

APPENDIX 4

Health Profiles

Bromsgrove

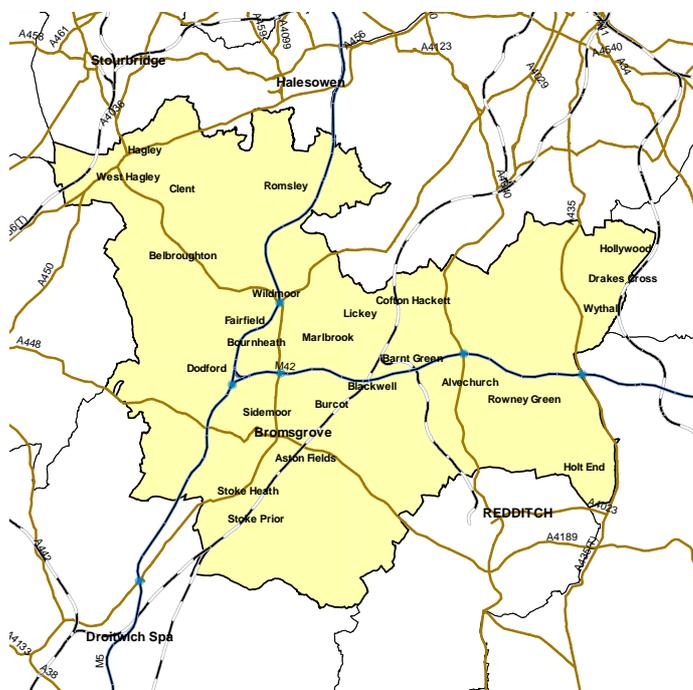
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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DH 100020290 2009. Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

POPULATION 92,300

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



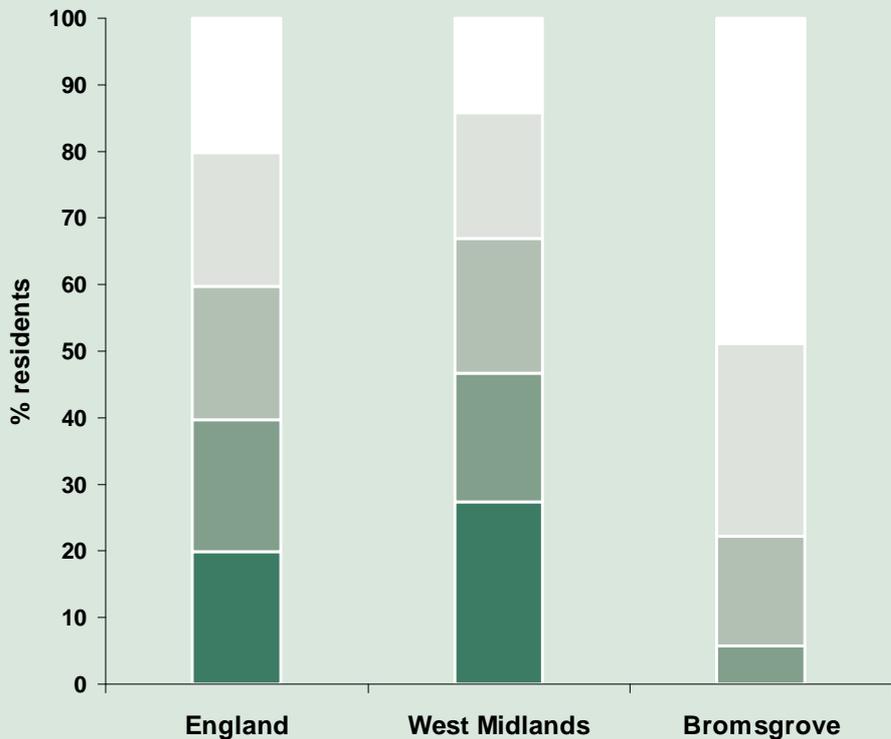
Bromsgrove at a glance

- The health of the people of Bromsgrove is generally better than the England average. Physical activity in children is the one indicator which is worse than the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 5.5 years longer than those in the more deprived areas, whilst in women the gradient is unclear. No Bromsgrove resident lives in the most deprived fifth of areas nationally.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain below the England average rates which have also fallen.
- Levels of deprivation, children in poverty and violent crime are lower than the England average and GCSE achievement is higher.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are lower than the average.
- Teenage pregnancy rates are less than the England average.
- The estimated percentage of adults who smoke and deaths due to smoking are less than average.
- Priorities for Bromsgrove are to further reduce smoking and smoking related deaths and to continue to reduce obesity in adults and children.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at www.worcspct.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.



