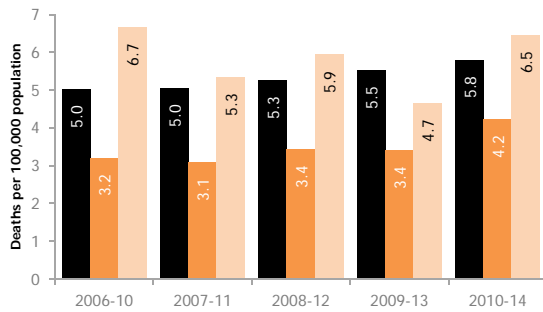
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

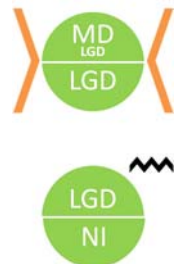
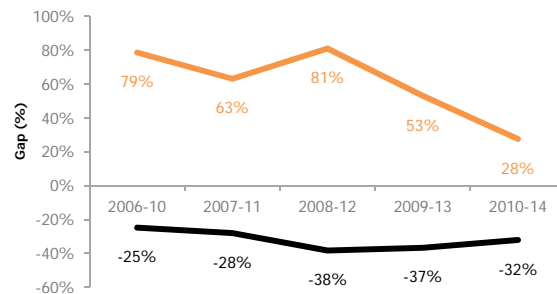
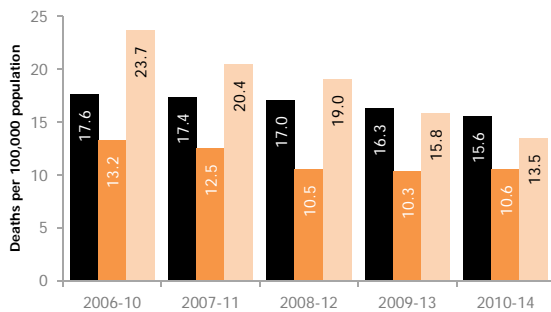
Latest LGD Position: 4.2



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

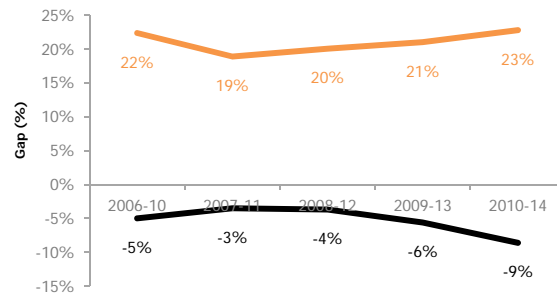
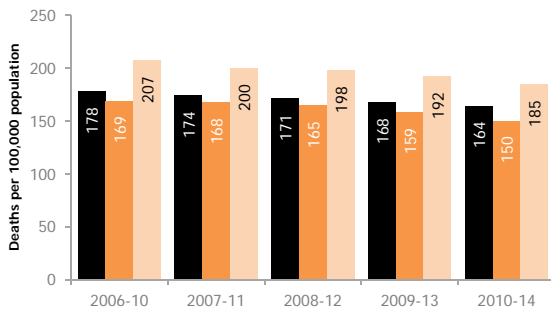
Latest LGD Position: 10.6



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

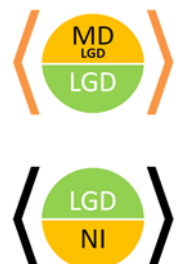
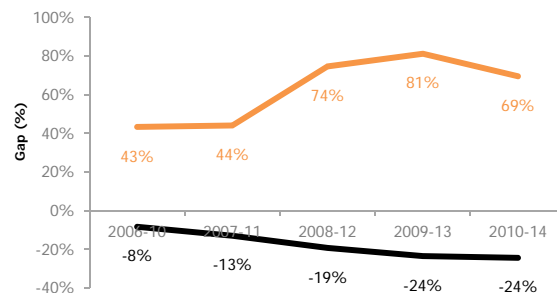
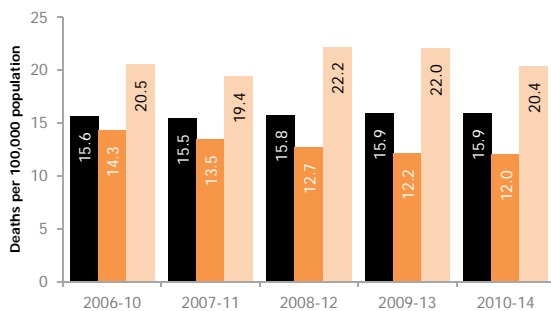
Latest LGD Position: 150



Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 12.0



⁸³ This indicator was not deemed robust enough for an assessment of deprivation related inequality gaps at this level.

Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Mid Ulster
- Mid Ulster Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

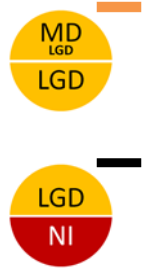
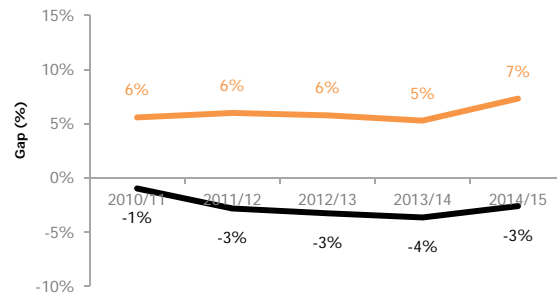
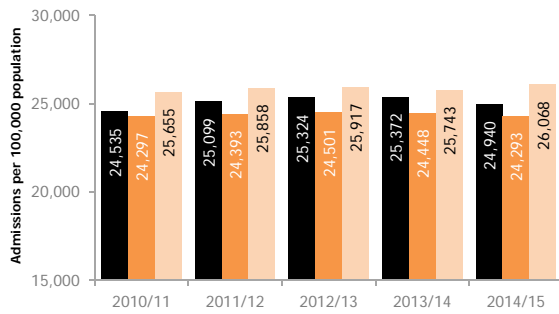
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

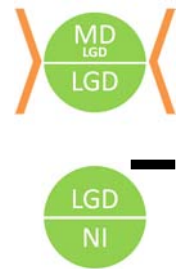
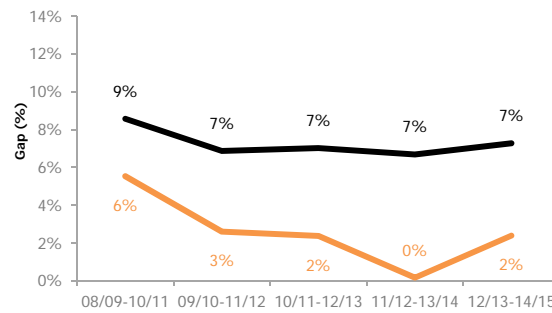
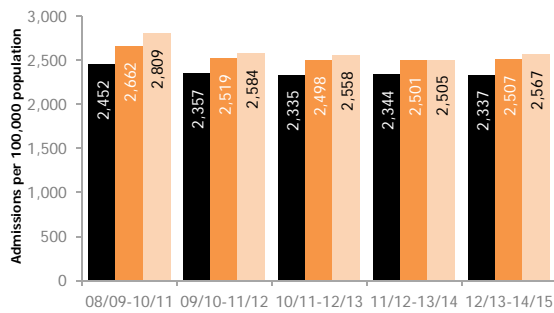
Latest LGD Position: 24,293



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

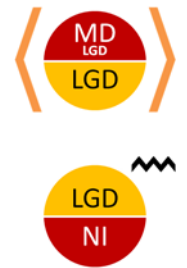
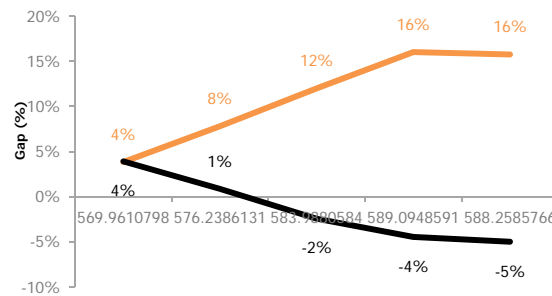
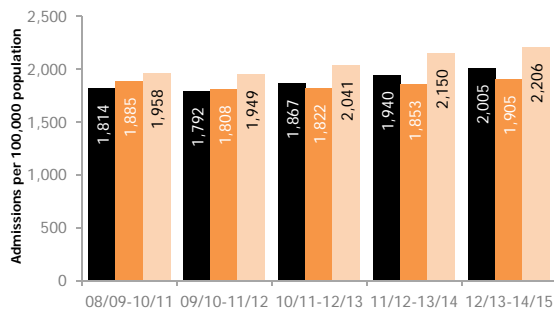
Latest LGD Position: 2,507



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

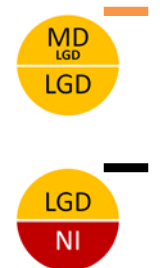
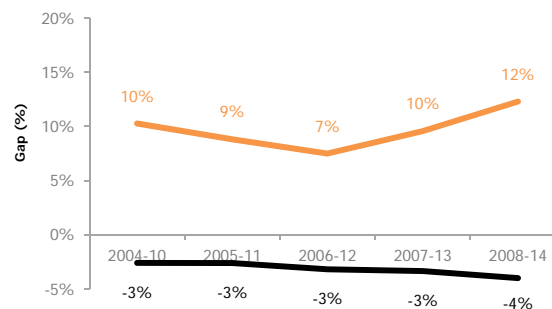
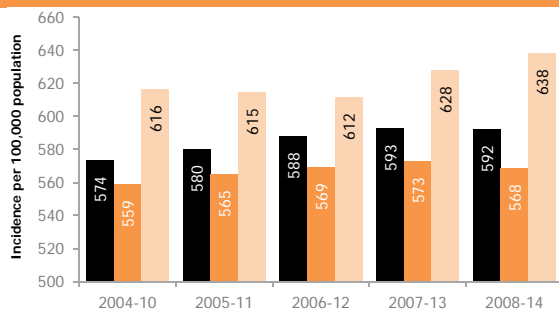
Latest LGD Position: 1,905



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 568



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Mid Ulster
- Mid Ulster Most Deprived

- LGD – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

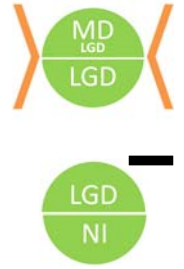
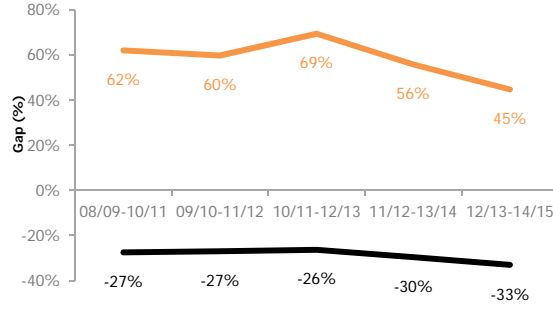
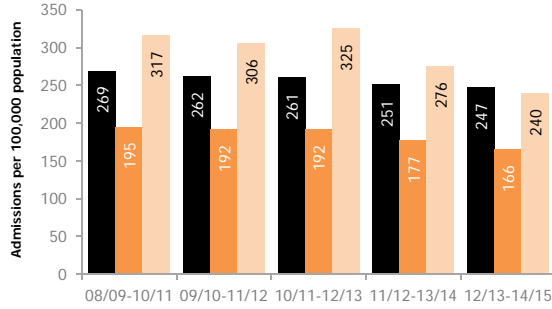
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

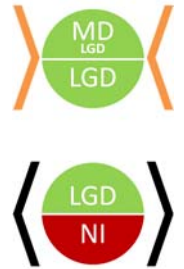
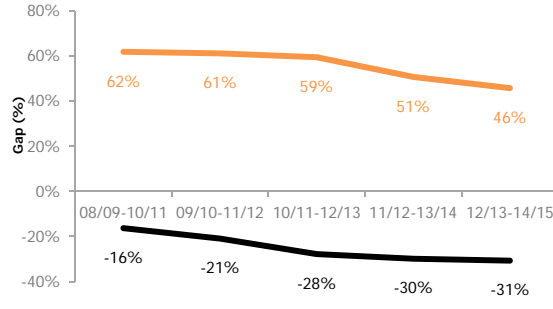
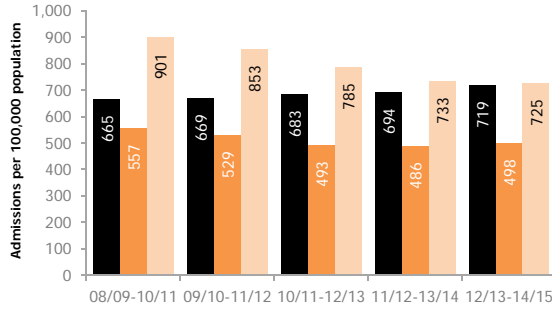
Latest LGD Position: 166



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

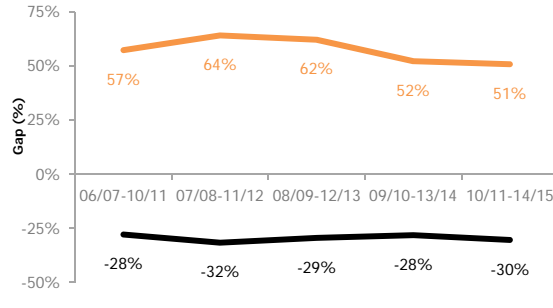
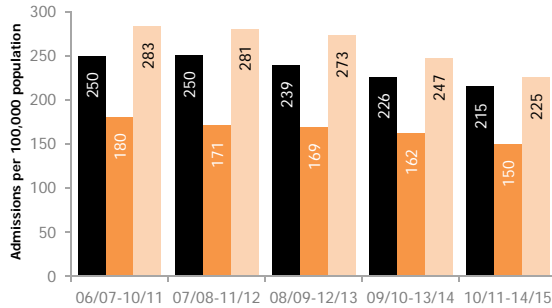
Latest LGD Position: 498



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

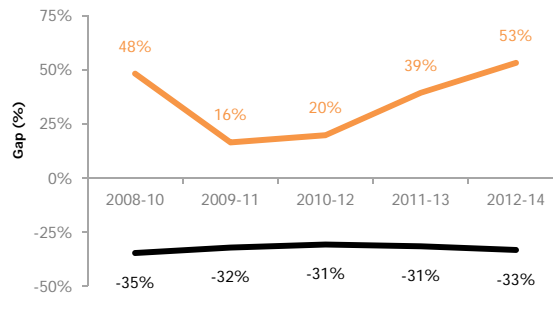
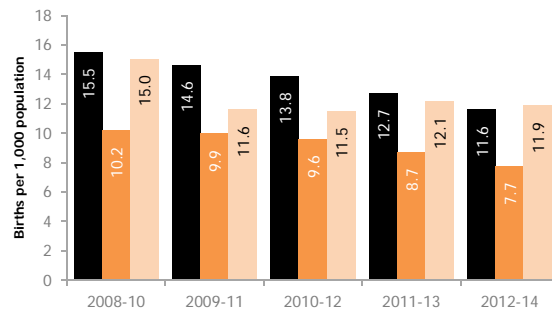
Latest LGD Position: 150



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 7.7



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Mid Ulster LGD, Mid Ulster's 20% most deprived areas, and both the Mid Ulster deprivation gap and the Mid Ulster – NI inequality gap.

		Mid Ulster Most Deprived	Mid Ulster LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD LGD	LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65					No Change	No Change
Years	2012-14	17.7	18.4	18.1	0.6	-0.3
	2008-10	16.8	17.3	17.3	0.5	0.0
Female Life Expectancy at 65					Fluctuated	No Change
Years	2012-14	20.2	21.0	20.5	0.7	-0.4
	2008-10	19.8	20.0	20.1	0.3	0.1
SDR – Lung Cancer					Fluctuated	No Change
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	70	55	66	27%	-16%
	2006-10	73	58	67	27%	-13%
SAR – Day Case					No Change	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	11,679	10,996	11,127	6%	-1%
	2010/11	11,330	10,788	10,829	5%	0%
SAR – Elective					Fluctuated	Narrowed
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,334	3,082	3,070	8%	0%
	2010/11	3,591	3,586	3,740	0%	-4%
SAR – Emergency					No Change	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	9,939	8,924	9,394	11%	-5%
	2010/11	9,913	9,019	9,097	10%	-1%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)					Narrowed	No Change
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,798	1,730	1,669	4%	4%
	2008/09-2010/11	2,070	1,883	1,813	10%	4%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)					Widened	Widened
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,696	1,382	1,479	23%	-7%
	2008/09-2010/11	1,541	1,401	1,407	10%	0%
SIR - Lung Cancer					Widened	No Change
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	95	69	80	37%	-14%
	2004-10	81	67	77	21%	-13%
SPR – Antihypertensive					No Change	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	239	222	226	8%	-2%
	2010	244	229	230	7%	0%
SPR – Statin					No Change	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	202	181	171	11%	6%
	2010	197	177	168	11%	5%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety					No Change	No Change
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	223	189	205	18%	-8%
	2010	202	171	183	18%	-7%

		Mid Ulster Most Deprived	Mid Ulster LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap		
					LGD MD	LGD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese							
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	22.4%	23.4%	21.4%	Fluctuated		No Change
	2008/09-10/11	23.0%	23.0%	22.1%	-4%		10%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese							
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	4.2%	4.9%	5.1%	Fluctuated		No Change
	2008/09-10/11	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	-13%		-4%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese							
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	28.8%	27.6%	28.6%	No Change		No Change
	2010/11-12/13	29.2%	28.1%	28.8%	5%		-4%
Year 8 BMI: Obese							
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	8.1%	6.5%	7.3%	Fluctuated		No Change
	2010/11-12/13	7.7%	6.9%	7.3%	25%		-12%
Breastfeeding on Discharge							
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	38.0%	45.8%	45.8%	No Change		No Change
	2011	39.4%	46.2%	44.6%	17%		0%
Smoking During Pregnancy							
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	13.8%	10.6%	14.1%	Fluctuated		Widened
	2011	19.8%	15.0%	17.1%	30%		-25%
Ambulance Response Times⁸⁴							
Minutes : seconds	2015	12:24	12:00	09:21	No Change		Fluctuated
	2011	07:52	08:24	05:50	3%		28%
Fire Response Times⁸⁴							
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	08:54	10:53	06:26	Widened		No Change
	2010/11	12:08	13:29	07:57	-18%		69%

⁸⁴ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while almost half of the population of Magherafelt (47%) live in the least deprived quintile of Mid Ulster LGD, 36% live in the most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf.

