

# South Hams

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories and funded by the Department of Health.

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## POPULATION 83,500

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)



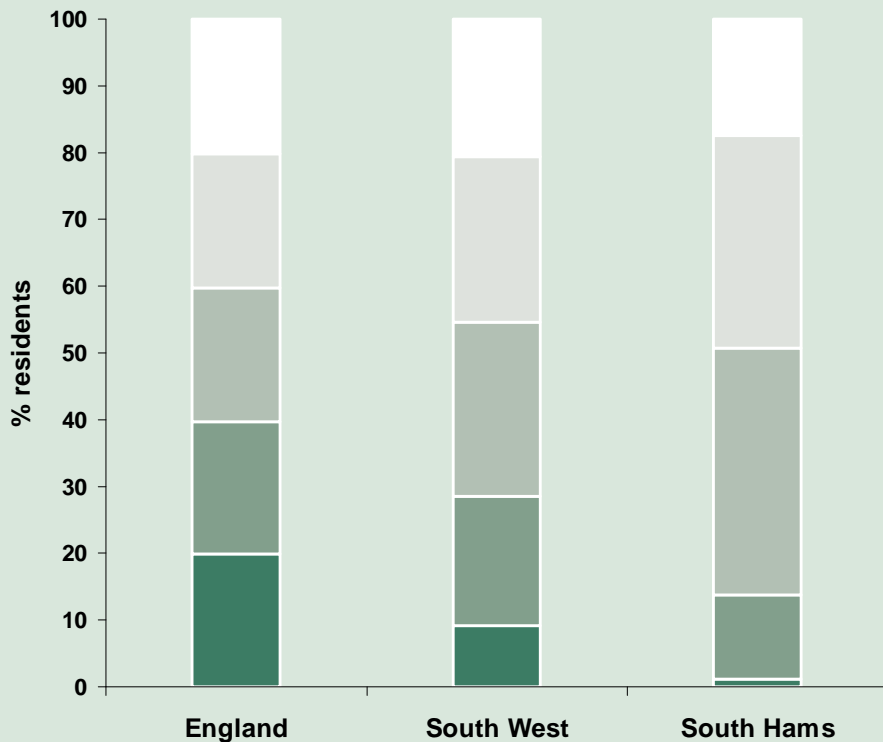
## South Hams at a glance

- The health of people in South Hams is generally better than England overall with GCSE achievement, rates of obesity among children and drug misuse appearing better in South Hams than in England as a whole.
- Deprivation levels are lower than the England average. Few areas in South Hams are among the most deprived in England although inequalities do exist in relation to deprivation. Men and women living in the less deprived areas can expect to live longer than those living in the more deprived areas.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke have been declining over the last ten years and are lower in South Hams than in England as a whole. However, over 70 people in South Hams die early from heart disease and stroke every year.
- The breast feeding initiation rate is higher in the area than the England average and the rate of women smoking during pregnancy is similar to England as whole.
- The rate of people diagnosed with diabetes in South Hams appears lower than the England average. However, over 3,000 people in South Hams have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- Early deaths from cancer are similar to the England average, although the cancer registration rate for malignant melanoma is higher than England as a whole.
- For further information see the latest Devon PCT Public Health Annual Report at [www.devonpct.nhs.uk](http://www.devonpct.nhs.uk)



# Deprivation

This chart shows the proportion of residents within England, the region and the local authority living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles. These quintiles were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to the deprivation scores in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and dividing them into five equal groupings. The resident numbers are based on the 2005 population figures.