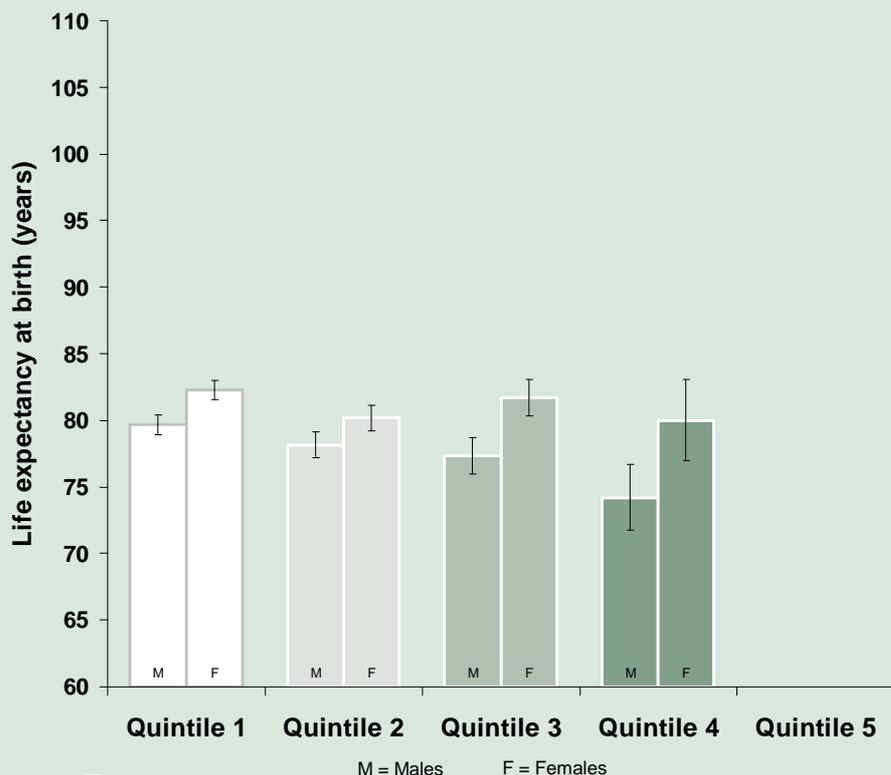
1 - least deprived quintile
 2
 3
 4
 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	48.8	44,277
2	29.0	26,253
3	16.5	15,006
4	5.7	5,139
5	0.0	0
All	100.0	90,675

Bromsgrove

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	79.7	82.3
2	78.1	80.2
3	77.3	81.7
4	74.2	80.0
5		
All	78.6	81.4

Bromsgrove

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

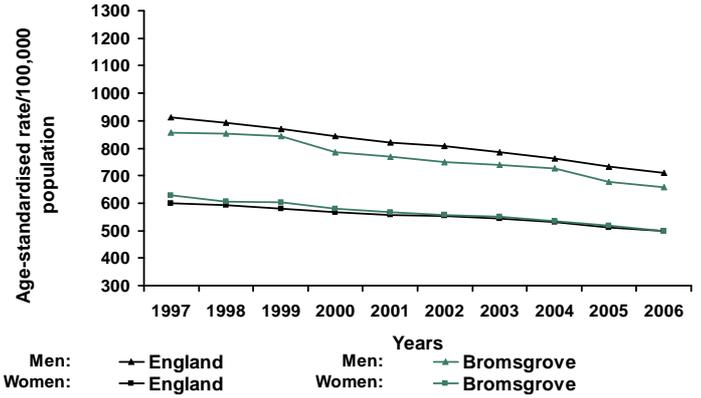
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

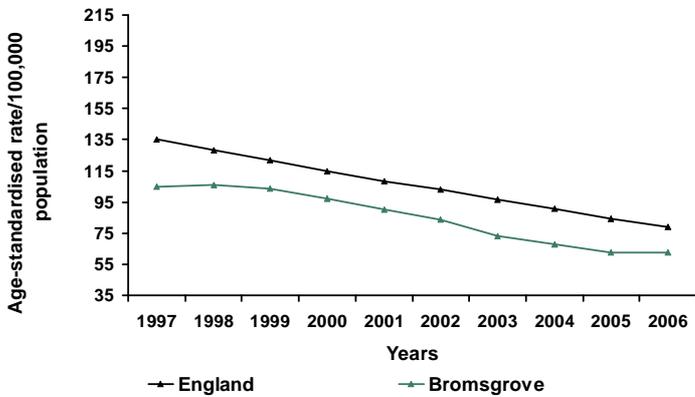
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

