

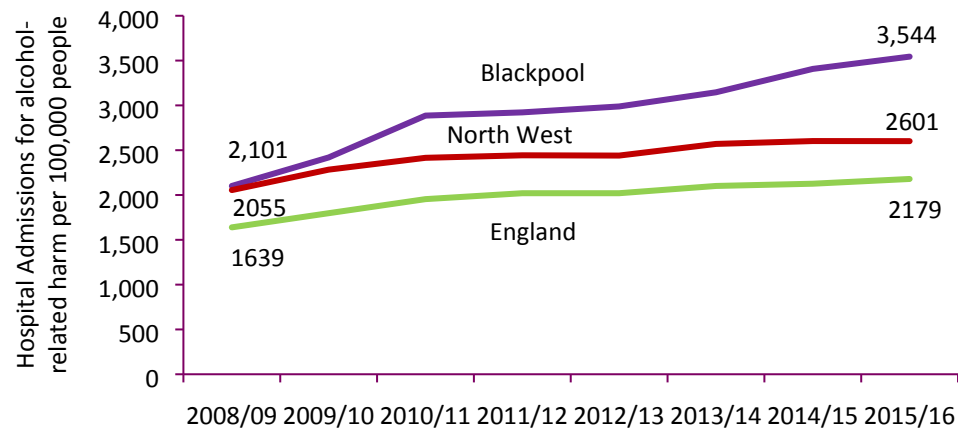
## Appendix 10(c): Priority 2 – Context and Outcome Indicators

Indicator	Blackpool Value & Comparable	Regional Comparison	National Comparison	Commentary on trends, ranks or rates of change
<b>Well-being</b> (2016/17)				Well-being looks at the positive and negative aspects of people's lives. Well-being can reflect the nature of individual opportunities and community cohesion.
High Life Satisfaction "Overall, how satisfied are you with life nowadays?" (% scoring 7-10)	76.1	79.7	81.7	Life Satisfaction has been improving since 2014/15. High Life Satisfaction in Blackpool increased 2%pp in 2016/17, whereas the national average only grew 0.5% pp.
High General Happiness "Overall, how happy do you feel nowadays?" (% scoring 7-10)	71.8	73.7	75.2	Despite a small, but consistent, deficit compared to regional and national estimates, Blackpool's self-reported 'happiness' score has gradually increased over time. However, there was no change in high general happiness in Blackpool from 2015/16 to 2016/17.
<b>Health and Social Care</b>				
Life Expectancy in Years [Male and Female combined] (2012/14)	77.3	80.0	81.4	Female life expectancy has remained broadly steady since 2008–2010 though decreased slightly in 2012–2014. Male life expectancy in Blackpool has increased at a steady rate since 2009–2011. The gap between males and females is 5.2 years.
Childhood Obesity [%] (2016/17)	21.1	20.8	20.0	This measure of obesity is those who had a BMI greater than or equal to the 95th percentile of the UK90 growth reference. Childhood Obesity decreased for the first time in five years.
Emergency Admissions for Alcohol Abuse [per 100,000 people] (2015/16)	3,544	2,601	2,179	Hospital admissions due to alcohol abuse have kept increasing since 2008/09, the rate of admissions due to alcohol consumption is still 62.6% higher than the national average.
% aged 16+ participating in at least 30 minutes of sport at moderate intensity at least once a week (2015/16)	28.0	35.7	35.6	Blackpool's participation rates increased 2% pp, following a 6.3% pp drop the previous year.
Looked after Children [rate per 100,000 aged under 18] (2016/17)	184	86	62	The number of looked after children has increased over 15% since 2015/16 both