Worked Examples:

Clogher Valley	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	0%	33%	51%	17%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = 0	0.00×-50 = 0	0.33×0 = 0	0.51×50 = 25	0.17×100 = 17
Deprivation Score	$0 + 0 + 0 + 25 + 17 = +42$ (Largely Affluent)				

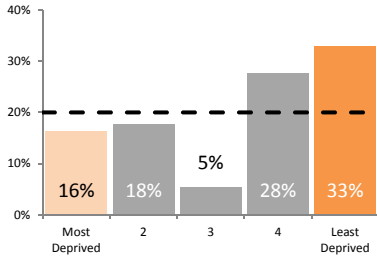
Moyola	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	33%	9%	9%	42%	8%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.33×-100 = -33	0.09×-50 = -4	0.09×0 = 0	0.42×50 = 21	0.08×100 = 8
Deprivation Score	$-33 - 4 + 0 + 21 + 8 = -8$ (Largely Balanced)				

Cookstown	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	11%	36%	43%	0%	10%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.11×-100 = -11	0.36×-50 = -18	0.43×0 = 0	0.00×50 = 0	0.10×100 = 10
Deprivation Score	$-11 - 18 + 0 + 0 + 10 = -19$ (Most Deprived ⁸⁵)				

⁸⁵ Relative to other DEAs within Mid Ulster

DEA Deprivation Profiles

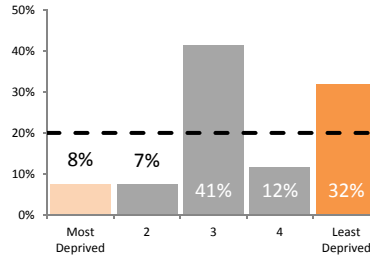
Carntogher



Deprivation Score: +21

A third of the population (33%) live in the least deprived quintile of the LGD.

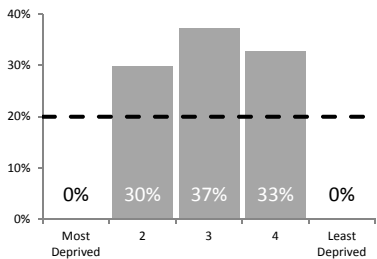
Magherafelt



Deprivation Score: +27

A third of the population (33%) live in the least deprived quintile of the LGD, compared to under a tenth (8%) in the most deprived quintile.

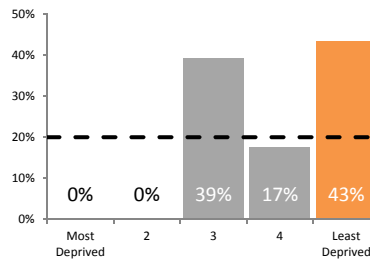
Clogher Valley



Deprivation Score: +1

None of the population of Clogher Valley live in either the most or least deprived quintiles of the Mid Ulster LGD.

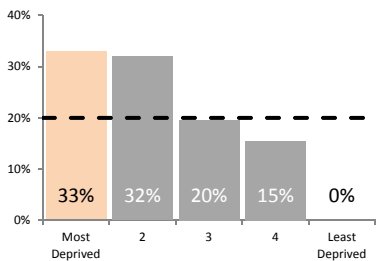
Moyola



Deprivation Score: +52

Over two-fifths of the population (43%) live in the least deprived quintile, making Moyola the most affluent DEA within Mid Ulster.

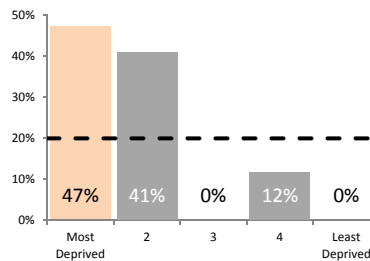
Cookstown



Deprivation Score: -41

Two thirds of the population of Cookstown lived in areas considered among the two most deprived quintiles of Mid Ulster.

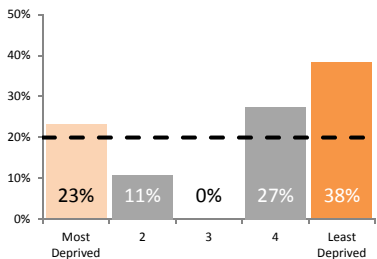
Torrent



Deprivation Score: -62

Torrent is the most deprived DEA within Mid Ulster, with the vast majority of the population (88%) living in the two most deprived quintiles.

Dungannon

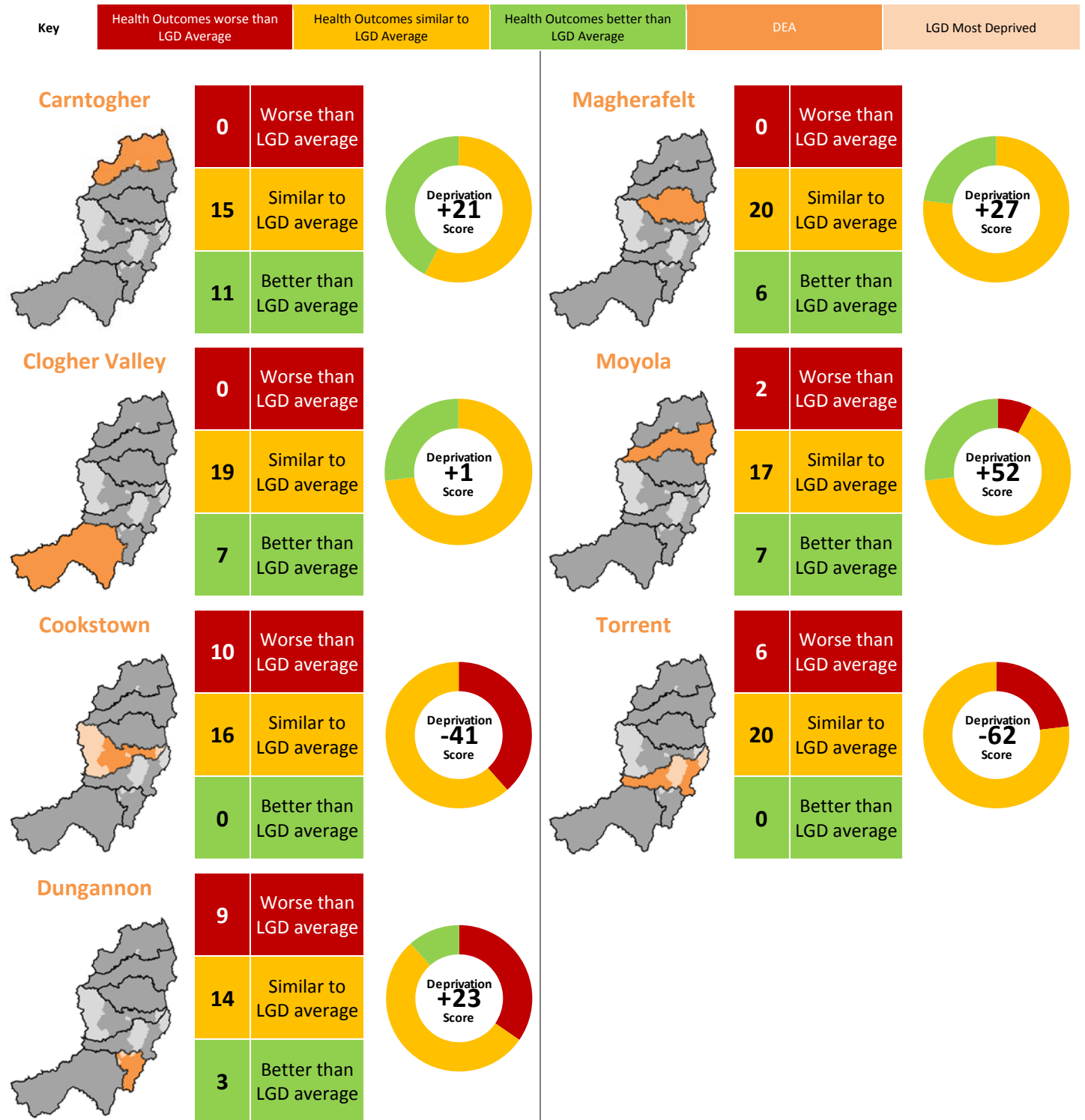


Deprivation Score: +23

Almost two-fifths (38%) of the population reside within the least deprived quintile, while a quarter live within the most deprived quintile.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Mid Ulster District Electoral Areas

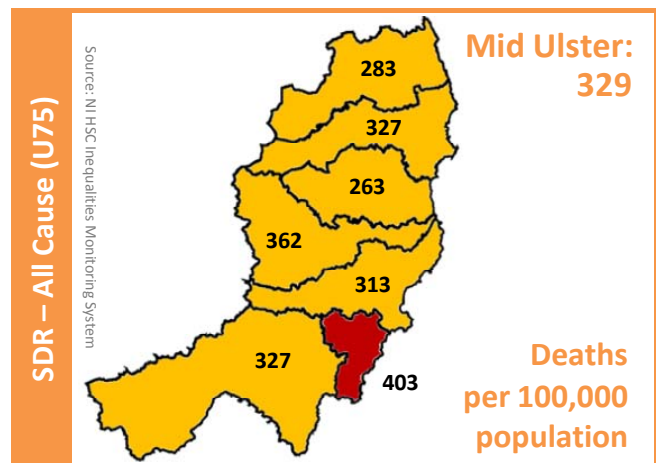
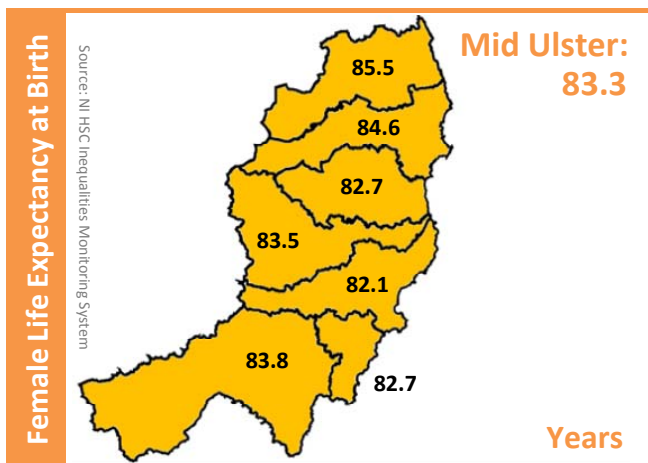
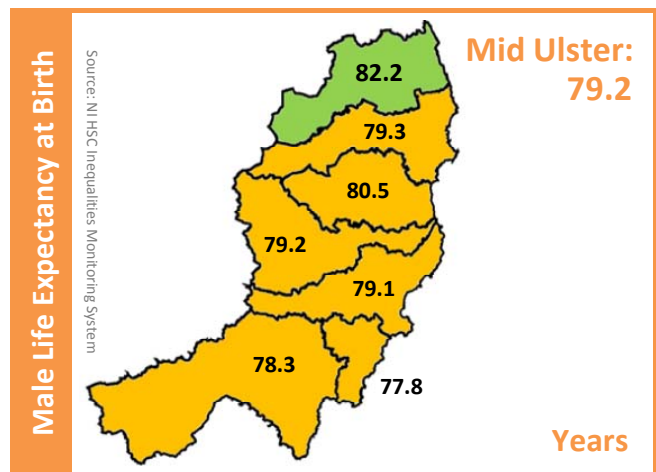
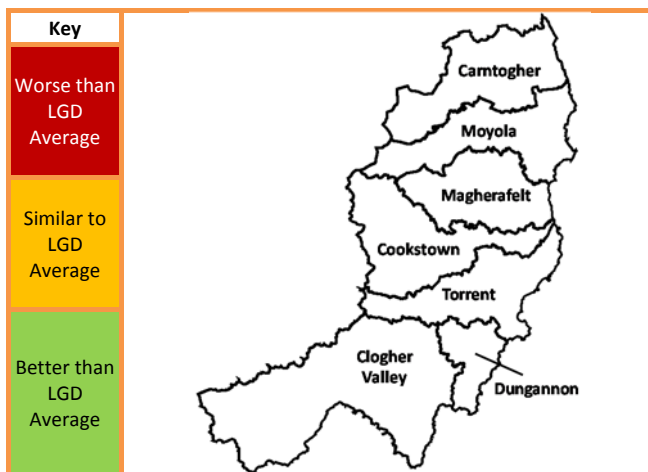
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Mid Ulster average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