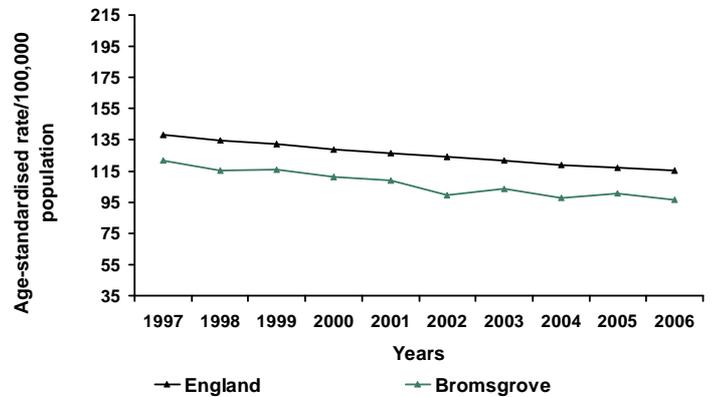
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

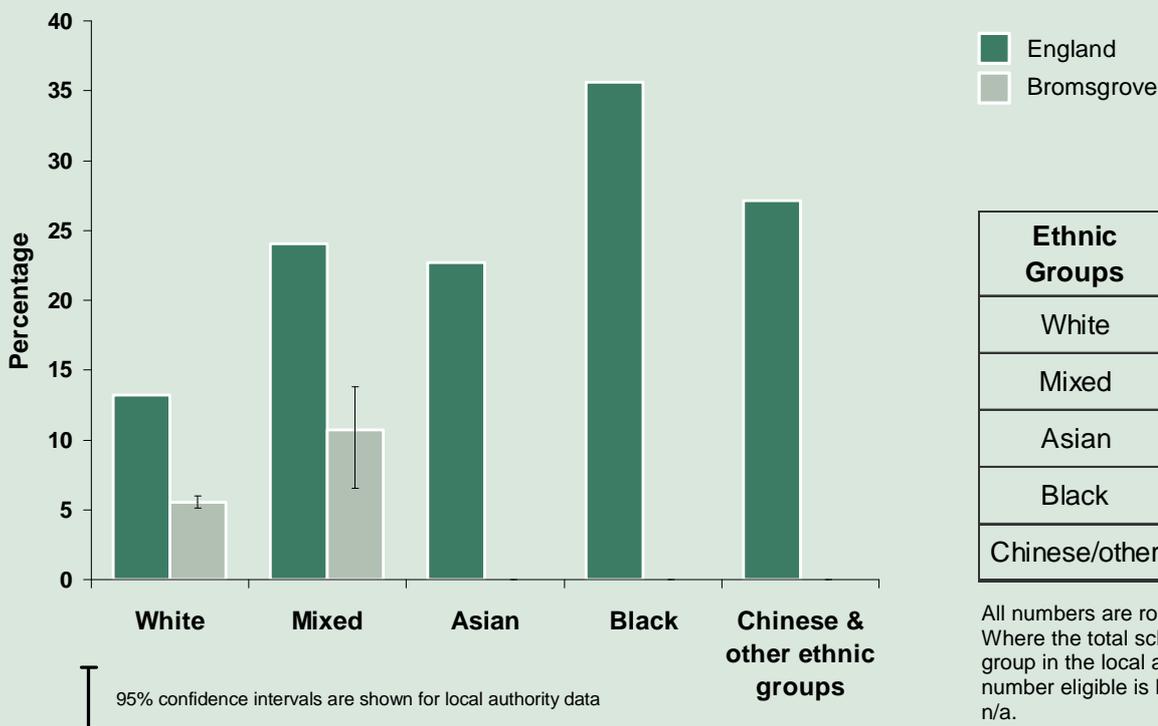


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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
■ Bromsgrove

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	5.6	580
Mixed	10.7	30
Asian	n/a	n/a
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

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 Bromsgrove

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	0	0.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond at 19.9, circle at 0.0]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	1554	9.0	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond at 22.4, circle at 9.0]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	90	2.6	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond at 2.8, circle at 2.6]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	703	53.4	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond at 48.3, circle at 53.4]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	967	10.5	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond at 17.6, circle at 10.5]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	577	6.3	7.2	15.7	[Bar with diamond at 7.2, circle at 6.3]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	106	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond at 14.7, circle at 12.0]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	608	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 71.0, circle at 68.8]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	10921	87.6	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond at 90.0, circle at 87.6]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	66	7.4	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond at 9.6, circle at 7.4]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.6	1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond at 1.5, circle at 0.6]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	45	24.2	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond at 41.2, circle at 24.2]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	17.3	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond at 24.1, circle at 17.3]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	17.2	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond at 18.0, circle at 17.2]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	25.6	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond at 26.3, circle at 25.6]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	12.6	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond at 10.8, circle at 12.6]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	24.0	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond at 23.6, circle at 24.0]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2765	18.6	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 21.5, circle at 18.6]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	910	16.5	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond at 27.7, circle at 16.5]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1436	1228.6	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond at 1472.5, circle at 1228.6]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	294	5.0	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond at 9.8, circle at 5.0]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3290	3.6	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond at 4.1, circle at 3.6]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond at 15.0]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	121	568.1	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond at 479.8, circle at 568.1]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	49	16.0	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond at 17.0, circle at 16.0]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	79.1	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond at 77.7, circle at 79.1]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	81.7	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond at 81.8, circle at 81.7]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	5	5.9	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond at 4.9, circle at 5.9]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	131	164.4	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond at 210.2, circle at 164.4]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	71	62.5	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond at 79.1, circle at 62.5]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	106	96.8	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond at 115.5, circle at 96.8]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	44	48.0	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond at 54.3, circle at 48.0]	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+ 2007/08 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 For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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Malvern Hills

