

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Locality profiles

Guidance Notes

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment profiles describe the key features of interest and raise some general questions and issues for further debate. The detail is presented in terms of comparison with the Devon average and three terms are regularly used:

- Over-represented: This means there is more of a particular indicator for this town or locality when compared with the Devon average. (16% or more above the mean)
- Average: This means the indicator for this town is comparable with the overall Devon level
- Under-represented: This means there is less of a particular indicator for this town or locality when compared with the Devon average (16% or more below the mean)

**It is assumed the data values within each indicator are normally distributed. One standard deviation away from the mean has been applied to indicate over or under representation.*

It is important to note that over or under representation does not mean bad or good in this context – it merely expresses difference. For example, being under represented when compared to Devon in prevalence of a particular disease is a positive feature but being under represented in school attendance is a more negative one. It is important therefore over and under representation is not confused with making judgements of good or bad.

GP REGISTER INFORMATION

GP register information is collected as part of the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), a national reward and incentive scheme recording GP practice achievement results in a number of areas. From this information we are able to calculate 'crude' prevalence rates for a range of conditions although these are not adjusted by age or sex. One limitation of this is that as the likelihood of ill-health increases with age, these prevalence rates are likely to be higher in areas with an older population, rather than revealing differences in the health of the population independent of age and sex.

The prevalence rates are useful in determining the total number of persons with certain conditions in a particular area but are not appropriate for comparing underlying levels of morbidity across local areas.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The projections have been prepared using the Chelmer population projection model at the district level to project 5 year age groups. These projections are then split into parish projections on the basis of the age/sex ratios from the 2001 population census applied to all of the 5 year age groups. The resultant detailed parish data is then aggregated into the defined Devon Town areas. The base data used by the Chelmer model is the 2001 mid year estimates by district prepared by the Office for National Statistics in the light of the 2001 census. This data has been adjusted by updating the model to use the 2005 mid year estimates, the latest available at the time of preparation, and the births and deaths data up to 2006. The figures in this report are based on the migration rate over the last 20 years of data but modified slightly for some districts to take account of capacity restraints in Exeter, for example, and the building of new communities at Cranbrook and Sherford. This projection is very similar to that used for the current Structure Plan for Devon. The projections are based on trends which may change and the further away the date the more the uncertainty increases. In addition, the smaller the area the more uncertain the projections particularly for individual or small age groupings.

Exeter, East Devon and Mid Devon

What do we know about this community? (When compared to the Devon Average)

Population

The overall population for Exeter, East and Mid Devon Districts is just over 340,000¹ within a geographical area of more than 1774 square kilometers. Within this locality, there are 3 districts and 10 Devon Towns.

Exeter	Exeter
East Devon	Axminster
	Seaton
	Honiton
	Ottery St. Mary
	Sidmouth
	Exmouth
Mid Devon	Cullompton
	Tiverton
	Crediton

Age

Younger (0-17) and Working Age (18-64) Population

In general, there is under representation of younger age groups in East & Mid Devon and over representation within Exeter. The Devon Towns where the under representation is pronounced are most notably in East Devon; Axminster, Seaton and Sidmouth. Within these three Devon Towns and Honiton there is also some under representation within the 'working' age groups (18-64 years), with approximately 50% of the population within Sidmouth being of working age. In Exeter, there is over representation of the younger age groups and those of working age, with approximately 18% of the population being aged 0-17 and just over 66% of the population being aged 18-64. Mid Devon is generally in line with the Devon Average for the younger and working age populations.

Projecting forward to 2021, the locality as a whole will see the percentage of the population aged 0-17 decrease from 19% to 17%, and the working age population decrease from 60% to 58%.

Older Population (aged 65 and over)

For Devon as a whole, 21% of the population is over 65 years of age. Across East Devon there is over representation of the 65+ age group in three Devon Towns; Axminster, Seaton and Sidmouth. Within Seaton and Sidmouth approximately 35% of their population is aged over 65. In comparison, Exeter has an under representation within this age group with approximately 16% of its population being aged over 65. Mid Devon is generally in line with the Devon Average for the older population.

Projecting forward to 2021, the locality as a whole will see the percentage of the population aged 65 and over increase from 21% to 25%.