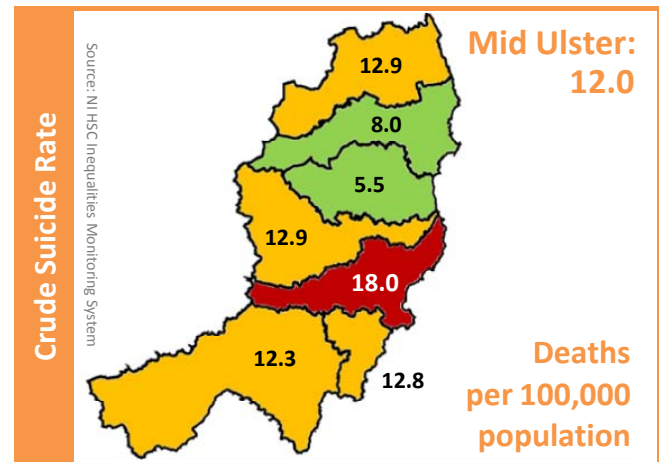
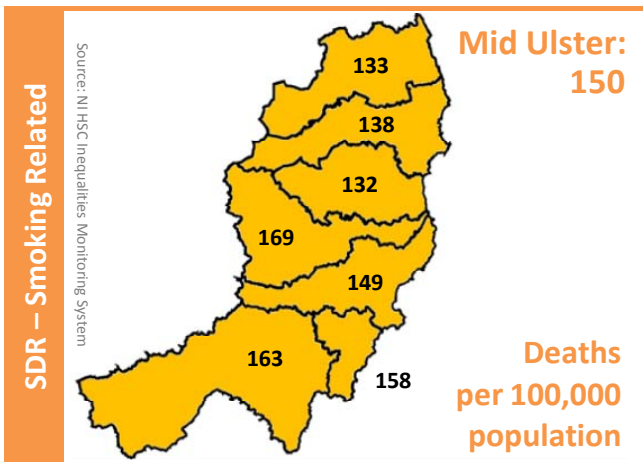
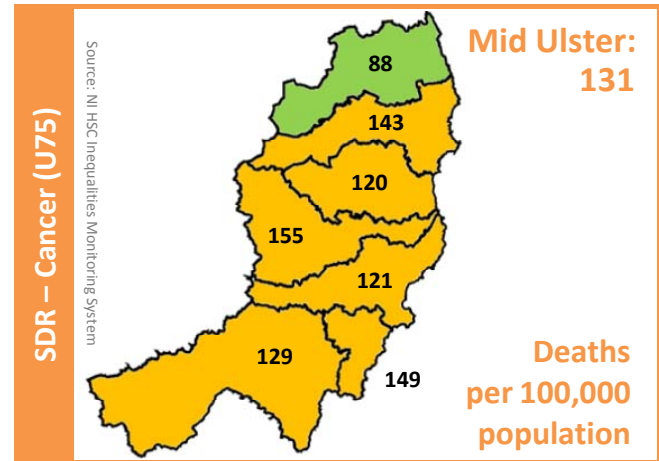
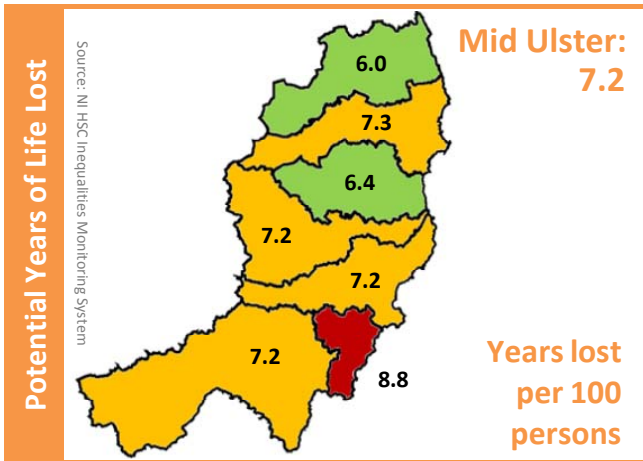
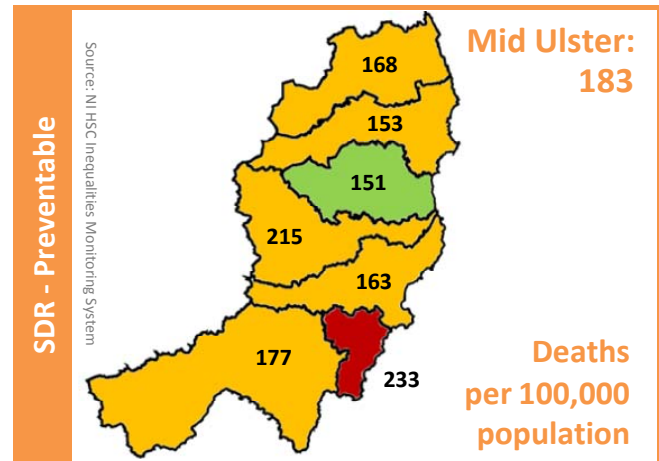
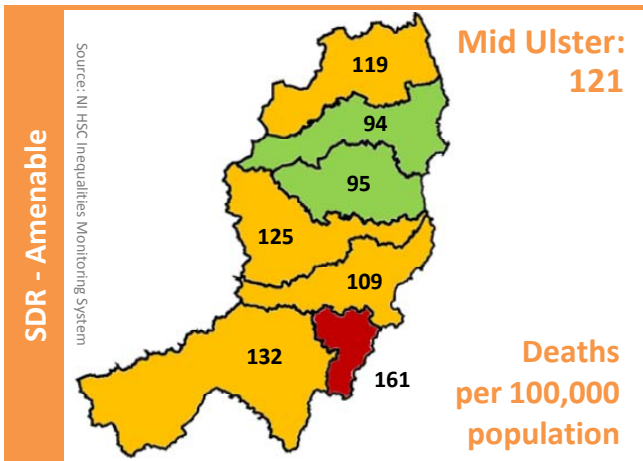
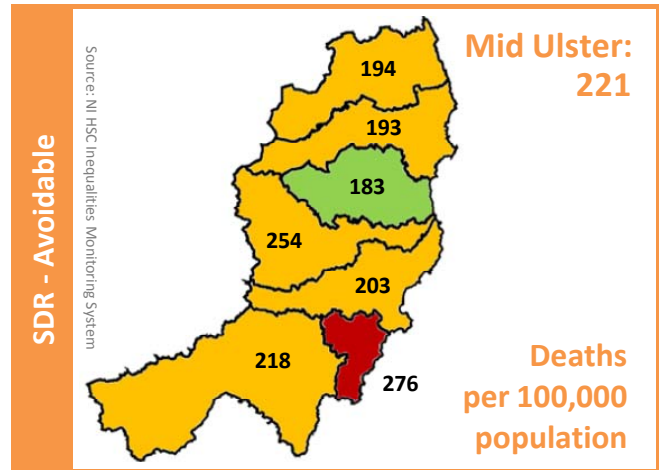
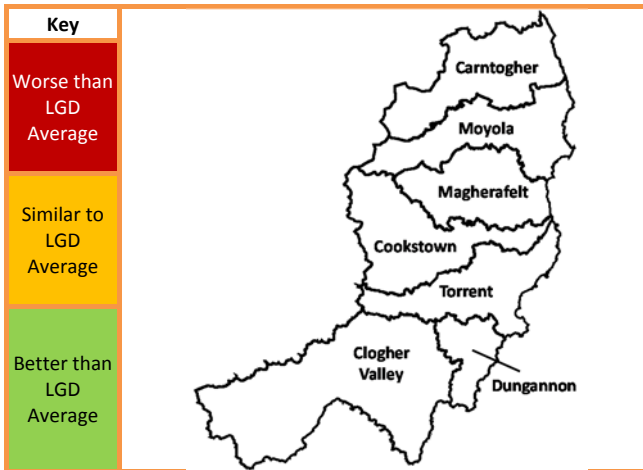


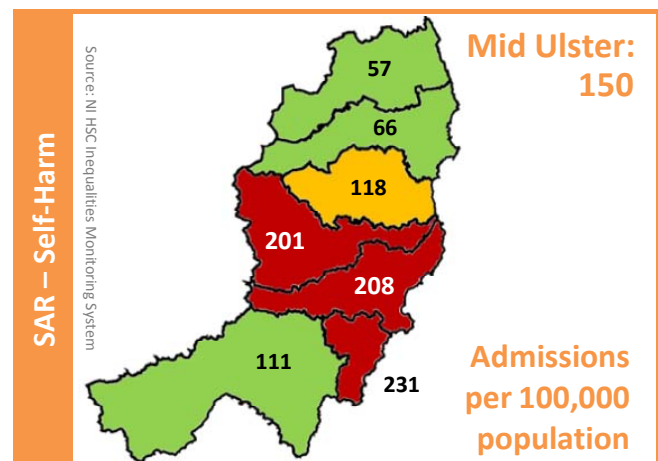
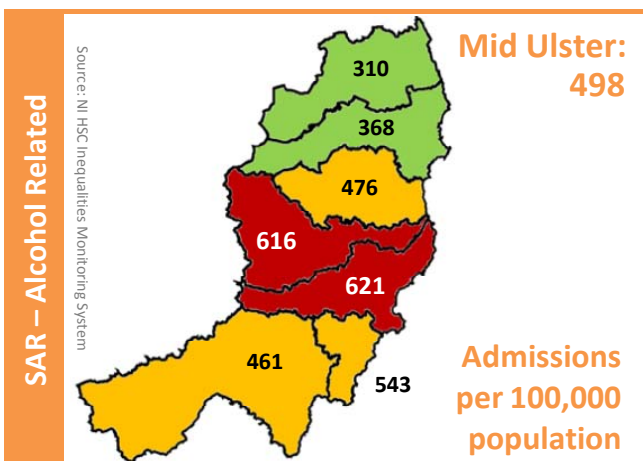
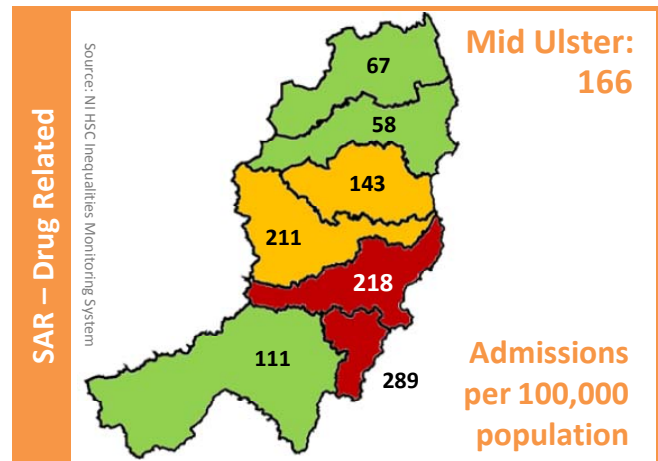
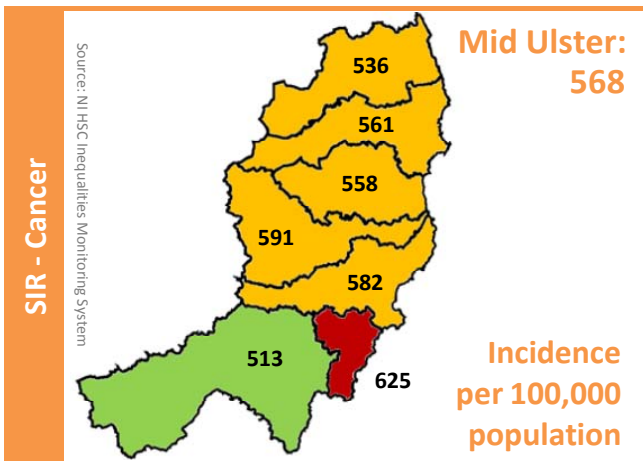
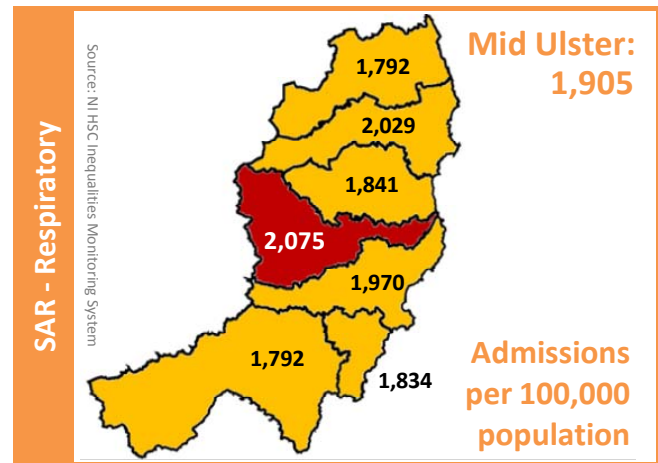
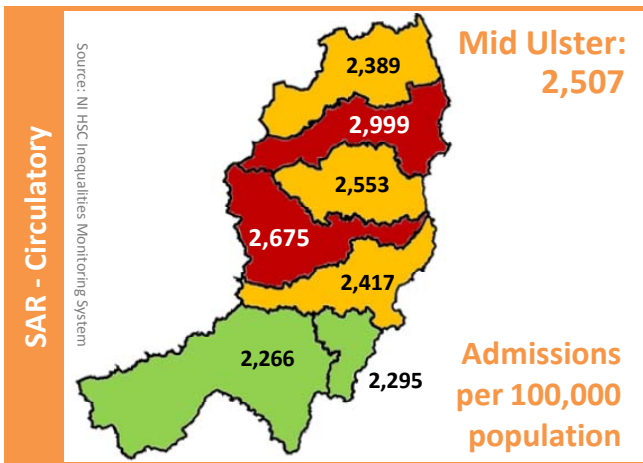
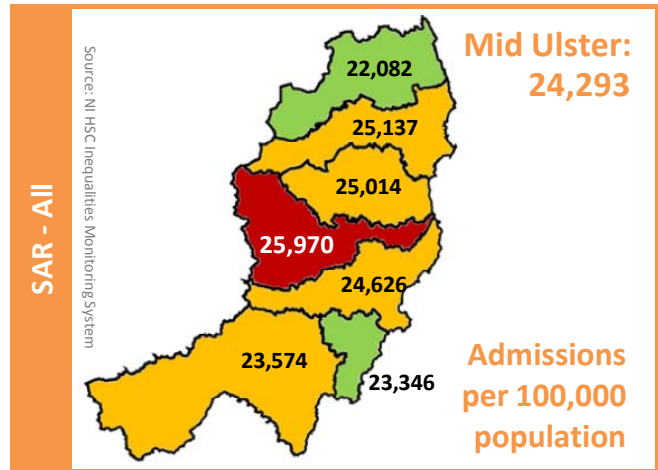
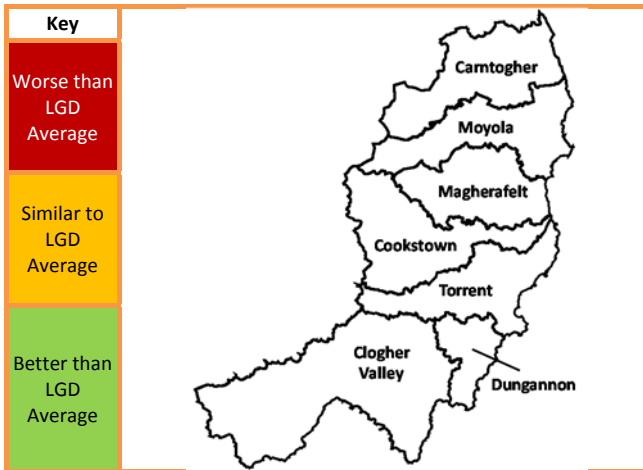
Health outcomes within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Mid Ulster average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Mid Ulster average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.



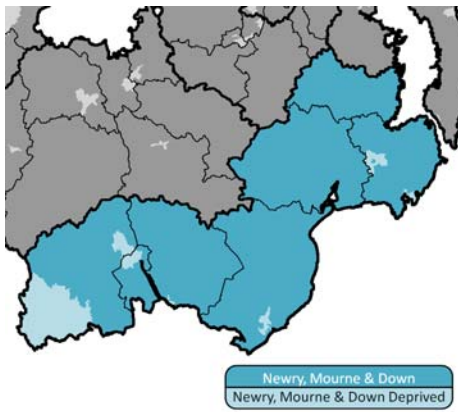




Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Mid Ulster average.

	Mid Ulster	Carnogher	Clogher Valley	Cookstown	Dungannon	Magherafelt	Moyola	Torrent
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,730	1,652	1,690	1,803	1,648	1,601	2,003	1,721
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,382	1,352	1,271	1,551	1,350	1,226	1,473	1,438
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	10,996	9,765	10,004	11,670	10,984	11,229	11,591	11,524
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	3,082	3,064	3,066	3,375	2,628	3,163	3,118	3,149
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	8,924	7,696	9,360	9,545	9,024	8,692	8,640	9,198
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	69	63	56	84	69	60	74	73
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	222	214	214	235	221	227	210	225
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	189	174	168	202	188	192	186	210
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	181	171	173	186	190	181	174	192



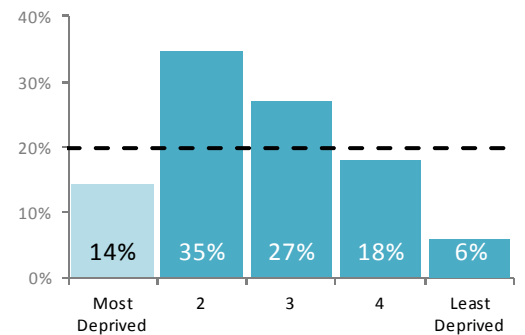
Newry, Mourne & Down

Local Government District

2014 Population:	175,403	(10% of NI Population)
Age Breakdown:	0-24	60,256 (34%)
	25-49	58,924 (34%)
	50-74	45,210 (26%)
	75+	11,013 (6%)

DEPRIVATION PROFILE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD)

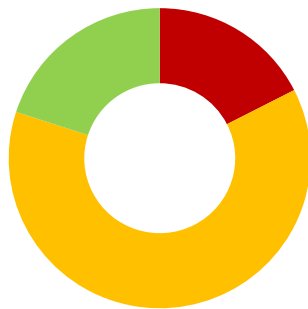
- Almost half (49%) of SOAs within Newry, Mourne & Down LGD are among the two most deprived quintiles in NI. Comparatively, only 6% fall within NI's least deprived quintile. The deprivation profile is shown in the chart to the right.
- The analysis in this report focuses on comparisons in health outcomes for the 20% most deprived SOAs within the Newry, Mourne & Down LGD, shown in the map above, against the average across the LGD.



Above: Percentage of SOAs within Newry, Mourne & Down LGD by NI level deprivation quintile. A black dotted line represents 20%, allowing a comparison with NI.

KEY FINDINGS

Newry, Mourne & Down - NI Inequality Gaps



Of 40 indicators analysed⁸⁶...

7	Health outcomes were worse than the NI average.
25	Health outcomes were similar to the NI average.
8	Health outcomes were better than the NI average.

Newry, Mourne & Down Deprivation Inequality Gaps

Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Narrowed Deprivation Inequality Gaps	Most Notable Widened Deprivation Inequality Gaps
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	SDR – Lung Cancer	SDR – Circulatory (U75)
SAR – Drug Related Causes	Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese	SDR – Amenable
SAR – Self-Harm	Crude Suicide Rate	SAR – Drug Related Causes
Teenage Birth Rate	Teenage Birth Rate	Potential Years of Life Lost
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	SAR - Respiratory	SAR – Circulatory (U75)

⁸⁶ Inequality gaps are not presented for respiratory or drug related mortality rates.

Health Outcomes in Newry, Mourne & Down LGD


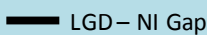











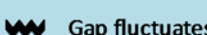
Trends in both rates and inequality gaps are illustrated in the charts below for 22 health indicators, with a further 20 indicators presented in tables.

A positive deprivation inequality gap means that the health outcome in the most deprived areas was worse than the LGD average.

A positive LGD-NI inequality gap means that the health outcome in the LGD was worse than the NI average.