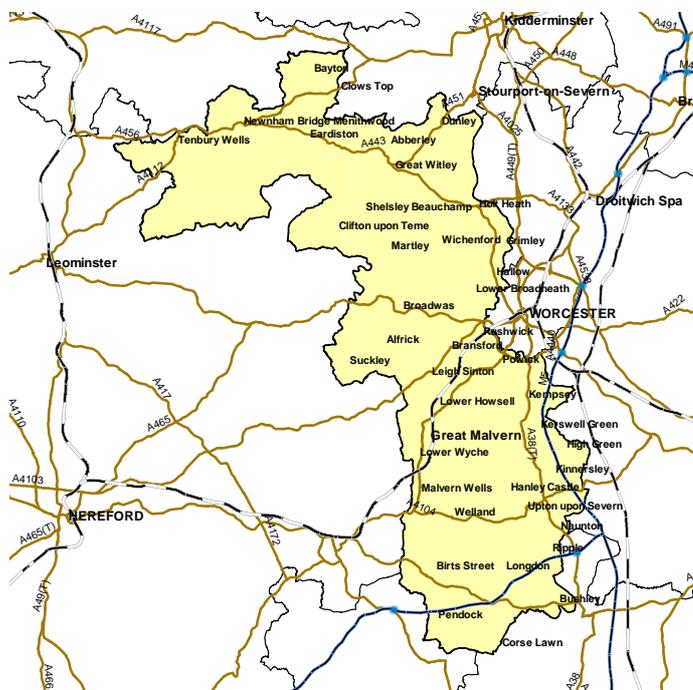
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DH 100020290 2009. Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

POPULATION 74,300

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



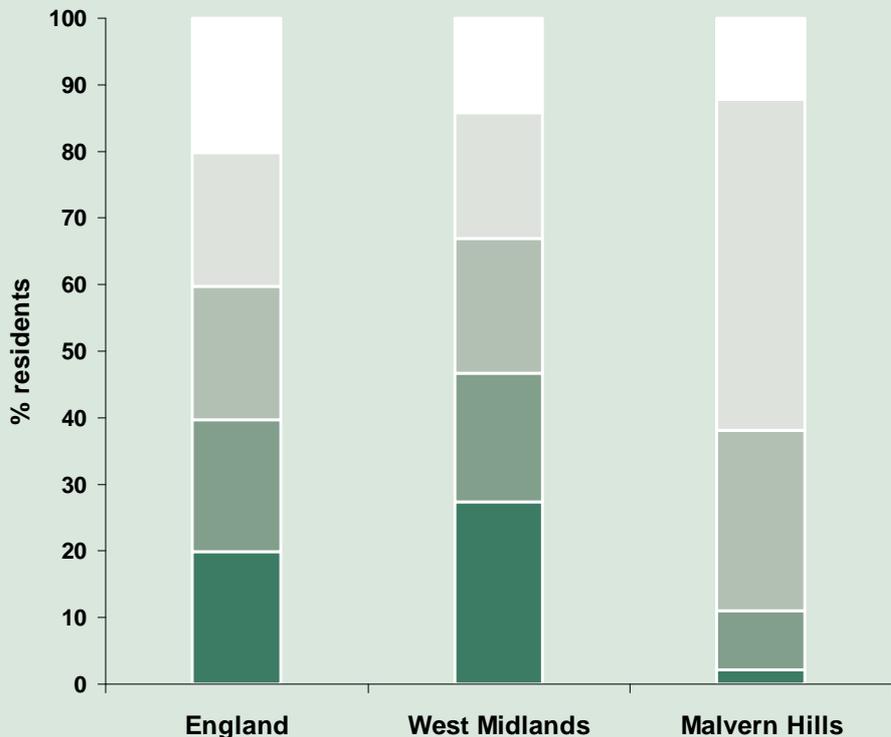
Malvern Hills at a glance

- The health of the people of Malvern Hills is generally better than the England average. However road injuries and deaths and hip fracture in over 65s are worse than the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 8.5 years longer than those in the more deprived areas, whilst for women the gradient is unclear. Very few Malvern Hills residents live in the most deprived fifth of areas nationally.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain below the England average rates which have also fallen.
- Levels of deprivation, children in poverty and violent crime are lower than the England average and GCSE achievement is higher.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are lower than average.
- Teenage pregnancy rates are less than the England average.
- The estimated percentage of adults who smoke is less than the England average as is the rate of deaths due to smoking.
- Priorities for Malvern Hills are to reduce road injuries and deaths, to further reduce smoking and smoking related deaths and to continue to reduce obesity in adults and children.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at www.worcspct.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.



