



Appendix 2 – Overarching indicators: Life expectancy and mortality

- In Southampton, men live 16 months less and women live 11 months less compared to the England average
- Southampton women live in poorer health from an earlier age than men and nationally
- The mortality rate from causes considered preventable and the under-75 mortality rates from cardiovascular disease and respiratory diseases remains higher than England. In recent pooled periods, Southampton rates for men have declined but have increased for women for these three indicators.
- Comparing the most deprived 20% of Southampton to the least deprived 20%, life expectancy at birth gap 8.7 years for men and 4.1 years for women (2018-20)

Priority area	Measure	Unit	Latest period	Southampton Sparkline	Southampton value	England value	ONS Comparator Ranking (1 out of 12 is worse, worst third in pink)	Significance compared to England value
Overarching	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Years	2017 - 19		78.5	79.8	5	Significantly lower
	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	Years	2017 - 19		82.5	83.4	7	Significantly lower
	Life expectancy at 65 years (Male)	Years	2017 - 19		18.2	19.0	4	Significantly lower
	Life expectancy at 65 years (Female)	Years	2017 - 19		20.7	21.3	8	Significantly lower
	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (Male)	Years	2017 - 19		60.7	63.2	3	Significantly lower
	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (Female)	Years	2017 - 19		62.6	63.5	7	Lower
	Under 75 years mortality rate from cardiovascular disease (Male)	per 100,000	2017 - 19		108.6	98.9	7	Higher
	Under 75 years mortality rate from cardiovascular disease (Female)	per 100,000	2017 - 19		53.6	43.4	4	Significantly higher
	Under 75 years mortality rate from respiratory disease (Male)	per 100,000	2017 - 19		50.4	39.7	4	Significantly higher
	Under 75 years mortality rate from respiratory disease (Female)	per 100,000	2017 - 19		40.0	29.0	4	Significantly higher
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	per 100,000	2016 - 18		293.6	227.7	3	Significantly higher
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	per 100,000	2016 - 18		167.0	137.0	4	Significantly higher



Appendix 2 – Children and Young people

- Smoking at time of delivery (13%) remains significantly higher than England (10%) but percentage decreasing overall
- trend
- Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth higher than national average (52% vs. 48%)
- Excess weight in 4/5 years old and 10/11 years old higher than England, but 10/11 years increasing steeper overall
- trend
- Looked after children rate continuing to decrease. School readiness and MMR vaccination (age 2) increasing overall trend
- Teenage conception decreased more steeply than national rate and now (2018) statistically similar to national after being significantly higher annually between 1998 and 2017
- Children in relative low income families, consistently significantly higher than England and gap getting worse
- Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children under 15 years lowest rate in last 10 years

Priority area	Measure	Unit	Latest period	Southampton Sparkline	Southampton value	England value	ONS (n=12) Comparator Ranking (1 is worse, worst third in pink)	Significance compared to England value
Children & Young People/Early years	Smoking status at time of delivery (Female)	%	2019/20		12.7	10.4	3	Significantly higher
	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth - current method	%	2019/20		51.6	48.0	4 of 6	Not comparable
	Child excess weight in 4-5 year olds	%	2019/20		24.1	23.0	5	Higher
	Child excess weight in 10-11 year olds	%	2019/20		37.6	35.2	5	Higher
	Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old)	%	2019/20		91.7	90.6	5	Higher
	Looked after children	per 10,000	2020		95.0	67.0	4	Significantly higher
	School readiness: Good level of development at the end of reception	%	2018/19		71.1	71.8	9	Lower
	School readiness: Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening c	%	2018/19		82.1	81.8	10	Higher
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	%	2018/19		21.5	18.4	6	Significantly higher
	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged under 15)	per 10,000	2019/20		92.5	91.2	11	Higher
	Under 18s conception rate / 1,000 (Female)	per 1,000	2018		17.4	16.7	9	Higher



Appendix 2 – Adults

- Smoking prevalence in adults decreasing overall, 2019 data (16.8%) significantly higher than England (13.9%)
- Suicide rate (2017-19 11.4 per 100k) similar to England and lowest rate in last 10 three-year pooled periods.
- Local depression prevalence has increased matching with national rates, both 11.6% for 2019/20
- Under 75 mortality from preventable liver disease, data 2016-18 & 2017-19 highest since 2001-03, significantly higher than England
- HIV late diagnosis continuing to decrease, now 47% - still higher than national average of 43%
- TB incidence locally (11.5 per 100k) significantly higher than England (8.6 per 100k)
- Injuries due to falls in those aged 65+ increasing overall whilst England average remained stable

Priority area	Measure	Unit	Time period	Southampton Sparkline	Southampton value	England value	ONS (n=12) Comparator Ranking (1 is worse, worst third in pink)	Significance compared to England value
Adults	Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	%	2019		16.8	13.9	3	Significantly higher
	Suicide rate (age 10+ years)	per 100,000	2017 - 19		11.4	10.1	7	Higher
	Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)	%	2019/20		11.6	11.6	5	Similar
	Injuries due to falls in people aged 65+ (Persons)	per 100,000	2019/20		3283.7	2221.8	2	Significantly higher
	Injuries due to falls in people aged 65+ years (Male)	per 100,000	2019/20		3037.1	1850.7	1	Significantly higher
	Injuries due to falls in people aged 65+ years (Female)	per 100,000	2019/20		3439.5	2492.5	2	Significantly higher
	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (2019 defn)	per 100,000	2017 - 19		23.0	16.4	3	Significantly higher
	HIV late diagnosis (%) (aged 15+ years)	%	2017 - 19		46.8	43.1	6	Higher
	TB incidence (3 year average)	per 100,000	2017 - 19		11.5	8.6	2	Significantly higher



Appendix 2 – Healthy settings

- 2019 saw fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution lower than England average (5.0% versus 5.1%)
- Excess winter deaths not significantly different to England average and follows national warm/cold winter trends
- Data for people in employment to end of March 2020 saw Southampton similar to England, however the impact of covid-19 has since seen significant increases (see later slides on benefits)

Priority area	Measure		Time period	Southampton Sparkline	Southampton value	England value	ONS (n=12) Comparator Ranking (1 is worse, worst third in pink)	Significance compared to England value
Healthy settings	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	%	2019		5.0	5.1	7	Not comparable
	Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	%	2019/20		76.1	76.2	9	Lower
	Excess winter deaths index (Persons)	Ratio	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019		15.4	15.1	9	Higher
	Excess winter deaths index (Male)	Ratio	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019		9.4	13.7	10	Lower
	Excess winter deaths index (Female)	Ratio	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019		21.2	16.5	6	Higher