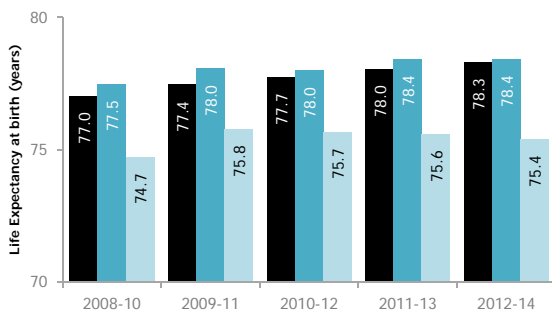
Colour coded circles are presented that show whether an indicator has improved, declined or remained similar in an area, alongside symbols indicating how the inequality gap has changed (either widened, narrowed, remained constant or fluctuated across the analysed period).

Key

Health Outcome		Inequality Gap	
	Northern Ireland		LGD – NI Gap
	LGD		LGD Deprivation Gap
	LGD Most Deprived Areas		
Change in Health Outcome			
	LGD Most Deprived Areas LGD		Improvement
	LGD Northern Ireland		No Change
			Decline
Change in Inequality Gap			
	Widened Gap		Gap remains constant
	Narrowed Gap		Gap fluctuates

Health Outcome Time Series

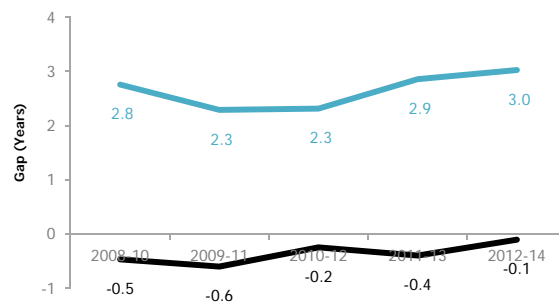
Male Life Expectancy at Birth



Inequality Gaps Time Series

(Years)

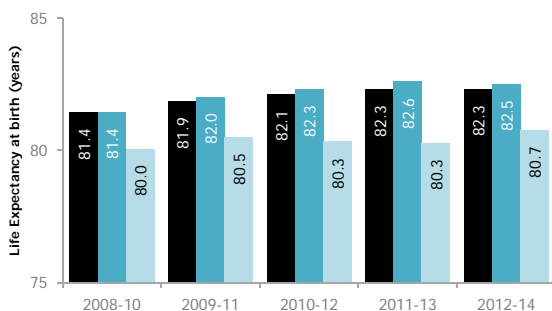
Latest LGD Position: 78.4



Inequality Gaps

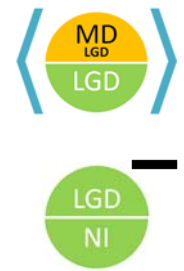
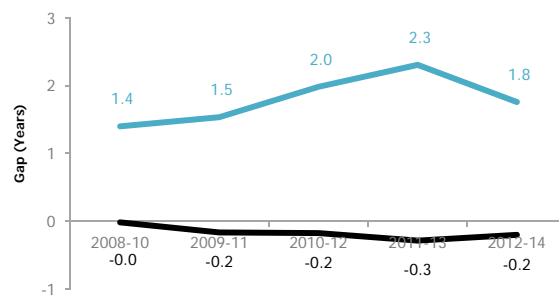


Female Life Expectancy at Birth



(Years)

Latest LGD Position: 82.5



Health Outcome

- Northern Ireland
- Newry, Mourne & Down
- Newry, Mourne & Down Most Deprived

Inequality Gap

- Newry, Mourne & Down – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

Change in Health Outcome

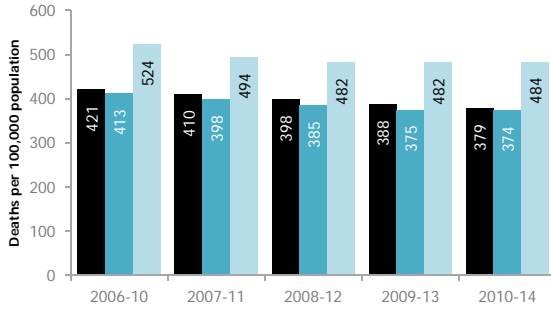
- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

Change in Inequality Gap

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- ⚡ Fluctuating gap
- ◁ Narrowing gap

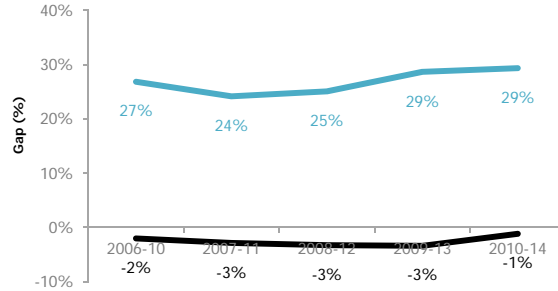
Health Outcome Time Series

SDR – All Cause (U75)



Inequality Gaps Time Series

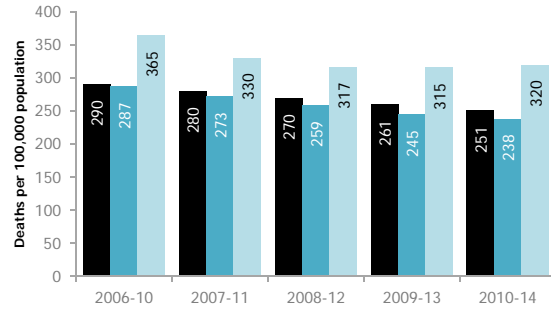
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



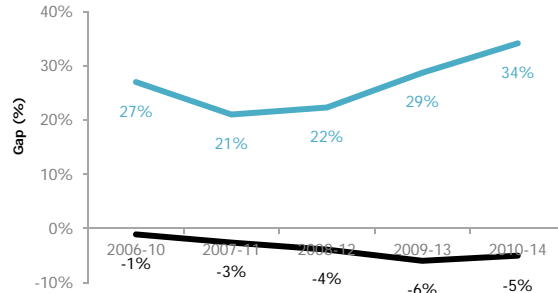
Latest LGD Position: 374



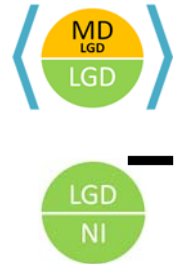
SDR - Avoidable



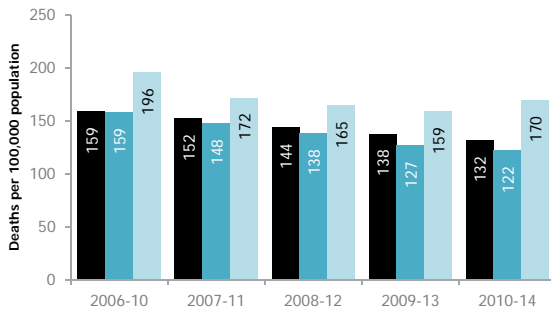
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



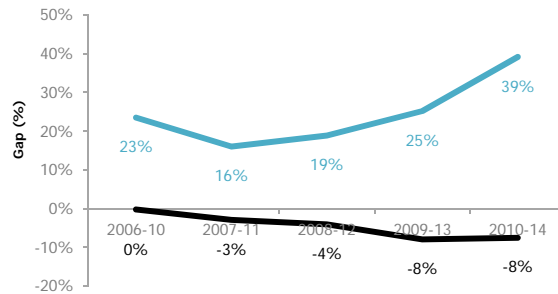
Latest LGD Position: 238



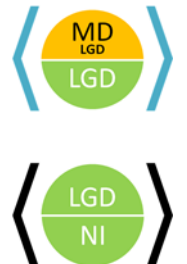
SDR - Amenable



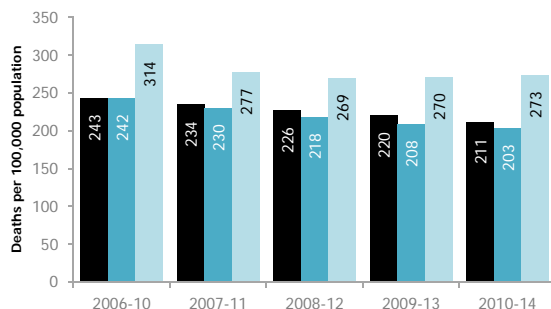
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



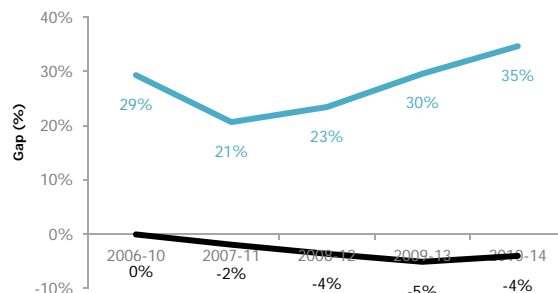
Latest LGD Position: 122



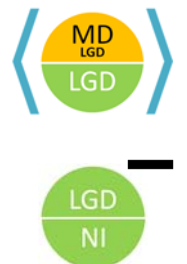
SDR - Preventable



(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Latest LGD Position: 203



SDR – Standardised Death Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Newry, Mourne & Down
- Newry, Mourne & Down Most Deprived

- Newry, Mourne & Down – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- Widening gap
- Fluctuating gap
- Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

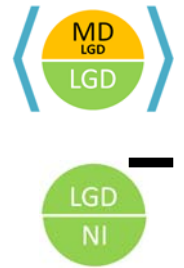
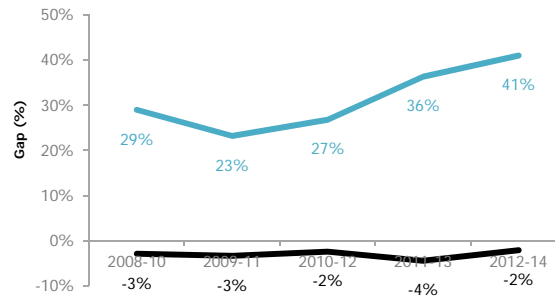
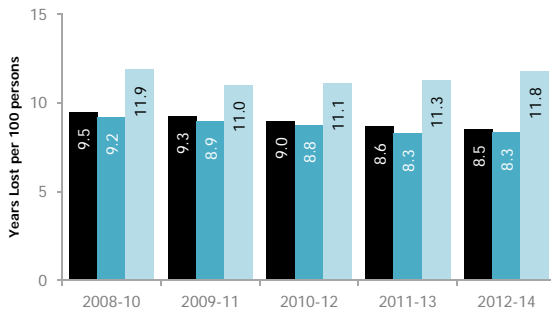
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

Potential Years of Life Lost

(Years Lost per 100 persons)

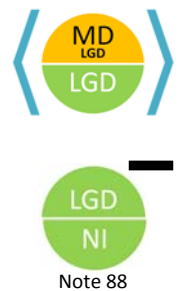
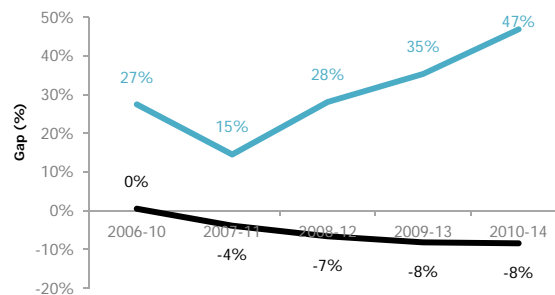
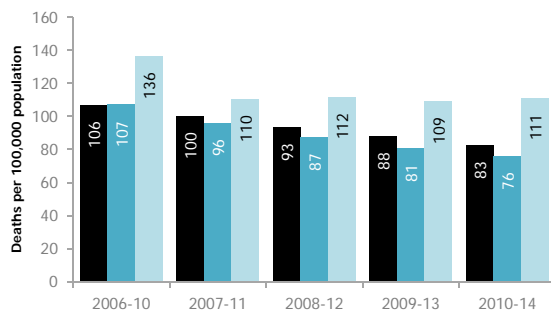
Latest LGD Position: 8.3



SDR – Circulatory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 76

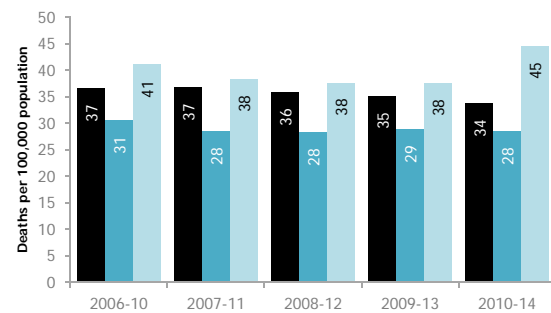


Note 88

SDR – Respiratory (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 28



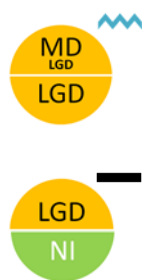
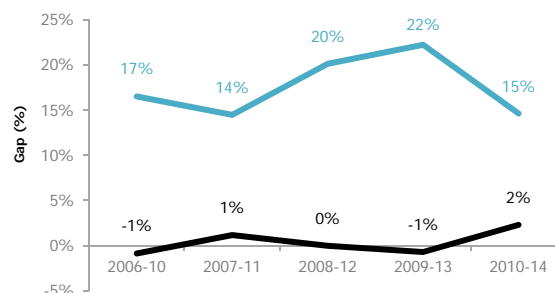
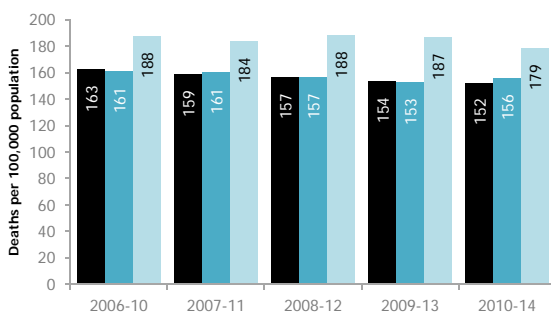
Inequality gaps are not robust for this indicator.



SDR – Cancer (U75)

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 156



⁸⁷ Despite an apparent widening of the inequality gap, throughout the period circulatory mortality within the LGD was not significantly different from that across NI.

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

Change in Health Outcome

Change in Inequality Gap

- Northern Ireland
- Newry, Mourne & Down
- Newry, Mourne & Down Most Deprived

- Newry, Mourne & Down – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
- No Change
- Decline

- No Change in gap
- ⌊ ⌋ Widening gap
- ⌘ Fluctuating gap
- ⌋ ⌊ Narrowing gap

Health Outcome Time Series

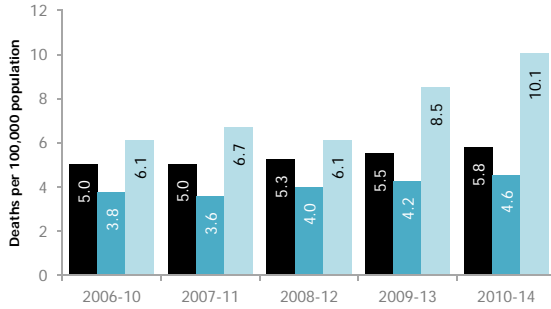
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SDR – Drug Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 4.6



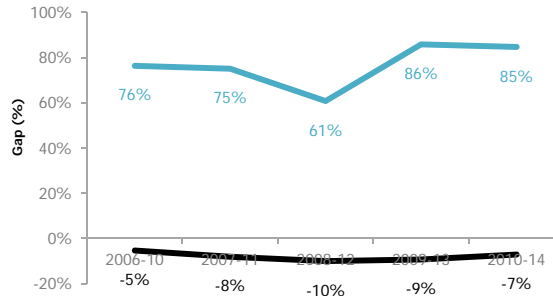
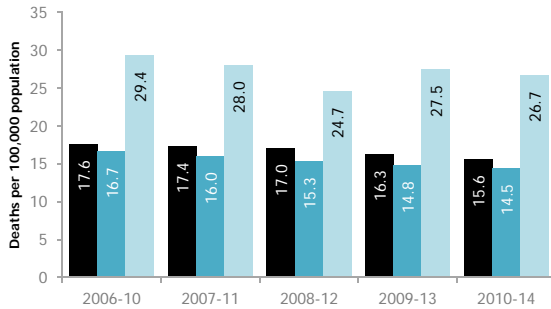
Inequality gaps are not robust for this indicator.