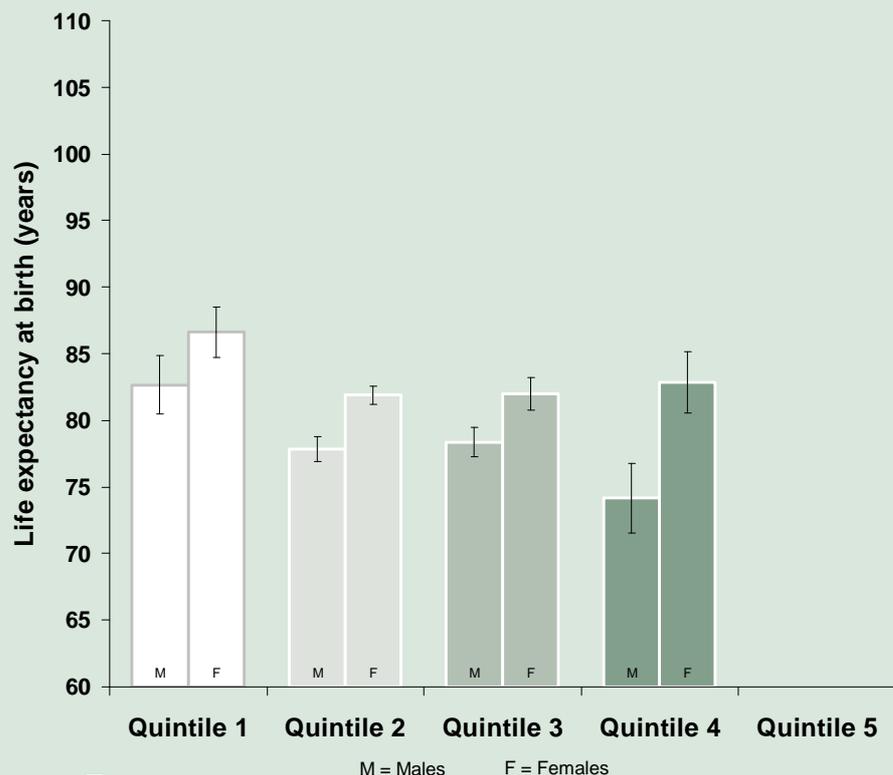
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	12.2	8,979
2	49.7	36,657
3	27.1	20,025
4	8.9	6,579
5	2.1	1,545
All	100.0	73,785

Malvern Hills

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	82.7	86.6
2	77.9	81.9
3	78.4	82.0
4	74.2	82.8
5	n/a	n/a
All	78.1	82.1

Malvern Hills

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

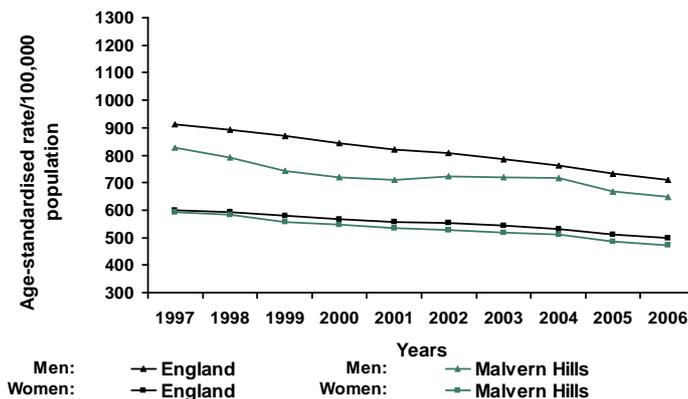
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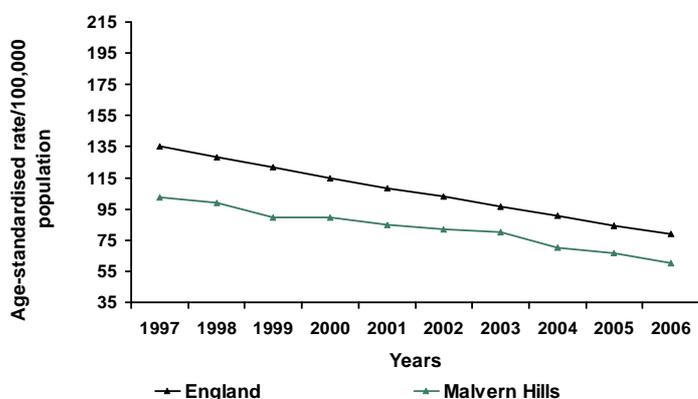
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Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