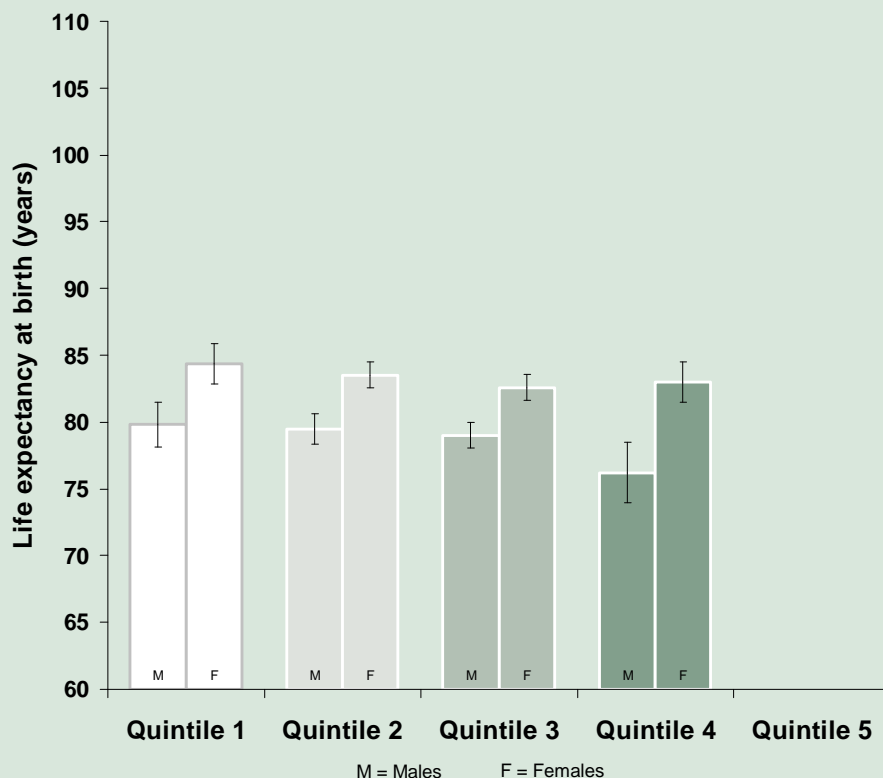
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	17.5	14,442
2	31.8	26,304
3	36.9	30,498
4	12.6	10,428
5	1.2	984
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82,656</b>

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# Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2003-2007) within the local authority by national deprivation quintiles. Note the figures in this chart are based on data for five years. The life expectancy figures presented in the health summary chart are based on data for three years.



- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	79.8	84.4
2	79.5	83.5
3	79.0	82.6
4	76.2	83.0
5	n/a	n/a
<b>All</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>83.2</b>

South Hams

Where the total male or female population (2003-2007) is less than 5,000 the life expectancy figures are not shown (n/a).

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

## Health inequalities: changes over time

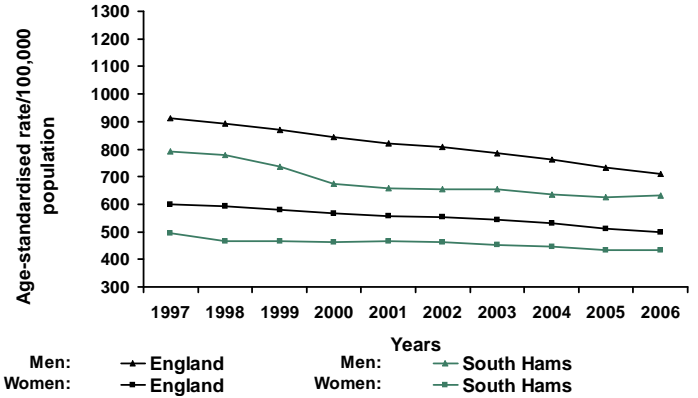
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

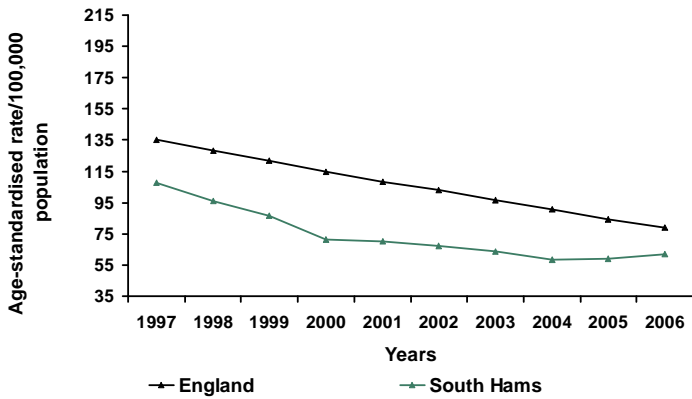
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