SDR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

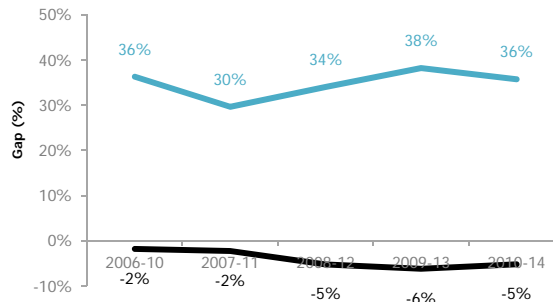
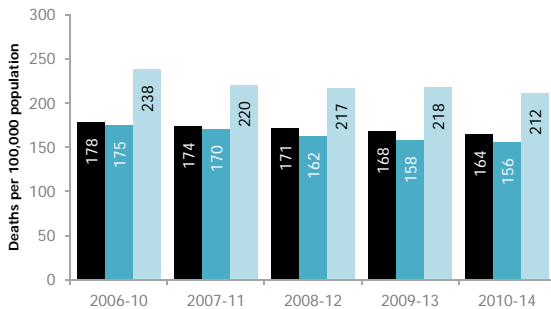
Latest LGD Position: 14.5



SDR – Smoking Related Causes

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

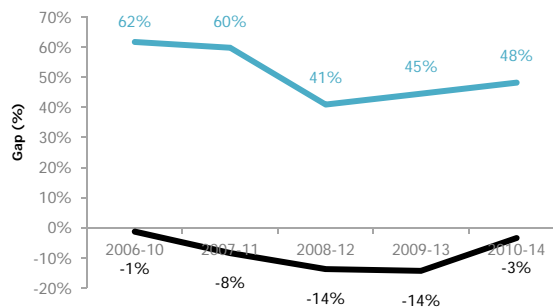
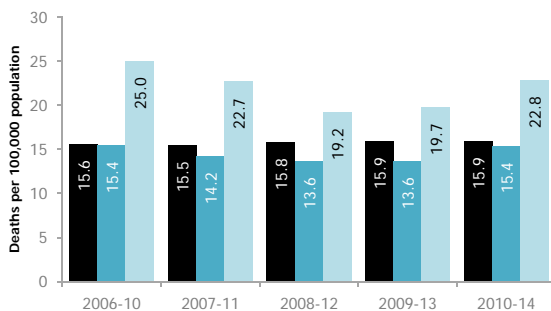
Latest LGD Position: 156



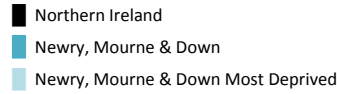
Crude Suicide Rate

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

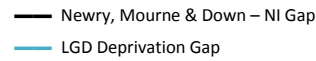
Latest LGD Position: 15.4



Health Outcome



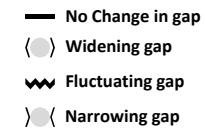
Inequality Gap



Change in Health Outcome



Change in Inequality Gap

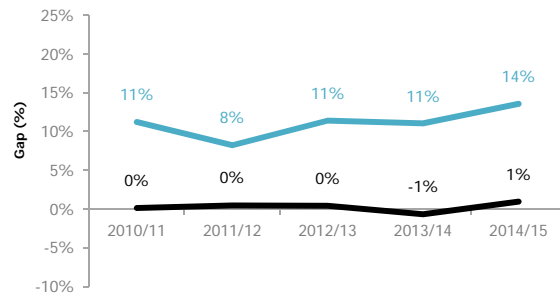
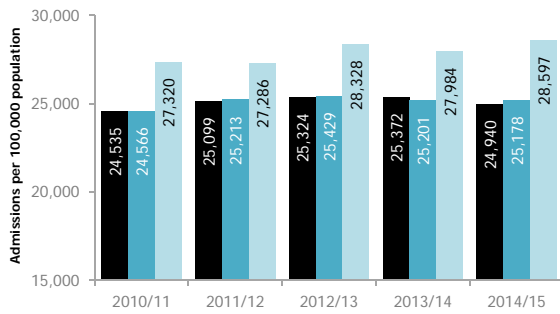


Health Outcome Time Series

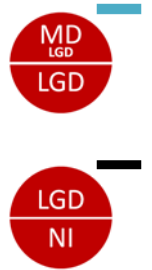
SAR – All

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 25,178



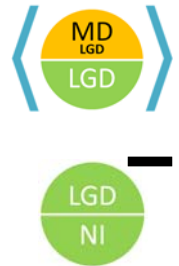
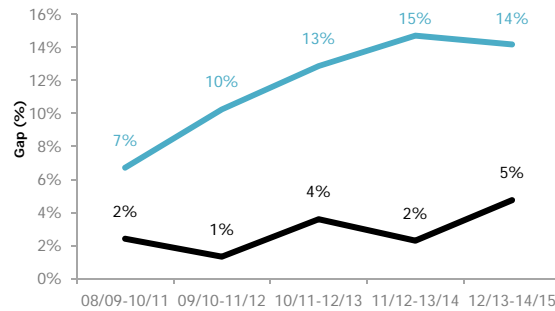
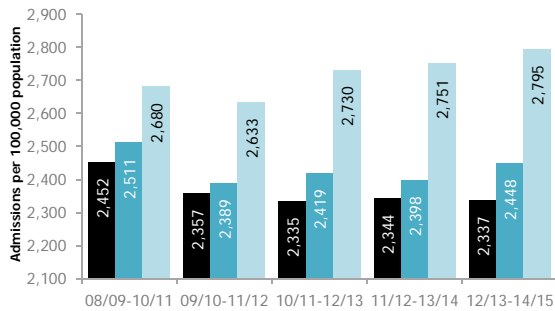
Inequality Gaps Time Series



SAR – Circulatory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

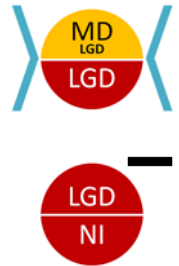
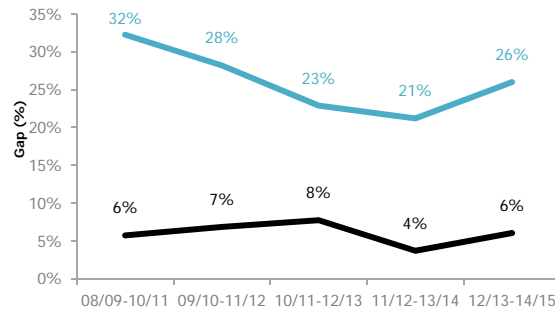
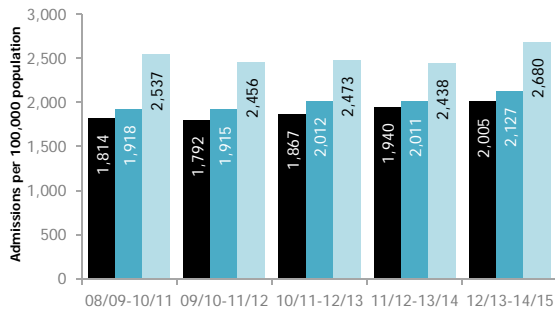
Latest LGD Position: 2,448



SAR – Respiratory

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

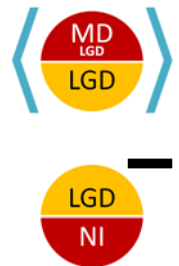
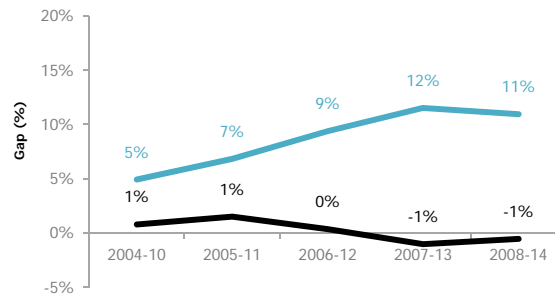
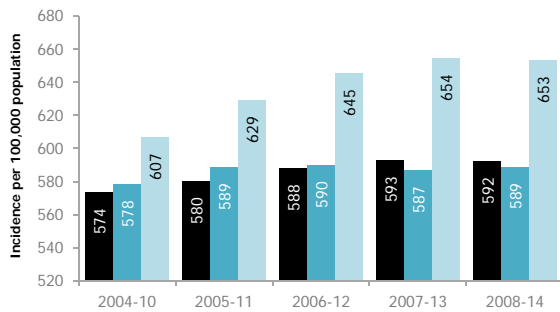
Latest LGD Position: 2,127



SIR – Cancer

(Incidence per 100,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 589



SAR – Standardised Admission Rate

SIR – Standardised Incidence Rate

Health Outcome

Inequality Gap

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- Northern Ireland
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- Newry, Mourne & Down Most Deprived

- Newry, Mourne & Down – NI Gap
- LGD Deprivation Gap

- Improvement
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Health Outcome Time Series

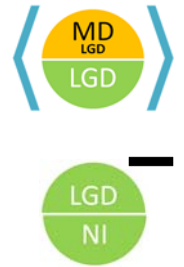
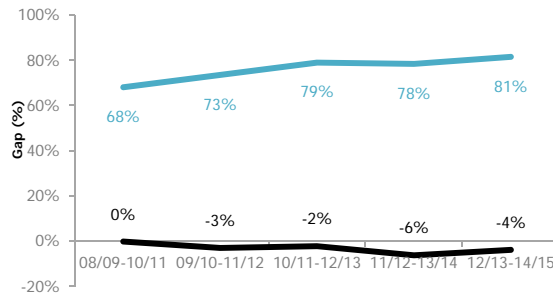
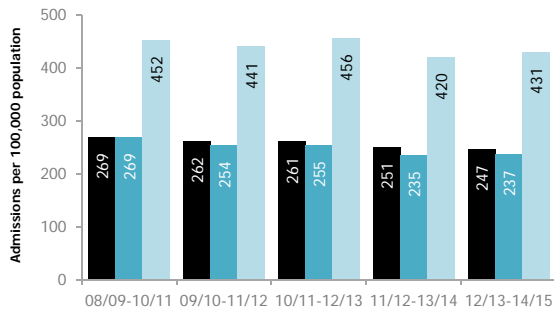
Inequality Gaps Time Series

Inequality Gaps

SAR – Drugs Related

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

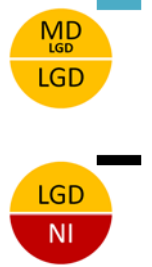
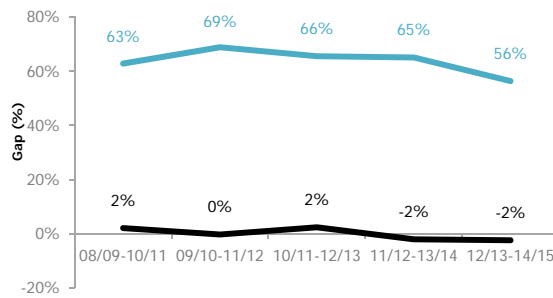
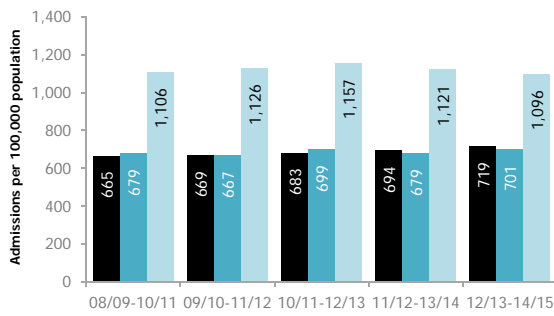
Latest LGD Position: 237



SAR – Alcohol Related Causes

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

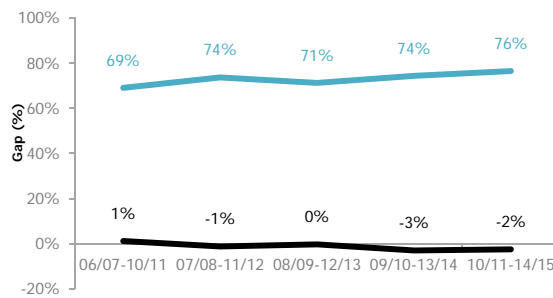
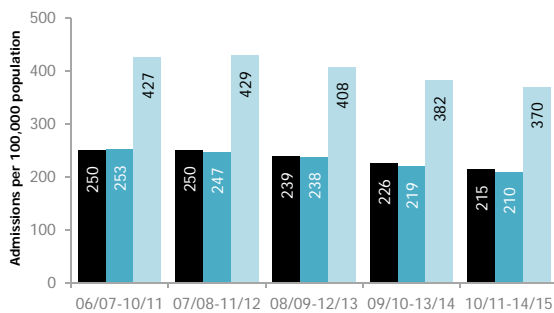
Latest LGD Position: 701



SAR – Self-Harm

(Admissions per 100,000 population)

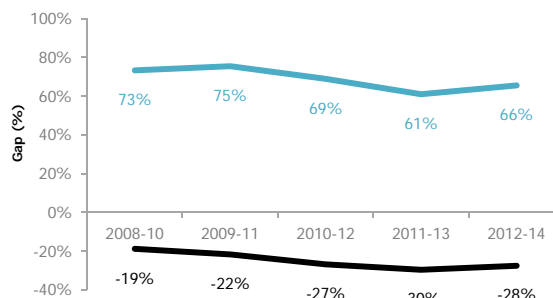
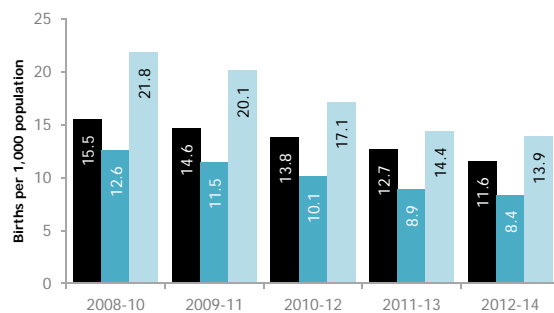
Latest LGD Position: 210



Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20)

(Births per 1,000 population)

Latest LGD Position: 8.4



Additional Health Outcomes

The following tables present additional indicators which form part of the HSCIMS that have not been included in the main body of the report. For each indicator the figures are presented for NI, the Newry, Mourne & Down LGD, the LGD's 20% most deprived areas, and both the LGD deprivation gap and the LGD – NI inequality gap.

		Newry, Mourne & Down Most Deprived	Newry, Mourne & Down LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD NI
Male Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	17.3	18.1	18.1	No Change	No Change
	2008-10	16.5	17.5	17.3	0.8	0.0
Female Life Expectancy at 65						
Years	2012-14	19.6	20.6	20.5	Widened	No Change
	2008-10	19.5	20.2	20.1	1.0	-0.1
SDR – Lung Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population	2010-14	81	59	66	Narrowed	No Change
	2006-10	98	62	67	37%	-10%
SAR – Day Case						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	11,436	11,032	11,127	No Change	No Change
	2010/11	10,701	10,507	10,829	4%	-1%
SAR – Elective						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	3,424	3,019	3,070	Fluctuated	Narrowed
	2010/11	3,496	3,415	3,740	13%	-2%
SAR – Emergency						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2014/15	11,467	9,381	9,394	No Change	No Change
	2010/11	11,547	9,425	9,097	22%	0%
SAR – Circulatory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,979	1,667	1,669	Widened	No Change
	2008/09-2010/11	1,917	1,756	1,813	19%	0%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)						
Admissions per 100,000 population	2012/13-2014/15	1,958	1,521	1,479	Narrowed	No Change
	2008/09-2010/11	1,880	1,399	1,407	29%	3%
SIR - Lung Cancer						
Incidence per 100,000 population	2008-14	109	74	80	No Change	No Change
	2004-10	111	74	77	47%	-8%
SPR – Antihypertensive						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	241	225	226	No Change	No Change
	2010	249	232	230	7%	-1%
SPR – Statin						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	199	176	171	Widened	No Change
	2010	186	172	168	13%	3%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety						
Rate per 100,000 population	2014	238	201	205	No Change	No Change
	2010	217	180	183	18%	-2%

		Newry, Mourne & Down Most Deprived	Newry, Mourne & Down LGD	Northern Ireland	Inequality Gap	
					LGD MD	LGD NI
Primary 1 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	24.2%	23.8%	21.4%	Narrowed	Widened
	2008/09-10/11	27.3%	22.7%	22.1%	2%	11%
					20%	3%
Primary 1 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	5.7%	4.3%	5.1%	Fluctuated	Widened
	2008/09-10/11	6.7%	5.3%	5.3%	31%	-14
					27%	-1%
Year 8 BMI: Overweight or Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	31.2%	27.4%	28.6%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	30.1%	27.2%	28.8%	14%	-4%
					11%	-6%
Year 8 BMI: Obese						
Percentage of pupils	2012/13-14/15	7.9%	6.9%	7.3%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2010/11-12/13	8.9%	6.9%	7.3%	14%	-6%
					29%	-6%
Breastfeeding on Discharge						
Proportion Breastfeeding (%)	2015	38.3%	46.9%	45.8%	Fluctuated	No Change
	2011	37.6%	45.0%	44.6%	18%	-2%
					16%	-1%
Smoking During Pregnancy						
Percentage of mothers smoking	2015	14.7%	10.4%	14.1%	No Change	Widened
	2011	20.5%	14.7%	17.1%	41%	-26%
					39%	-14%
Ambulance Response Times⁸⁸						
Minutes : seconds	2015	06:19	11:22	09:21	Widened	Fluctuated
	2011	03:17	06:24	05:50	-44%	21%
					-49%	10%
Fire Response Times⁸⁹						
Minutes : seconds	2014/15	07:04	08:52	06:26	No Change	Widened
	2010/11	07:47	09:55	07:57	-20%	38%
					-22%	25%

⁸⁸ Evidence shows that emergency times are correlated more with location such as urban/rural than deprivation.

District Electoral Area Deprivation Profiles

Deprivation levels within a District Electoral Area (DEA) vary considerably. A DEA considered mostly deprived may also contain areas considered affluent, and vice-versa. For instance, while over two-fifths of the population of Waterside (43%) live in the least deprived quintile of Newry, Mourne & Down LGD, a quarter live in the second most deprived quintile.