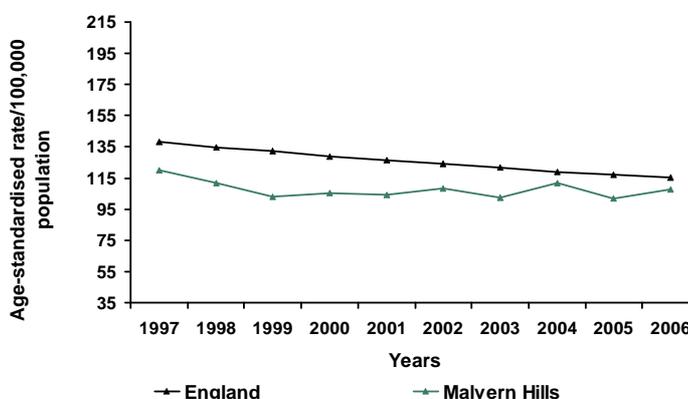
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

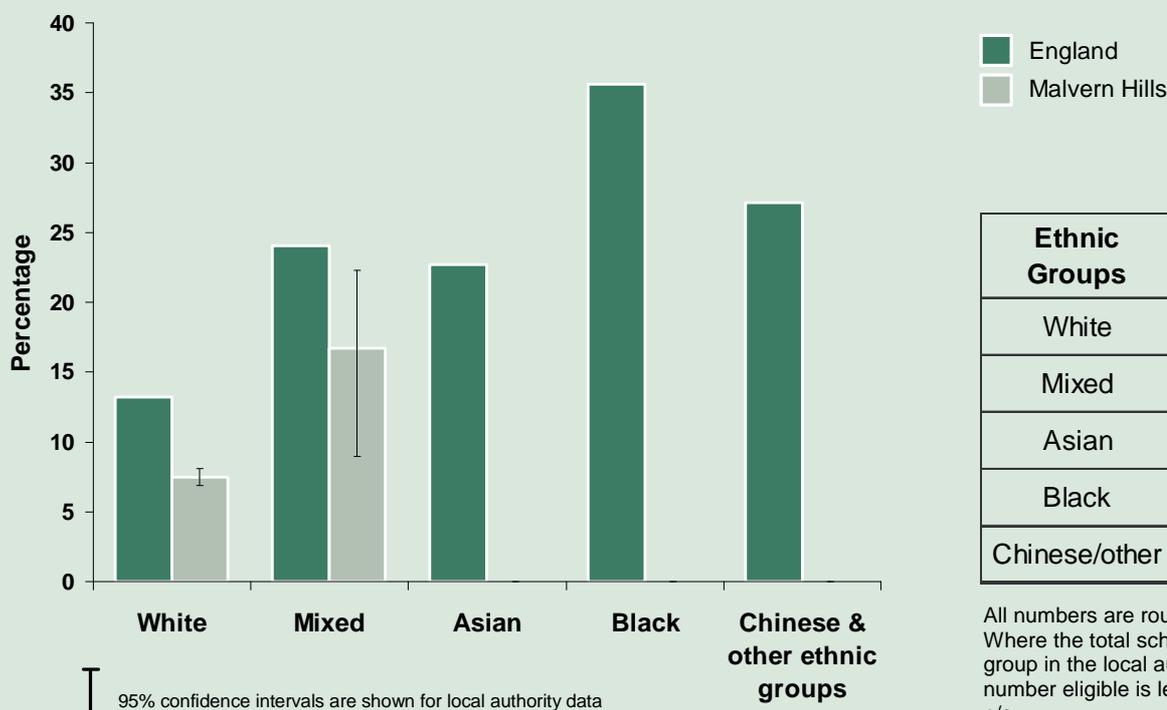


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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.



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	7.5	590
Mixed	16.7	20
Asian	n/a	n/a
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