Mortality Rate from Causes Considered Preventable [per 100,000 people] (2014/16)	316.1	223	182.8	<p>nationally and regionally and remains over double the national average.</p> <p>The gap in preventable Mortality Rates has widened nearly 16% from the national average from 2012-2014 to 2014-2016. The preventable Mortality Rate for Blackpool is at its highest since 2008-2010.</p>
<b>Housing Quality</b>				
Rate of homelessness acceptances per 1,000 households (2016/17)	0.8	1.5	2.5	Blackpool's rate of homelessness acceptances has fallen in contrast to the regional and national picture.
Known Private Sector Homes with Category 1 Hazards [rate per 1,000] (2015/16)	144		20	A category 1 hazard is an assessment where housing issues are of life threatening or serious nature. At present, Blackpool has 7 times the rate of private sector homes with category 1 issues than the national average, in part reflecting more inspection activity in Blackpool but also suggesting a high amount of poor quality stock.
<b>Education</b>				
Key Stage 2 Pupils Reaching Expected Attainment Score [%] (2017)	62	61	61	In Blackpool there was a 29.2% increase in KS2 pupils reaching their expected attainment for reading, writing and mathematics from 2016 to 2017, which was nearly double the increase seen nationally and regionally.
GCSE Attainment 8 Average Score per Pupil (2016/17)	38.2	45.3	44.2	Attainment 8 measures a student's average grade across eight subjects. Blackpool's average score per pupil dropped in line with the regional and national trend.
Adults Educated to an NVQ4 level or above [%] (2016)	25.7	34	38.2	Across Great Britain, the proportion of NVQ4 level or above residents increased, with a 3.8%pp increase in Blackpool from 2015 to 2016.
<b>Crime</b>				
Violent Crime Rate [per 1,000 population] (2015/16)	36.7	17.6	17.2	Blackpool has the highest rate of violent crime in the North West. Violent crime rose at a comparable rate to the national average but nearly 10% lower than the North West average.
Children in the Youth Justice System (10–18 years old) [per 1,000 population] (2015/16)	9.5	5.8	5	Levels have remained the same in Blackpool from the previous year, whereas nationally and regionally, the number of children in the Youth Justice System has fallen year-on-year.

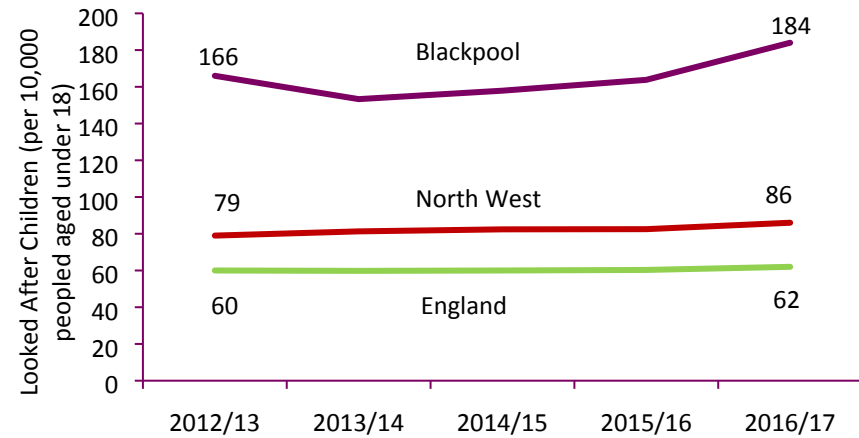
Re-offending Levels [%] (2014)	29.1	26.2	25.4	Re-offending levels have remained consistent following a decrease from 2011 to 2013.
<b>Democracy</b> (2017)				
Voter Participation (%)	63.0	68.0	69.1	Blackpool and the North West experienced around a 2% pp drop in voter turnout between the EU Referendum and the latest National Election, half the drop of the national average.
<b>Environment</b>				
CO2 Emissions per Capita (tonnes) (2015)	3.8	4.7	4.8	Since 2012, emissions have dropped nationwide, emissions at all levels dropped between 0.2–0.3 tonnes from 2014.
Household Waste Recycled or Composted [%] (2016/17)	33.5	45.6	42.8	There was a sharp decrease in the percentage of household waste being recycled or composted in Blackpool, with a 25.7% decrease. This trend continued in the North West with a 0.9% decrease, this contrasted with the national average, with a 1.0% increase.
<b>Deprivation and Social Mobility</b>				
Population Living in the 20% Most Deprived Areas [%] (2015)	49.6	31.9	20.2	Blackpool was ranked 2nd in Lancashire and 5th in the North West for the proportion of the population living in the 20% most deprived areas.
Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank (IMD) (2015)	1st			Blackpool's ranking dropped from 6th to 1st (Rank of average LSOA score) between 2010 and 2015.
Social Mobility Index Rank (2017)	313th			Blackpool was ranked 313 from 324 local authorities. A higher rank indicates a lower level of social mobility.
<b>Transport</b> (2013/15)				
People Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on the Roads (per 100,000 people)	43.4	39.4	38.5	People killed or seriously injured in Blackpool increased slightly from the previous time period, this differed from the North West and England as a whole, where the KSI rate decreased.