Perceptions of Health

Residents stating that they are living with a limiting long term illness are generally above the Devon average in East Devon and below the Devon average in Exeter and Mid Devon. Only two Devon Towns, Seaton and Sidmouth, are over represented when it comes to residents saying that they have general poor health. Both of these perception based measures are from the census 2001 and "general health is poor" and "limiting long term illness" are both strongly linked to older population profiles, seen especially within East Devon.

¹ 2006 mid year population estimate (FHSA data)

Home ownership

A large proportion of residents of this locality live in owner occupied homes. However, there is an under representation within Exeter and Tiverton. Average house prices within both of these areas are below the Devon average. In addition, both areas have an over representation of residents living in socially rented accommodation.

Mosaic

In Devon almost 25% of households fall into MOSAIC group K – Rural Isolation, this is compared to the national picture of 5%. Within this locality, 23% of households are classified in the rural isolation group. Within this area there are comparably urban centres (e.g. Exeter and Exmouth) which may mask areas which are generally more rural.

Primarily this group is made up of those in rural areas where life has not been influenced by urban consumption patterns. Each Mosaic group is split into a series of types and households within Mosaic Group K include a combination of the following types: villagers living away from major population centres, incoming visitors who may have a second home in places of great natural beauty and scattered farmers in more sparsely populated and isolated areas. This rural household composition may present challenges in the access to services across health and social care.

Benefits claimants

All Devon Towns within the locality have a lower percentage of benefit claimants (Incapacity Benefit /Severe Disablement Allowance and Disability Living Allowance (DLA)) than the Devon average. The only exception is Exeter which has a slightly higher percentage of DLA claimants.

Employment

Unemployment rates within the locality are generally in line with the Devon average with no Devon Towns in the locality showing an over representation in their levels of unemployment. Seaton and Ottery St. Mary have an under representation in their unemployment rates. Only one Devon Town, Seaton, has an over representation of households with an income of less than £20k pa. Two areas have an under representation; Ottery St. Mary and Cullompton.

Education

All Devon Towns within the area are inline with the Devon average when it comes to GCSE pass rates, with the exceptions of Ottery St. Mary and Cullompton which have an over representation. Seaton and Honiton have an over representation of residents who have no qualification, with just over 30% of residents within these two Devon Towns stating this. When looking at the higher qualifications (Degree, post graduate certificate etc) all areas are in line with the Devon average with the exception of Honiton which shows an under representation.

Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 are a combination of indicators that together give a useful indication of deprivation of an area, relative to the national picture. Within the indices there are 7 main domains of deprivation – Income, Employment, Health, Education, Barriers, Crime and Living Environment. The IMD is reported on a small geography called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). Within Exeter, East and Mid Devon there are 198 LSOA's in total with 12 being within the most deprived 20% of neighborhoods in England, 3 of these are in the most deprived 10%.

These target communities are part of Devon's Common Ground Partnership that is working to the vision: *"That, by 2014, no community in Devon features in the most disadvantaged quartile nationally and that communities in rural areas that suffer hardship have action taken to alleviate their problems."*

Health

In comparison to the Devon average, East Devon has under representation in age standardised death rates, with only Exmouth showing death rates which are in line with the Devon average. In Seaton and Honiton, male death rates are under represented, but female death rates are in line with the Devon average. Within Exeter there is over representation in male death rates and also in death rates related to stroke in those aged under 75. The other area of over representation within this locality is in Tiverton in Mid Devon which has an over represented rate of deaths due to coronary heart disease.

GP register prevalence information shows that Exmouth and Tiverton, are generally in line with the Devon average and three towns, Ottery St. Mary, Exeter and Cullompton show under representation. Over representation of indicators in the remaining locality areas are;

- Learning Disabilities: Crediton
- Hypothyroidism: Seaton, Honiton, Sidmouth
- Heart Failure: Axminster, Seaton, Honiton, Sidmouth
- Epilepsy: Seaton, Honiton
- Diabetes: Axminster, Seaton, Honiton, Sidmouth
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease : Honiton
- Chronic Kidney Disease: Seaton, Honiton, Sidmouth
- Coronary Heart Disease: Axminster, Seaton, Sidmouth
- Cancer: Axminster, Sidmouth
- Atrial Fibrillation: Axminster, Seaton, Sidmouth
- Asthma: Honiton
- Stroke: Honiton

All areas of the locality are in line with the Devon average when it comes to the percentage of residents who smoke (GP Registers). Within East Devon there is some over representation specifically in; Axminster, Seaton, Honiton and Sidmouth

Three Devon Towns within the locality have a low representation in the uptake of cervical screening (Seaton, Sidmouth and Exeter). Exmouth has an under representation in the uptake of breast screening services.