As the average deprivation level of a DEA is important to consider when analysing health outcomes within that DEA, deprivation scores have been calculated for each DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population in most deprived quintile) to 100 (entire population in least deprived quintile). These scores have been calculated by using the quintile weights in the table below to weight the proportion of the population of the DEA living in each deprivation quintile. Deprivation scores for each DEA are shown in the charts overleaf, and worked examples are shown below.

Worked Example

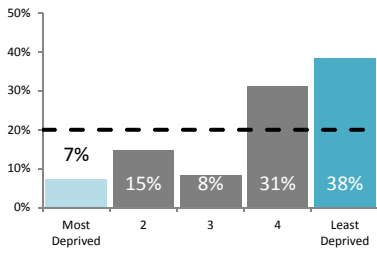
Rowallane	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	0%	12%	23%	7%	59%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.00×-100 = 0	0.12×-50 = -6	0.23×0 = 0	0.07×50 = 3	0.59×100 = 59
Deprivation Score	$0 - 6 + 0 + 3 + 59 = +57$ (Largely Affluent)				

The Mournes	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	7%	22%	40%	19%	12%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.07×-100 = -7	0.22×-50 = -11	0.40×0 = 0	0.19×50 = 9	0.12×100 = 12
Deprivation Score	$-7 - 11 + 0 + 9 + 12 = +3$ (Balanced)				

Slieve Gullion	(Most Deprived)			(Least Deprived)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage of Resident Population	48%	25%	10%	18%	0%
Quintile Weight	-100	-50	0	50	100
Percentage x Weight	0.48×-100 = -48	0.25×-50 = -12	0.10×0 = 0	0.18×50 = 9	0.00×100 = 0
Deprivation Score	$-48 - 12 + 0 + 9 + 0 = -51$ (Largely Deprived)				

DEA Deprivation Profiles

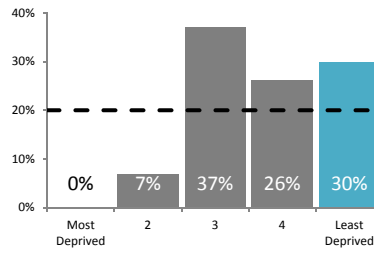
Crotlieve



Deprivation Score: 39

Almost two-fifths of the population of Crotlieve (38%) live in the least deprived quintile of Newry, Mourne & Down LGD.

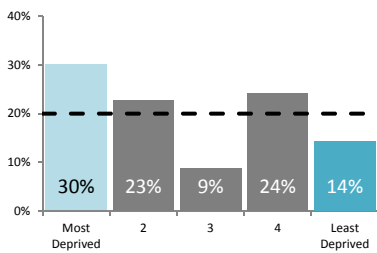
Slieve Croob



Deprivation Score: +40

More than half (56%) of the population live within the two least deprived quintiles of the LGD, compared with 7% in the two most deprived quintiles.

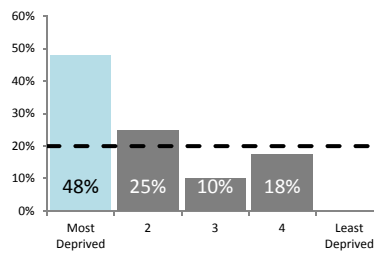
Downpatrick



Deprivation Score: -15

Around a third of the population (30%) live in the most deprived areas of the LGD.

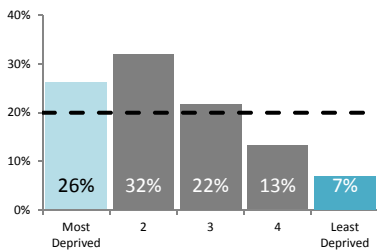
Slieve Gullion



Deprivation Score: -51

Slieve Gullion is the most deprived DEA within Newry, Mourne & Down, with almost three-quarters (73%) of the population living in the LGD's two most deprived quintiles.

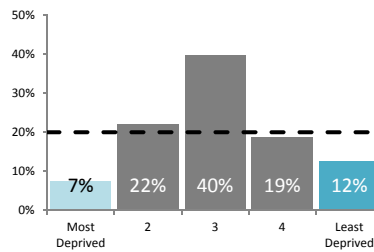
Newry



Deprivation Score: -29

More than half of the population of Newry live in the two most deprived quintiles of the LGD.

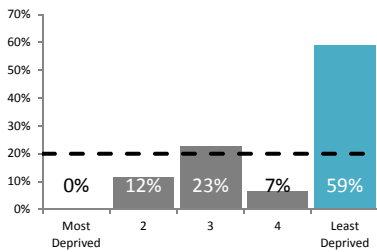
The Mournes



Deprivation Score: +3

The Mournes DEA is largely balanced across the deprivation scale, with only 7% of the population in the most deprived areas, and only 12% in the least deprived areas.

Rowallane

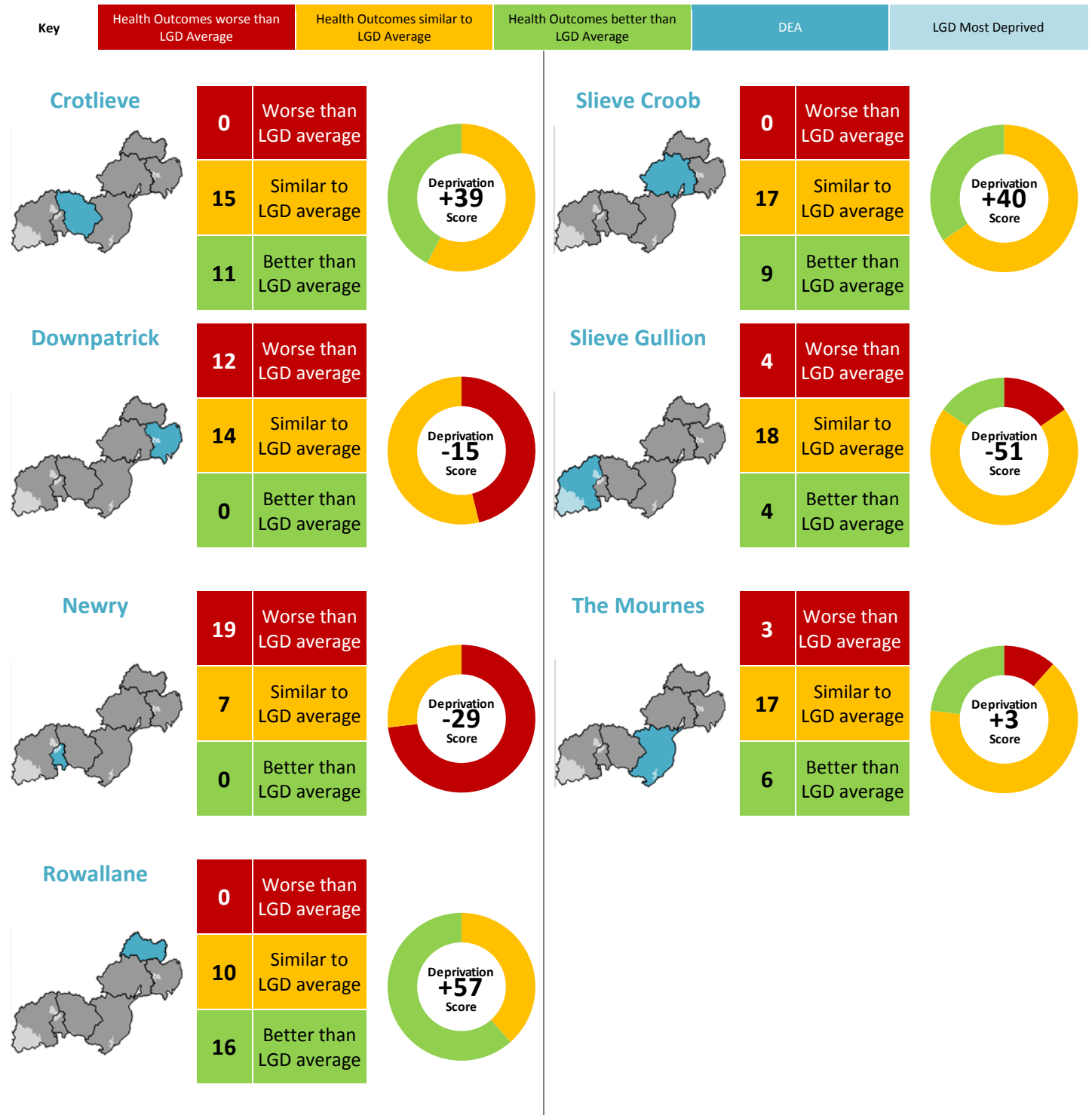


Deprivation Score: +57

Rowallane is the most affluent DEA in the Newry, Mourne & Down LGD, with three-fifths of its population living in the LGD's least deprived areas.

Summary of Health Outcomes within Newry, Mourne & Down District Electoral Areas

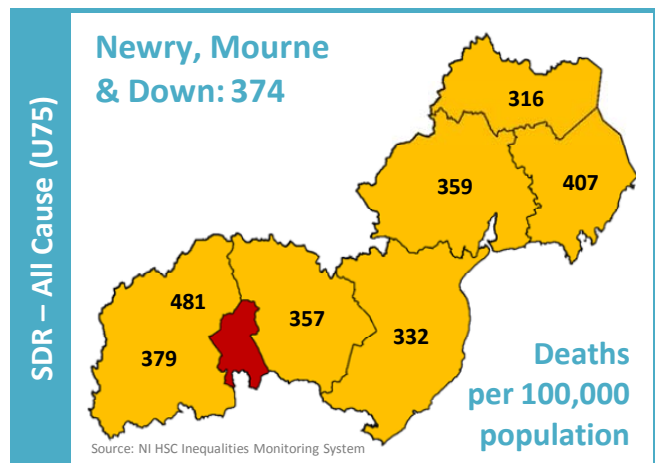
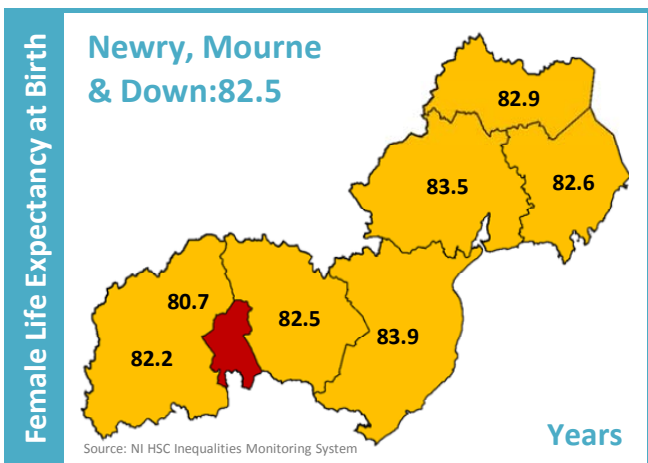
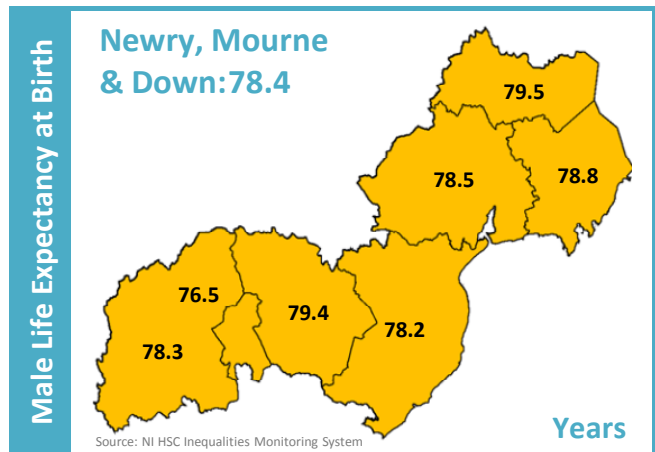
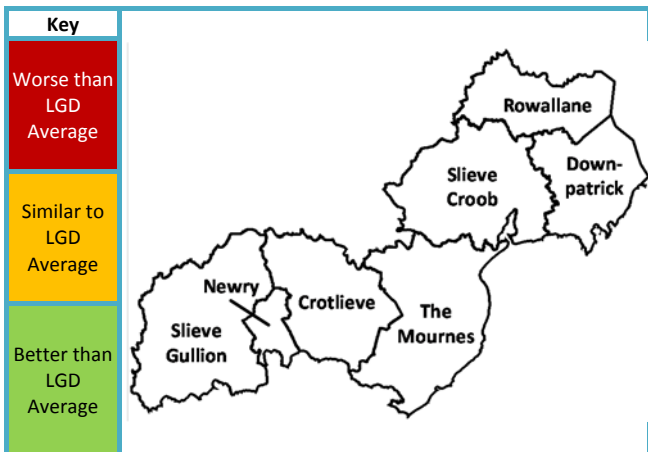
The table below summarises the health status of each DEA, showing the number of analysed health outcomes that were **better than** or **worse than** the Newry, Mourne & Down average, alongside the deprivation score for that DEA, ranging from -100 (entire population living in the most deprived areas) to 100 (entire population living in the least deprived areas). A breakdown of these health outcomes for each DEA is presented overleaf.

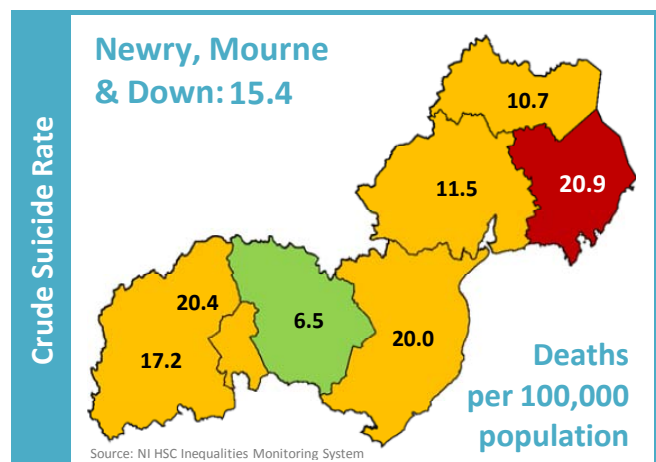
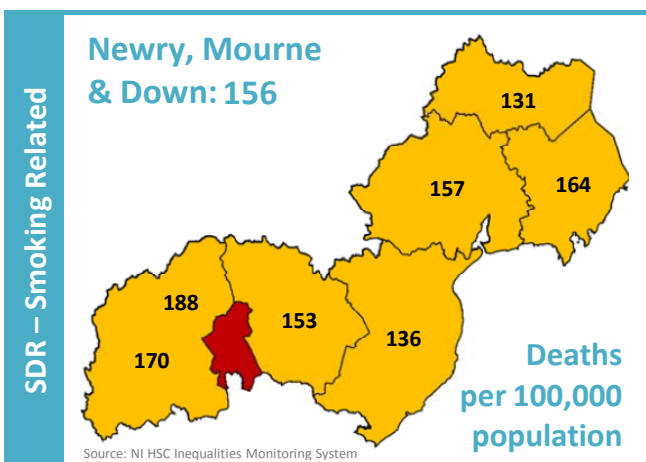
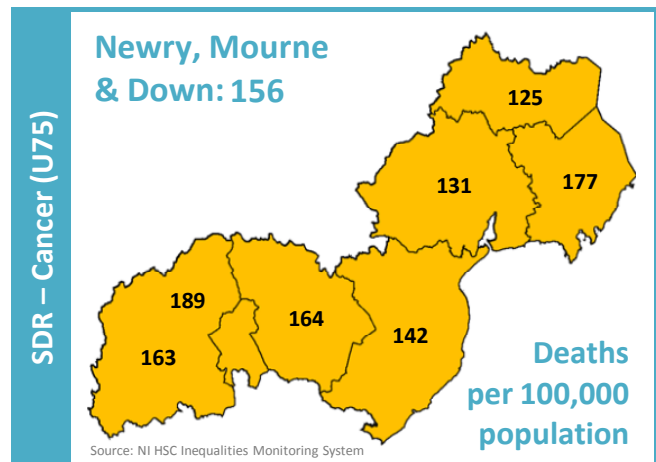
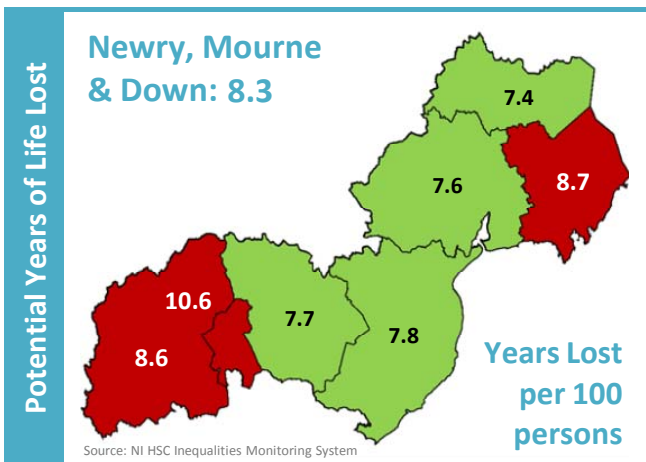
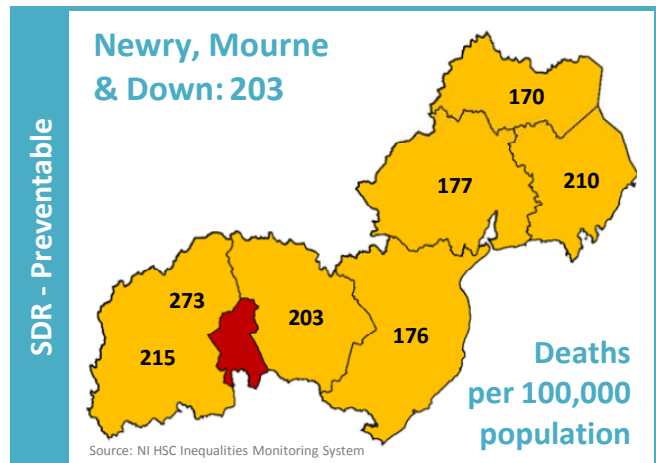
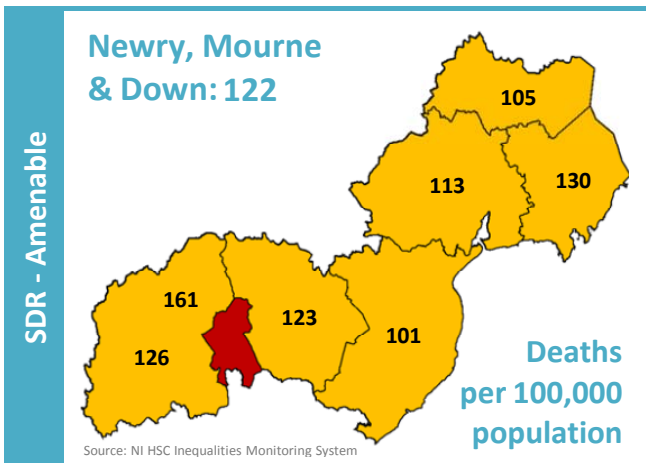
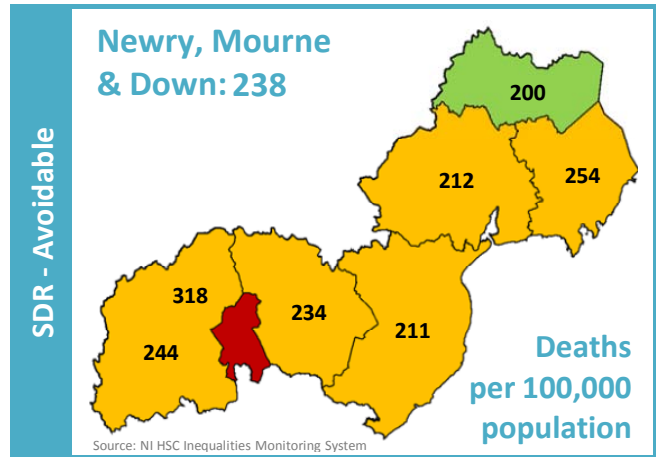
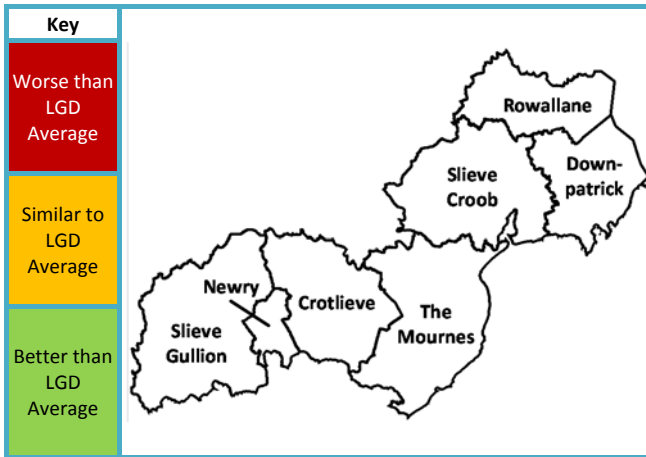