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 Malvern Hills

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	1545	2.1	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond at 19.9, green circle at 2.1]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	1735	12.8	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond at 22.4, green circle at 12.8]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	76	2.5	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond at 2.8, yellow circle at 2.5]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	450	54.2	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond at 48.3, green circle at 54.2]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	574	7.8	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond at 17.6, green circle at 7.8]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	541	7.3	7.2	15.7	[Bar with diamond at 7.2, white circle at 7.3]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	69	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond at 14.7, yellow circle at 12.0]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	394	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 71.0, yellow circle at 68.8]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	8418	97.6	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond at 90.0, green circle at 97.6]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	54	9.2	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond at 9.6, yellow circle at 9.2]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.9	1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond at 1.5, green circle at 0.9]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	41	24.0	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond at 41.2, green circle at 24.0]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	17.2	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond at 24.1, green circle at 17.2]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	17.3	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond at 18.0, yellow circle at 17.3]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	31.8	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond at 26.3, green circle at 31.8]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	13.1	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond at 10.8, yellow circle at 13.1]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	24.1	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond at 23.6, yellow circle at 24.1]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2501	16.6	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 21.5, green circle at 16.6]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	890	21.4	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond at 27.7, green circle at 21.4]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1193	1158.1	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond at 1472.5, green circle at 1158.1]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	381	8.4	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond at 9.8, green circle at 8.4]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	2758	3.7	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond at 4.1, green circle at 3.7]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond at 15.0]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	133	592.8	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond at 479.8, red circle at 592.8]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	43	14.9	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond at 17.0, yellow circle at 14.9]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.6	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond at 77.7, green circle at 78.6]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.4	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond at 81.8, yellow circle at 82.4]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	1	2.2	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond at 4.9, yellow circle at 2.2]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	117	151.5	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond at 210.2, green circle at 151.5]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	61	60.3	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond at 79.1, green circle at 60.3]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	103	107.5	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond at 115.5, yellow circle at 107.5]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	56	75.4	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond at 54.3, red circle at 75.4]	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+ 2007/08 **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

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Redditch

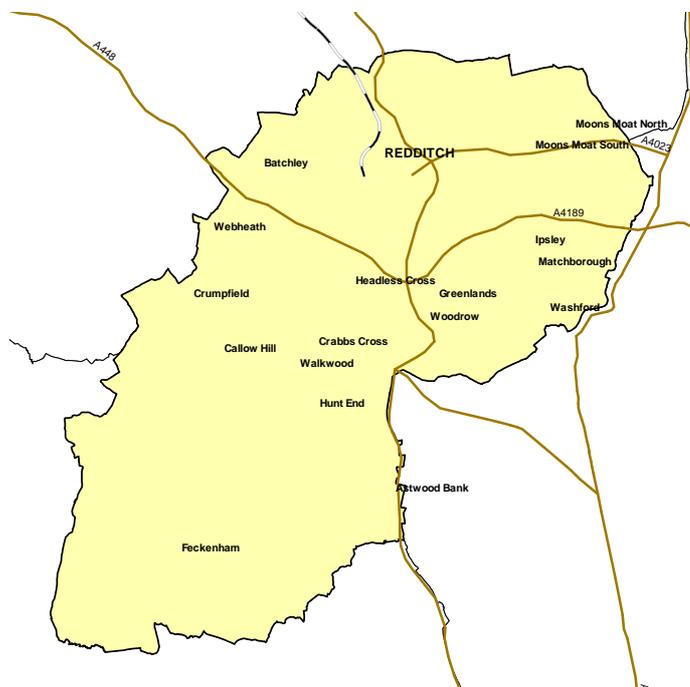
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POPULATION 79,600