Ambulatory care sensitive conditions

Ambulatory care sensitive conditions are a group of 19 conditions where emergency hospital admissions can be often be avoided with appropriate condition management in primary care. The direct age standardised admission rate, per 100,000 of the population, for ambulatory care sensitive conditions in Exeter, East and Mid Devon is;

Ambulatory care sensitive condition	Devon PCT Rate	Exeter Rate	East Devon Rate	Mid Devon Rate
Angina	192.6	208.2	129.6	151.8
Asthma	286.9	348.9	256.1	255.8
Cellulites	144.3	199.5	132.6	190.4
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	240.2	385.1	242.8	214.8
Congestive Heart Failure	127.2	145.1	114.3	123.3
Convulsions & Epilepsy	306.9	404.5	276.0	233.1
Dehydration & Gastroenteritis	197.2	176.5	146.9	160.9
Dental Conditions	40.3	65.1	42.9	33.5
Diabetes Complications	76.4	86.5	63.5	60.0
Ear, Nose & Throat Infections	335.2	421.5	291.7	247.7
Gangrene	17.7	19.9	13.4	13.5
Hypertension	12.5	10.9	12.6	10.6
Influenza & Pneumonia	281.4	321.9	234.8	276.4
Iron Deficiency Anaemia	16.8	23.3	9.8	13.8

Ambulatory care sensitive condition	Devon PCT Rate	Exeter Rate	East Devon Rate	Mid Devon Rate
Other Vaccine Preventable conditions	7.7	5.0	4.9	9.9
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	15.5	11.3	12.6	16.3
Perforated / Bleeding Ulcer	24.7	40.9	26.8	17.8
Pyelonephritis	28.9	39.8	22.5	27.7
Ruptured Appendix	50.0	40.9	53.2	44.6

Learning Disabilities

It is difficult to estimate the number of people in Devon with a learning disability. National research suggests prevalence figures for people with learning disabilities, however it is suspected they somewhat differ from actual figures. Due to the larger than national average number of older people living in Devon it is felt that the national prevalence will over estimate the number of older people with a learning disability. A closer estimate of the current administrative population is obtained by combining the national research with local information. Learning Disability prevalence, using this information, is slightly higher in Devon than many of the South West authorities.

Access to health care

In general access to hospital or GP surgeries by public transport is in line with the Devon average. However, there is an over representation of households within Axminster and Seaton who are unable to access an acute hospital by public transport in less than 60 minutes.

Health and social care

In total in Exeter, East and Mid Devon there are:

- 50 General Practices
- 59 Pharmacies
- 45 Dental practices
- 10 Community Hospitals in Axminster, Seaton, Honiton, Ottery St. Mary, Sidmouth, Budleigh Salterton, Exmouth, Exeter, Tiverton and Crediton
- One acute hospital in Exeter

In comparison to the Devon average, referral rates into Adult & Community services in the locality are similar. However, there is an under representation in the referral rate of older people aged 65 and over. Within the locality there is significant variation, with Exeter and Mid Devon referral rates some of the lowest seen and Devon towns within the East Devon area showing comparably high referral rates.

The proportion of referrals dealt with at point of contact, as opposed to sent on for further assessment, is generally similar to the Devon average. However, this is not the case in Mid Devon where the proportion dealt with at point of contact is generally the highest seen in Devon. Referrals from the client themselves or by a carer are more likely in this area than Devon as a whole, with approximately 42% of referrals received in this way.

For the locality as a whole, there is a comparably low rate of the population who are receiving a community based social care service for an ongoing basis, e.g. day care or personal care. The use of the joint community equipment store is in line with the Devon average although there is some variation within the locality. The East Devon population is over represented in their use of the equipment store with the Mid Devon population under represented.