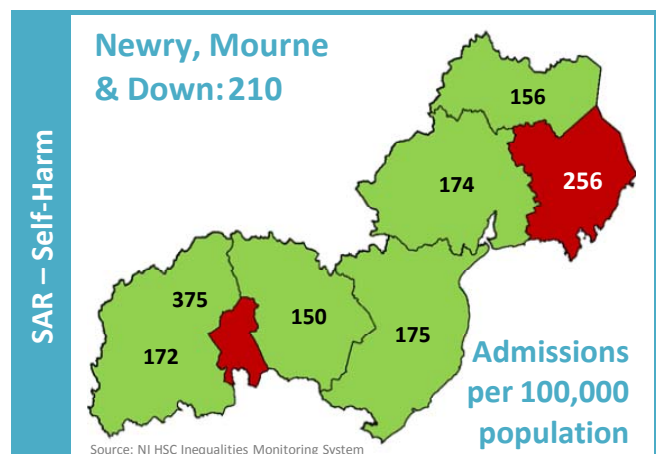
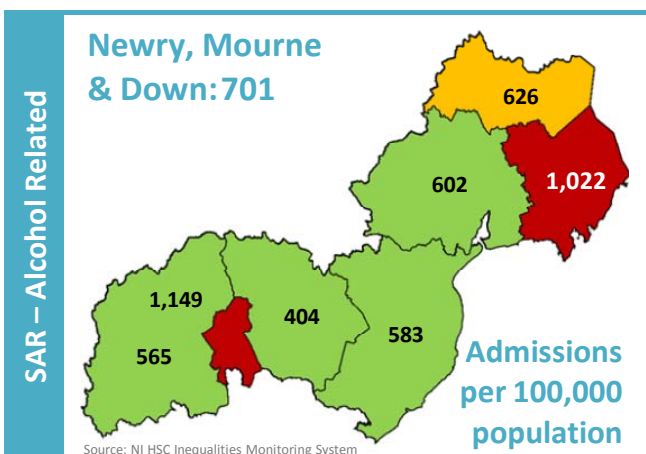
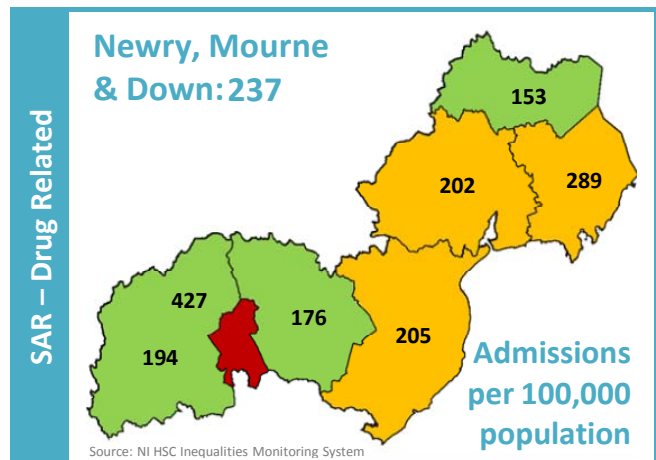
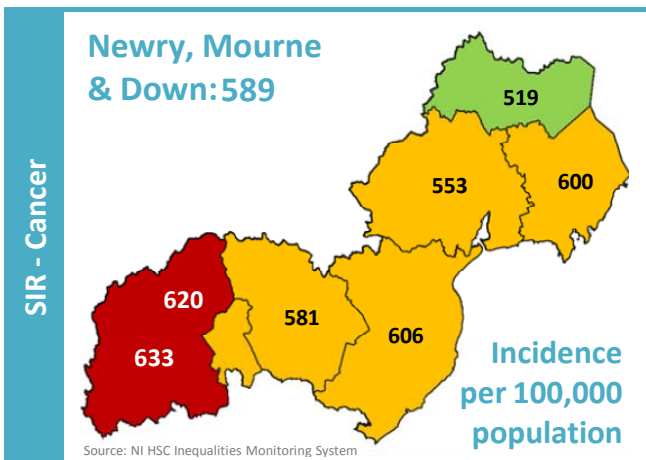
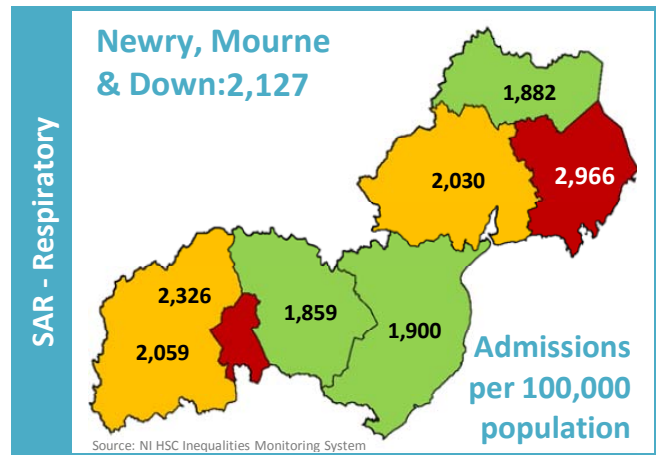
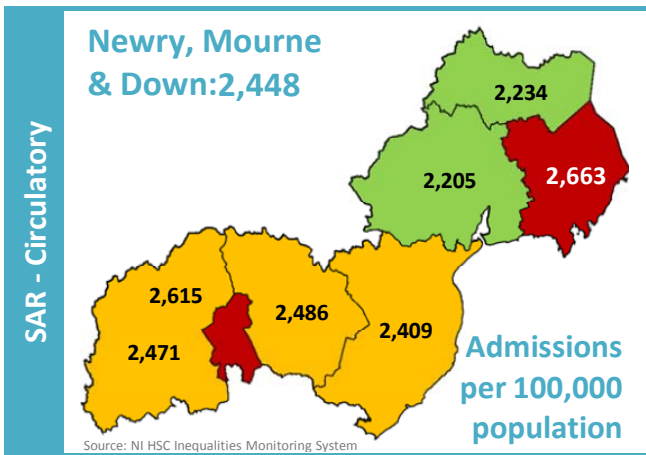
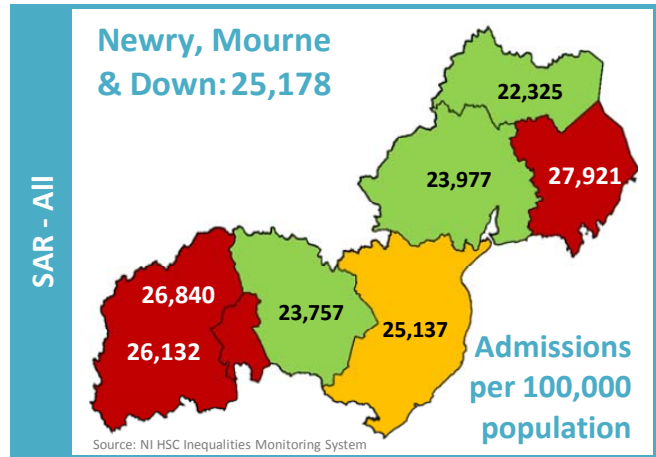
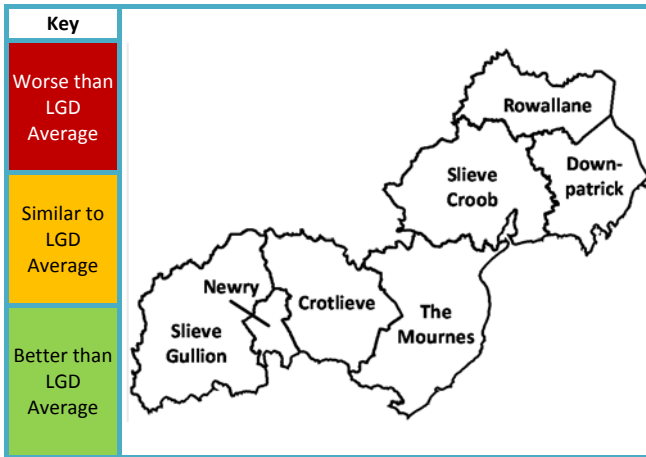
Health Outcomes Within District Electoral Areas

The analysis below shows various health outcomes broken down by District Electoral Areas (DEA), and indicates whether these are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Newry, Mourne & Down average. As shown in the DEA deprivation profiles, each DEA contains Super Output Areas (SOAs) of varying levels of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that health outcomes may vary greatly within each DEA and the summary information may not be representative of all areas within.

Due to low populations involved when disaggregating data to DEA level, confidence intervals around the values shown may be large. DEAs experiencing health outcomes with overlapping confidence intervals with the LGD average are reported below as similar to the Newry, Mourne & Down average (yellow). As there are no confidence intervals associated with crude suicide rate, values less than one standard deviation from the LGD average are reported as similar.







Additional Health Outcomes

The table below refers to additional indicators which also form part of the HSCIMS. The analysis indicates where health outcomes within each DEA are **better than**, **similar to** or **worse than** the Newry, Mourne & Down average.

	Newry, Mourne & Down	Crotlieve	Downpatrick	Newry	Rowallane	Slieve Croob	Slieve Gullion	The Mournes
SAR – Circulatory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,667	1,662	1,764	1,835	1,379	1,553	1,785	1,657
SAR – Respiratory (U75) 2012/13-14/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	1,521	1,360	2,218	1,638	1,326	1,361	1,475	1,357
SAR – Day Case 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	11,032	11,209	11,031	11,612	9,258	10,326	11,494	11,838
SAR – Elective 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	3,019	2,972	2,891	3,213	2,609	3,044	3,294	2,986
SAR – Emergency 2014/15 Admissions per 100,000 population	9,381	8,210	11,595	10,342	8,687	9,012	9,658	8,589
SIR – Lung Cancer 2008-14 Incidence per 100,000 population	74	72	95	95	57	67	74	63
SPR – Antihypertensive 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	225	219	242	230	225	211	231	220
SPR – Mood & Anxiety 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	201	183	201	229	187	201	193	213
SPR – Statin 2014 Rate per 100,000 population	176	164	192	192	144	164	181	193

Appendices

Sources

Table A1 Indicators and Supplementary Information

Information	Source
Deaths and births	General Register Office
Hospital Admissions	Information Analysis Directorate, DHSSPS
Prescriptions / Dental Statistics	Business Services Organisation
Cancer Incidence	NI Cancer Registry
Smoking during pregnancy, breastfeeding and childhood obesity	Child Health System, Public Health Agency
Quality and Outcomes Framework Prevalence Data	Information Analysis Directorate, DHSSPS
Fire response times	NI Fire and Rescue Service
Ambulance response times	NI Ambulance Service
NI Small Area Population Estimates	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)
European Standard Population (ESP) 2013	Eurostat
Deprivation classification	NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 (NISRA)

Indicator Definitions

Disease classification – The indicators below are classified using the International Classification of Disease, 10th revision (ICD-10). For a listing of ICD-10 codes see International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 4th Edition, World Health Organisation, Geneva, 2012 www.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online/.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life Expectancy at Birth – The expected years of life at time of birth based on mortality patterns in the period in question. It is based on the average death rates over a three year period. Presented separately for males and females.

Life Expectancy at Age 65 - The expected years of life at age 65 based on mortality patterns in the period in question. It is based on the average death rates over a three year period. Presented separately for males and females.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) All Cause (under 75 years) - This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) of all deaths under 75 years of age to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP).

PREMATURE DEATHS

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) – This is a summary measure of premature mortality which provides an explicit way of weighting deaths occurring at younger ages. PYLL uses the average age-specific life expectancy for each five year age band as the age to which a person in that age band might be expected to live. The calculation of PYLL involves the standardisation of the average number of years that would have been lived had individuals reached their life expectancy.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Amenable causes – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to amenable causes to the 2013 ESP. The various causes of death (ICD-10 classification) and associated age bands considered to be amenable to medical intervention are defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), and are set out in Table A2.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Preventable causes – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to preventable causes to the 2013 ESP. The various causes of death (ICD-10 classification) and associated age bands considered to be preventable by broad public health interventions are defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), set out in Table A2.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Avoidable causes – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to avoidable causes to the 2013 ESP. Avoidable causes of death are all those defined as preventable, amenable or both. The various causes of death (ICD-10 classification) and associated age bands considered to be avoidable are defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), set out in Table A2.

CIRCULATORY DISEASE

Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) due to Circulatory disease – Admissions for three years have been aggregated and results are standardised using the direct method to the 2013 ESP. Circulatory admissions are classified using the ICD-10 codes I00-I99.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Circulatory disease (under 75 years) – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to circulatory disease to the 2013 ESP. Circulatory deaths are classified using the ICD-10 codes I00-I99.

