Life expectancy in the Vale of Glamorgan, as in Wales in general, is increasing. However, this improvement is not experienced equally across all areas. There are in many cases substantial national and local inequality gaps between the most and least deprived areas in both life expectancy and deaths from different causes. There are also inequalities in the quality of life in terms of healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy.

The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) measures the absolute gap in years of life expectancy between the most and least deprived, taking into account the pattern across all fifths of deprivation within the Local Authority. The SII shows, for example, that the gap in life expectancy in males between the most and least deprived fifth is about 8 years. When considering healthy life expectancy the gap is even greater at around 20 years.

Comparison of life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy at birth, Vale of Glamorgan 2001-05 and 2005-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001-05</th>
<th>2005-09</th>
<th>Life expectancy with 95% confidence interval</th>
<th>Inequality gap (SII in years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability-free life expectancy</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability-free life expectancy</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Death rates for all and specific major causes are compared between the most and least deprived using a rate ratio, thereby measuring the relative gap. The following charts show the rates for the fifths, the local authority overall and Wales. A rate ratio of two, for example, means that the rate in the most deprived fifth is twice the rate in the least deprived fifth.

European age-standardised rate (EASR) per 100,000 population
- Most deprived within Vale of Glamorgan (95% CI)
- Least deprived within Vale of Glamorgan
- Wales EASR
- Vale of Glamorgan overall

**All-cause mortality, all ages**

**All-cause mortality under 75**

**Mortality from circulatory disease**
Mortality by cause of death (continued)

European age-standardised rate (EASR) per 100,000 population

- Most deprived within Vale of Glamorgan (95% CI)
- Wales EASR
- Least deprived within Vale of Glamorgan
- Vale of Glamorgan overall

Mortality from respiratory disease

Females

Males

Mortality from cancer

Females

Males

Smoking-attributable mortality aged 35 and over

Females

Males

Notes and contact:
This publication consists of individual profiles for each of the 22 local authorities, a more detailed Wales profile, selected data files and a technical guide to support the profiles. These are all available on our website at www.publichealthwalesobservatory.wales.nhs.uk/inequalities. For further details please contact us on publichealthwalesobservatory@wales.nhs.uk. All analyses, charts and the map have been produced by the Public Health Wales Observatory using the following data sources: Annual District Death Extract and Mid-Year Population Estimates (Office for National Statistics), Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation and Welsh Health Survey (Welsh Government).

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Deprivation fifths for each local authority were produced by ranking all Lower Super Output areas (LSOAs) within the local authority and grouping them into fifths, based on the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD). The relationship between local and national fifths is illustrated in the chart. The position of each local authority fifth shows the range of ranks it contains relative to the Wales fifths.

Overall, it shows that LSOAs in the Vale of Glamorgan are concentrated towards the least deprived end of the national deprivation scale. The 16 LSOAs in the least deprived local authority fifth are drawn from the very least deprived nationally whilst the most deprived fifth is a broader range. The effect of the distribution of the local authority fifths on the gap between the most and least deprived fifths within the Vale of Glamorgan is not certain, but it may be similar to or slightly narrower than Wales as a whole.

Further details on deprivation fifths can be found in the technical guide.

Range of deprivation within local authority fifths on a scale relative to Wales fifths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Vale of Glamorgan fifths</th>
<th>Wales fifths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

numbers show how many LSOAs are in each fifth

least deprived next least deprived middle next most deprived most deprived

increasing deprivation rank

Local authority fifths of deprivation
Lower Super Output Area

Most deprived (16)
Next most deprived (15)
Middle (16)
Next least deprived (15)
Least deprived (16)

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