**Trend – Hospital Admissions for Alcohol-related Harm**



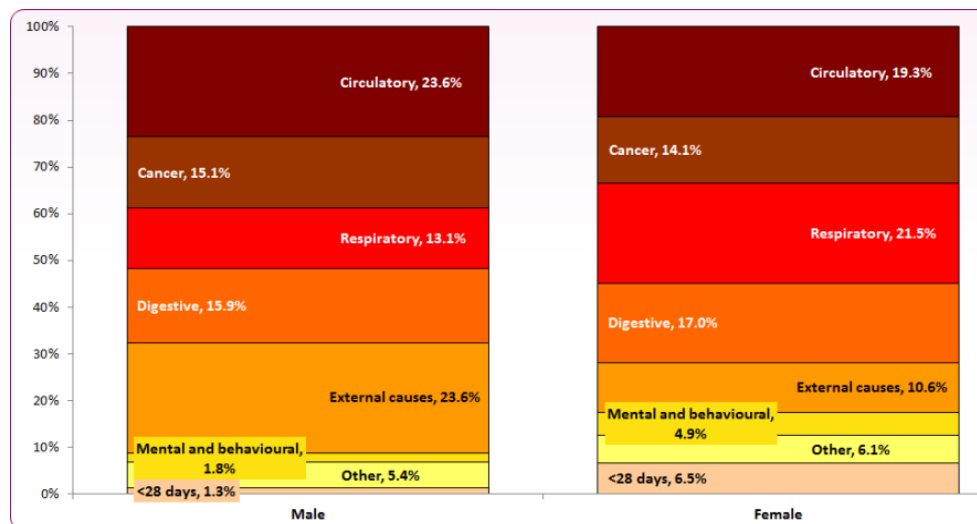
Alcohol-related harm remains a significant and substantial health problem in Blackpool and has increased dramatically between 2008 to the present, while national levels have remained broadly steady in recent years.

**Trend – Looked after Children**



The Department of Education data shows the majority of children (61%) are looked after due to an initial need stemming from abuse or neglect. Most of the increase in numbers is due to more females starting to be looked after. However, more males (56%) require to be looked after than females (44%).

**Scarf Chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Blackpool as a whole and England as a whole, by cause of death, 2012-2014**



The key causes of shorter life expectancy in Blackpool are deaths from external causes (especially in males), cardio-vascular disease (CVD), respiratory disease (especially chronic obstructive airways disease in females), diseases of the digestive system and cancer. Deaths in younger people contribute to a larger proportion of the gap, as more years of life are lost.

**Deprivation Rankings for Blackpool – 2015 – all domains**

Indices of Deprivation Domain	Rank of Average Score	Rank of area in most deprived 100 LAs
Index of Multiple Deprivation	1	7
Income	3	9
Employment	2	7
Education and Skills	17	24
Health Deprivation and Disability	1	4
Crime	9	7
Barriers to Housing and Services	326	264
Living Environment	23	20
<b>Additional Indices</b>		
Income Deprivation affecting Children	9	11
Income Deprivation affecting Older People	21	34

Blackpool ranks amongst the poorest ranked authorities for nearly all domains. The Health domain showed the greatest degree of change toward more deprivation. This was driven largely by increases in acute morbidity and mental health need. Blackpool ranks well on Housing due to high affordability and close proximity to services.