Standardised Prescription rate of Anti-hypertensive/Statin drugs – This is a comparison of the rate of people for whom anti-hypertensive/statin drugs have been dispensed. This comparison takes account of the different age-sex profiles in different areas directly standardised to the 2013 ESP. The prescription data are extracted from the Electronic Prescribing Eligibility System (EPES). The data provided only covers drugs dispensed in primary care and includes prescriptions issued by all types of prescribers including doctors, nurses and dentists, and all those issued and dispensed by pharmacists, dispensing doctors and appliance suppliers. Drugs prescribed and dispensed in hospital cannot be captured centrally due to the use of different IT systems. Antihypertensive drugs included are detailed in sections 2.2.1, 2.4, 2.5.5.1, 2.5.5.2 and 2.6.2 of the British National Formulary (BNF), while statin drugs are detailed in section 2.12 of the BNF.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) due to Respiratory disease – Admissions for three years have been aggregated and results are directly standardised to the 2013 ESP. Respiratory admissions are classified using the ICD-10 codes J00-J99.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Respiratory disease (under 75 years) – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to respiratory disease to the 2013 ESP. Respiratory deaths are classified using the ICD-10 codes J00-J99.

CANCER

Standardised Incidence Rate (SIR) for Cancer/Lung Cancer – Information for seven years have been aggregated and results are directly standardised to the 2013 ESP. Cancer deaths are classified using the ICD-10 codes C00-C97, of which C33-C34 classify Lung Cancer. For cancer incidence, non-melanoma skin cancer (C44) is excluded. This is due to the fact that non-melanoma skin cancer is quite common, in most cases easily treated and rarely fatal. Cancer incidence numbers are derived from the NI Cancer Registry's "live" database, which means the database is continuously updated. As a result, an earlier extract or an extract taken at a later date may supply slightly different results. Therefore, although the overall trend will be the same, previously published data and data published elsewhere may have rates that vary slightly to what is published here.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Cancer (under 75 years) – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to cancer to the 2013 ESP. Cancer deaths are classified using the ICD-10 codes C00-C97.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Lung Cancer – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to lung cancer to the 2013 ESP. Lung cancer is classified using the ICD-10 codes C33 and C34.

ALCOHOL, SMOKING & DRUGS

Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) due to Alcohol related causes – This is a comparison of alcohol related admission rates in an area with Northern Ireland as a whole. This comparison takes account of the different age-sex profiles in different areas by directly standardising admissions over a three year period. Alcohol related admissions are classified using the ICD-10 codes set out in Table A3.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Alcohol related causes – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to alcohol related causes to the 2013 ESP. Alcohol related deaths are classified using the ICD-10 codes set out in Table A4.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Smoking related causes – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to smoking related causes to the 2013 ESP. The proportion of each cause of death that can be attributed to smoking is set out in Table A5.

Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) due to Drug related causes – This is a comparison of drug related admission rates in an area with Northern Ireland as a whole. Admissions for three years have been aggregated and results are directly standardised to the 2013 ESP. Drug related admissions are classified using the ICD-10 codes set out in Table A6.

Standardised Death Rate (SDR) due to Drug related causes – This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in Northern Ireland (over a five year period) due to drug related causes to the 2013 ESP. The proportion of each cause of death that can be attributed to drugs is set out in Table A6.

MENTAL HEALTH

Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) for self-harm – A comparison of the directly standardised admission rate for self-harm in an area to Northern Ireland as a whole. This comparison takes account of the different age-sex profiles in different areas. Data for five years have been aggregated to provide more robust results which are standardised to the 2013 ESP. This indicator was developed to complement the suicide information. However it does not provide a complete picture of the problem of self-harm (or parasuicide) as in many instances, self-harm does not result in admission to hospital. Admissions for self-harm are classified using the ICD-10 codes X60-84 and Y87.0.

Crude Suicide Rate – Suicide deaths in Northern Ireland are defined using the UK definition which includes deaths from Self-inflicted Injury (International Classification of Disease (ICD-10) codes X60-X84, Y87.0) as well as Events of Undetermined Intent (ICD-10 codes Y10-Y34, Y87.2). Data for five years have been aggregated in order to provide more robust results. The suicide rates are not age standardised as previously, it was found to make little or no difference whilst introducing a large confidence interval.

Standardised Prevalence Rate for Mood and Anxiety disorders – The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data extracted from the Electronic Prescribing Eligibility System (EPES), which allows the calculation of age standardised rates (using the direct method and standardising to the 2013 ESP). Drugs included in Mood & Anxiety Disorders are detailed in sections 4.1.2 and 4.3 in the British National Formulary (BNF).

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Standardised Admission Rates (SAR) to hospital for All, Emergency, Elective and Day case admissions – This is a directly standardised rate for all admissions within the Acute Services Programme of Care in an area, excluding all mental health specialities. This is standardised using the direct method to the 2013 ESP and is calculated for all admissions, emergency admissions only, elective admissions only and day case admissions only, including transfers between hospitals.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Median fire response times – The time taken by the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS) to respond to each incident is used as the basis of the analysis. The 'response time' is measured as the 'time of the call to NIFRS Regional Control Centre' to 'the time the 1st Appliance books in attendance' at the incident. Response Areas as determined by a dwelling Risk Analysis. The median i.e. midpoint value is reported rather than the simple average as it is unaffected by atypically long or short response times.

Median ambulance response times – The time taken by the first ambulance to respond to each incident is used as the basis of the analysis. The median i.e. midpoint value is reported rather than the simple average as it is unaffected by atypically long or short response times. The calculations are based on the results from one month (August).

PREGNANCY & EARLY YEARS

Smoking during pregnancy – This is the proportion of all live births that were to mothers that reported smoking during pregnancy (taken from the Child Health System). It should be noted that the smoking status for the mother during their pregnancy is self-reported.

Teenage birth rates – This crude rate is the number of births in an area to teenage mothers (i.e. between 13 and 19 years of age) expressed per 1,000 females. Figures are an average of three years data.

Breastfeeding on discharge from hospital – Information on the proportion of mothers that were breastfeeding their child on discharge from hospital extracted from the Child Health System. The figures include mothers that were breastfeeding their child but also using complementary feeding as well.

DIET & DENTAL HEALTH

Primary 1/ Year 8 BMI: Obese/ Overweight or Obese – Information on the proportion of children who are classified as obese, extracted from the Child Health System (CHS). The information relates to the height and weight information of Primary 1 pupils (who were aged between 4 years 2 months and 6 years 2 months at the time of measurement) and Year 8 pupils (who were aged between 11 years 2 months and 13 years 2 months). The height and weight information is converted into a Body Mass Index (BMI) score for each pupil. The BMI has been categorized using International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) growth charts which consider age and gender, allowing those who are either overweight or obese to be identified. Deprivation classifications are based on the area in which the child lives.

ICD – 10 tables

Table A2: Amenable, Preventable & Avoidable Causes

The table below lists the ICD-10 codes of all causes of death considered avoidable, with indication as to which are considered amenable, preventable or both.

Condition group and cause	ICD-10 codes	Age	Amenable	Preventable
Infections				
Tuberculosis	A15-A19, B90	0-74	•	•
Selected invasive bacterial and protozoal infections	A38-A41, A46, A48.1, B50-B54, G00, G03, J02, L03	0-74	•	
Hepatitis C	B17.1, B18.2	0-74	•	•
HIV/AIDS	B20-B24	All	•	•
Neoplasms				
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C00-C14	0-74		•
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	C15	0-74		•
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16	0-74		•
Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	C18-C21	0-74	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of liver	C22	0-74		•
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	C33-C34	0-74		•
Malignant melanoma of skin	C43	0-74	•	•
Mesothelioma	C45	0-74		•
Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50	0-74	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53	0-74	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67	0-74	•	
Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73	0-74	•	
Hodgkin's disease	C81	0-74	•	
Leukaemia	C91, C92.0	0-44	•	
Benign neoplasms	D10-D36	0-74	•	
Nutritional, endocrine and metabolic				
Diabetes mellitus	E10-E14	0-49	•	•
Drug use disorders				
Alcohol related diseases, excluding external causes	F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74 (excl. K74.3-K74.5), K86.0	0-74		•
Illicit drug use disorders	F11-F16, F18-F19	0-74		•
Neurological disorders				
Epilepsy and status epilepticus	G40-G41	0-74	•	

Condition group and cause	ICD-10 codes	Age	Amenable	Preventable
Cardiovascular diseases				
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease	I01-I09	0-74	•	
Hypertensive diseases	I10-I15	0-74	•	
Ischaemic heart disease	I20-I25	0-74	•	•
DVT with pulmonary embolism	I26, I80.1-I80.3, I80.9, I82.9	0-74		•
Cerebrovascular diseases	I60-I69	0-74	•	
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	I71	0-74		•
Respiratory diseases				
Influenza (including swine flu)	J09-J11	0-74	•	•
Pneumonia	J12-J18	0-74	•	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder	J40-J44	0-74		•
Asthma	J45-J46	0-74	•	
Digestive disorders				
Gastric and duodenal ulcer	K25-K28	0-74	•	
Acute abdomen, appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, cholecystitis/lithiasis, pancreatitis, hernia	K35-K38, K40-K46, K80-K83, K85, K86.1-K86.9, K91.5	0-74	•	
Genitourinary disorders				
Nephritis and nephrosis	N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27	0-74	•	
Obstructive uropathy and prostatic hyperplasia	N13, N20-N21, N35, N40, N99.1	0-74	•	
Maternal and infant				
Complications of perinatal period	P00-P96, A33	All	•	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal anomalies	Q00-Q99	0-74	•	
Unintentional injuries				
Transport Accidents	V01-V99	All		•
Accidental Injury	W00-X59	All		•
Intentional injuries				
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	X60-X84, Y10-Y34	All		•
Homicide/Assault	X85-Y09, U50.9	All		•
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	Y60-Y69, Y83-Y84	All	•	•

Table A3: Admissions - Alcohol Related Causes

ICD-10 code	Description
E24.4	Alcohol induced Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
E51.2	Wernicke's Encephalopathy
F10	Mental and Behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
G31.2	Degeneration of the nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
G72.1	Alcoholic myopathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K86.0	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
O35.4	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to foetus from alcohol
P04.3	Foetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol
Q86.0	Foetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)
T51.0	Toxic effect of ethanol
T51.1	Toxic effect of methanol
T51.9	Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent
Y57.3	Alcohol deterrents
Y90	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level
Y91	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level intoxication
Z50.2	Alcohol rehabilitation
Z71.4	Alcohol abuse counselling and surveillance
Z72.1	Alcohol use

Table A4: Deaths - Alcohol Related Causes

ICD-10 code	Description
F10	Mental and Behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
G31.2	Degeneration of the nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K73	Chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere defined
K74	Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver (Excluding K74.3-K74.5-Biliary cirrhosis)
K86.0	Alcohol induced chronic pancreatitis
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent

Table A5: Deaths - Smoking Related Causes

Cause of Death	ICD-10 code	Attributable Percentage	
		Men	Women
Cancer			
Lung	C33 – C34	90%	79%
Upper respiratory	C32, C14.0	77%	58%
Oesophagus	C15	70%	72%
Bladder	C67	49%	20%
Kidney	C64	41%	7%
Stomach	C16	35%	10%
Pancreas	C25	26%	30%
Unspecified site	C80	33%	7%
Myeloid Leukaemia	C92	19%	10%
Respiratory			
Chronic obstructive lung disease	J44	87%	83%
Pneumonia 35-64	J18	33%	53%
Pneumonia 65+	J18	23%	13%
Circulatory			
Ischaemic heart disease 35-54	I20-I25	55%	63%
Ischaemic heart disease 55-64	I20-I25	41%	36%
Ischaemic heart disease 65-74	I20-I25	25%	18%
Ischaemic heart disease 75+	I20-I25	9%	5%
Cerebrovascular disease 35-54	I60-I69	56%	53%
Cerebrovascular disease 55-64	I60-I69	33%	38%
Cerebrovascular disease 65-74	I60-I69	16%	31%
Cerebrovascular disease 75+	I60-I69	4%	2%
Aortic Aneurysm	I71	64%	66%
Myocardial Degeneration	I51.5	27%	18%
Atherosclerosis	I70	21%	21%
Digestive			
Stomach/Duodenum Ulcer	K25-K26	53%	59%
Disease Prevented by Smoking			
Parkinson's Disease	G20	-51%	-30%
Endometrial Cancer	C54	N/A	-16%

ICD-10 code*	Description
F11-16, F18-19	Mental and Behavioural disorders due to drug use (excluding alcohol and tobacco)
X40-44	Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances
X60-X64	Intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances
X85	Assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances
Y10-14	Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent

Table A7: Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals are used to quantify the imprecision that results from random variation in the estimate of a particular value. In some cases this variation is a result of sampling, as any measurement taken from a sample provides an imprecise estimate of the true population value. In public health many indicators are based on complete data sets, such as death registers. In these instances imprecision arises as a result of 'natural' variation, i.e. a stochastic process where random occurrences in the natural world influence the outcome. In such instances, the observed value is one of many possible outcomes that could occur under the same circumstances. In public health, it is these underlying circumstances which are of interest and the observed value gives only an estimate of this underlying risk. The table below presents 95% confidence intervals, where possible, for the most recent year's data for each indicator at each geographic level.

Indicator	Recent Year	NI	Trust	LGD	DEA
Male Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2012-14	± 0.2	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 1.5
Female Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2012-14	± 0.1	± 0.3	± 0.5	± 1.4
Male Life Expectancy at Age 65 (years)	2012-14	± 0.1	± 0.3	± 0.4	
Female Life Expectancy at Age 65 (years)	2012-14	± 0.1	± 0.2	± 0.4	
Potential Years of Life Lost	2012-14	± 0.3%	± 0.6%	± 1.0 %	± 2.7%
SDR – All Cause (U75)	2010-14	± 1.5%	± 3.4%	± 5.5%	± 14.8%
SDR – Avoidable	2010-14	± 1.2%	± 2.7%	± 4.2%	± 11.4%
SDR – Amenable	2010-14	± 1.6%	± 3.7%	± 5.8%	± 15.6%
SDR – Preventable	2010-14	± 1.3%	± 2.9%	± 4.6%	± 12.4%
SDR – Circulatory (U75)	2010-14	± 3.7%	± 8.3%	± 13.1%	
SDR – Respiratory (U75)	2010-14	± 6.3%	± 14.5%	± 20.5%	
SDR – Cancer (U75)	2010-14	± 2.0%	± 4.6%	± 7.2%	± 19.4%
SDR – Drug Related Causes	2010-14	± 8.5%	± 20.0%	± 28.7%	
SDR – Alcohol Related Causes	2010-14	± 4.9%	± 11.2%	± 18.2%	
SDR – Smoking Related Causes	2010-14	± 1.4%	± 3.2%	± 4.9%	± 13.3%
SAR – All	2012/13-14/15	± 0.3%	± 0.6%	± 0.9%	± 2.5%
SAR – Day Case	2014/15	± 0.4%	± 0.9%	± 1.4%	± 3.8%
SAR – Elective	2014/15	± 0.8%	± 1.8%	± 2.7%	± 7.2%
SAR – Emergency	2014/15	± 0.5%	± 1.0%	± 1.6%	± 4.2%
SAR – Circulatory	2012/13-14/15	± 0.5%	± 1.1%	± 1.7%	± 4.6%
SAR - Respiratory	2012/13-14/15	± 0.6%	± 1.3%	± 2.0%	± 5.3%
SIR – Cancer	2008-14	± 0.6%	± 1.4%	± 2.2%	± 5.9%
SIR – Lung Cancer	2008-14	± 1.7%	± 3.9%	± 6.1%	± 16.6%
SAR – Drugs Related Causes	2012/13-14/15	± 1.7%	± 3.9%	± 6.2%	± 17.7%
SAR – Alcohol Related Causes	2012/13-14/15	± 1.0%	± 2.2%	± 3.6%	± 10.0%
SAR – Self-Harm	2010/11-14/15	± 1.4%	± 3.2%	± 5.2%	± 14.8%
SDR – Lung Cancer	2010-14	± 2.2%	± 5.1%	± 8.1%	
SAR – Circulatory (U75)	2012/13-14/15	± 0.7%	± 1.6%	± 2.4%	± 6.5%
SAR – Respiratory (U75)	2012/13-14/15	± 0.8%	± 1.7%	± 2.7%	± 7.3%
SPR – Antihypertensive	2014	± 0.3%	± 0.6%	± 1.0%	± 2.6%
SPR – Statin	2014	± 0.3%	± 0.7%	± 1.1%	± 3.0%
SPR – Mood & Anxiety	2014	± 0.3%	± 0.7%	± 1.1%	± 2.9%

Note: Confidence intervals are not calculated for crude rates or medians, including Crude Suicide Rate, Smoking during Pregnancy, Teenage Birth Rate, Breastfeeding on Discharge, Childhood Obesity, Fire Response Times and Ambulance Response Times.

Also available from the Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System (HSCIMS)

Health Inequalities

Regional Report 2016

Analysis at regional level examining health inequality gaps by deprivation and rurality.

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/regional-health-inequalities-statistics>

Making Life Better

Monitoring the Wider Social Determinants of Health & wellbeing

Key Indicators

Monitoring of the key indicators of the wider social determinant of health & wellbeing set out against each of the themes contained in the making life better strategic framework (Annual).

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/social-determinants-health-statistics>

Health Inequalities

NI Health & Social Care Inequalities

Life Expectancy Decomposition 2015: Explaining the Variations

Analysis of life expectancy variations by time, gender, deprivation, rurality and UK countries & Ireland, broken down by cause of death and age.

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/life-expectancy-decomposition-statistics>

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