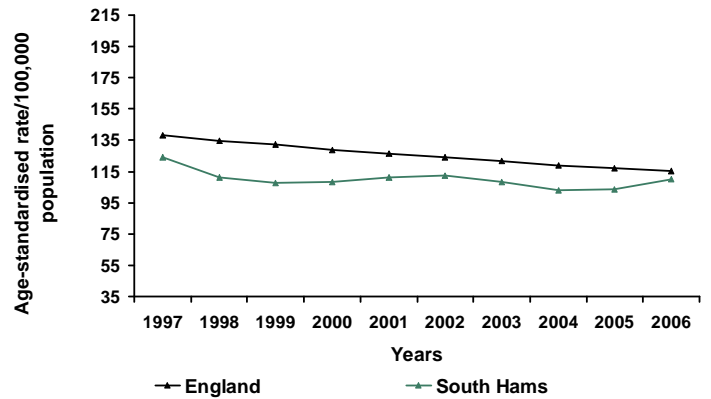
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

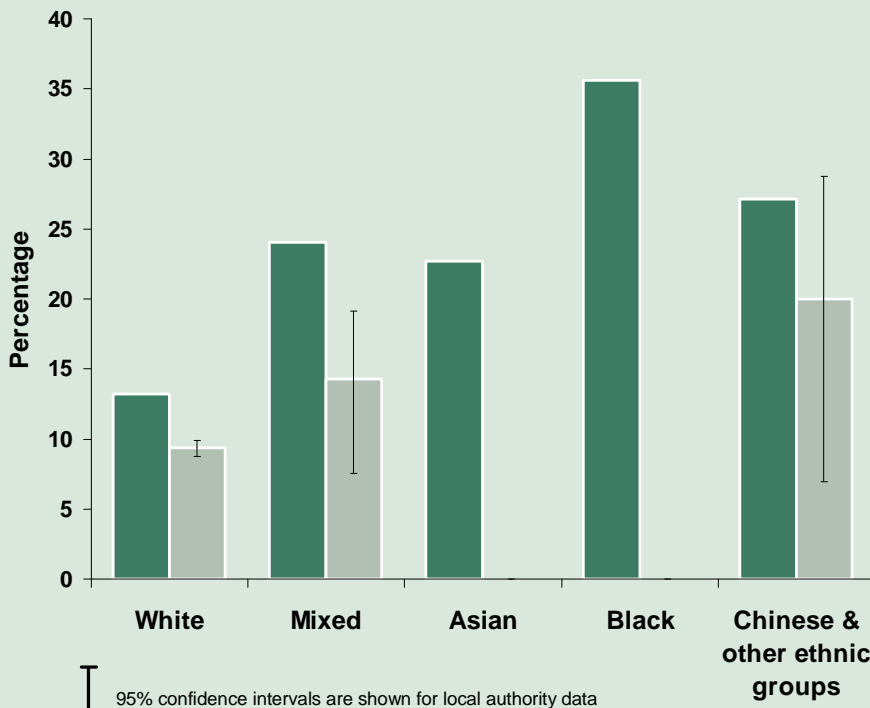


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2008). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between the groups.



Legend:  
■ England  
■ South Hams

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	9.3	870
Mixed	14.3	20
Asian	n/a	n/a
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	20.0	10

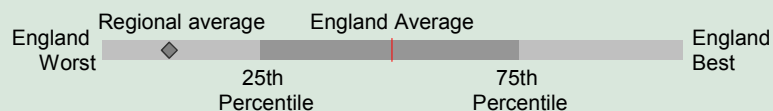
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

# Health summary for South Hams

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

\* relates to National Indicator Set 2009



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	984	1.2	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	2092	14.6	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	32	0.8	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	495	53.0	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	634	7.6	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	855	10.3	7.2	15.7	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	80	12.1	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	519	78.7	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	9697	99.0	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	44	6.7	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a		1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	33	20.6	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	16.8	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	14.5	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	30.8	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.1	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	22.1	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2697	15.5	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1080	22.4	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1524	1299.5	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	226	4.3	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3132	3.8	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	111	466.1	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	41	13.9	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	79.0	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	83.3	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	4	5.4	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	139	164.7	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	71	62.2	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond and green circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	124	109.8	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	49	58.9	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond and yellow circle]	18.4

## Notes (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2007/08 4 % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 9 % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 10 % of school children in reception year 2007/08 11 Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 13 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 14 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 15 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 16 % aged 16+ 2006/07 17 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 18 % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 21 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 24 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 26 At birth, 2005-2007 27 At birth, 2005-2007 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More information is available in The Indicator Guide: [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) For information on your area contact your regional PHO: [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

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