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

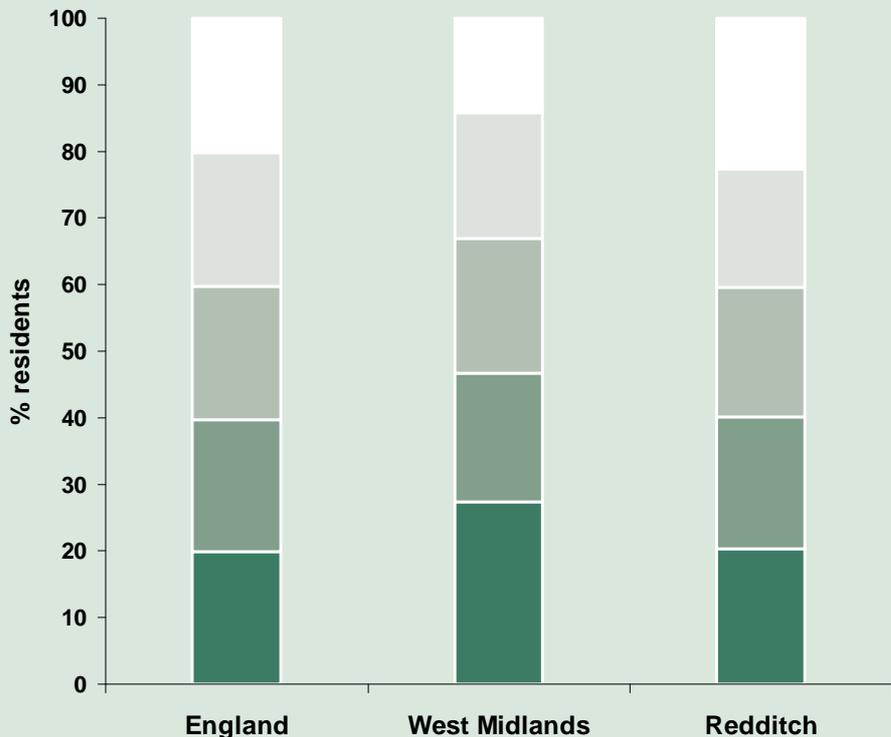


Redditch at a glance

- The health of the people of Redditch is similar to the England average. For some indicators it is better, for others worse.
- The infant death rate is higher than the regional and the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 8 years longer than those in the more deprived areas, whilst women living in the least deprived areas can expect to live 6.4 years longer than women living in the most deprived areas.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain close to the England average rates which have also fallen.
- GCSE achievement is lower than the England average.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm are higher than the England average but drug misuse is lower.
- The estimated percentage of adults who are obese is greater than England average but the percentage of children who are obese is similar. Physical activity in children is better than the England average.
- Priorities for Redditch are to reduce infant deaths, to reduce obesity in adults and children and to further reduce smoking and smoking related deaths.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at www.worcspct.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.



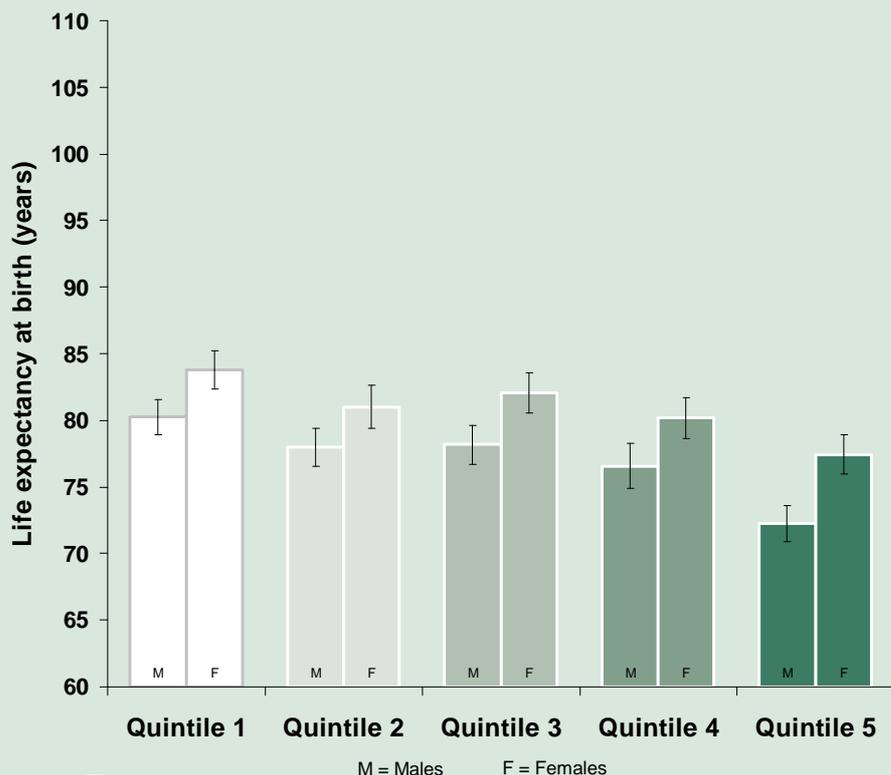
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	22.6	17,913
2	17.7	14,037
3	19.5	15,462
4	19.8	15,684
5	20.3	16,092
All	100.0	79,188

Redditch

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	80.3	83.8
2	78.0	81.0
3	78.2	82.1
4	76.6	80.2
5	72.3	77.4
All	77.0	80.7

Redditch

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

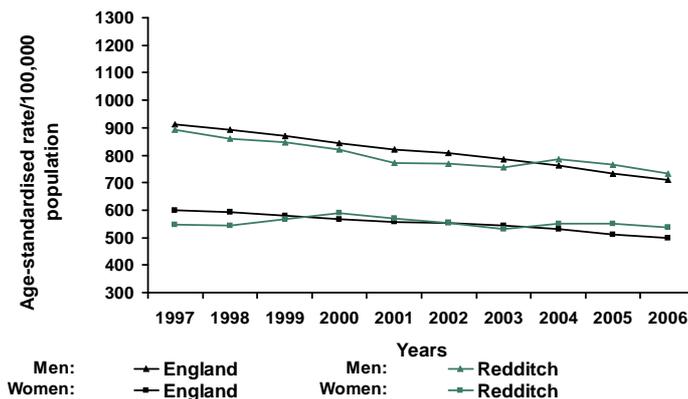
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

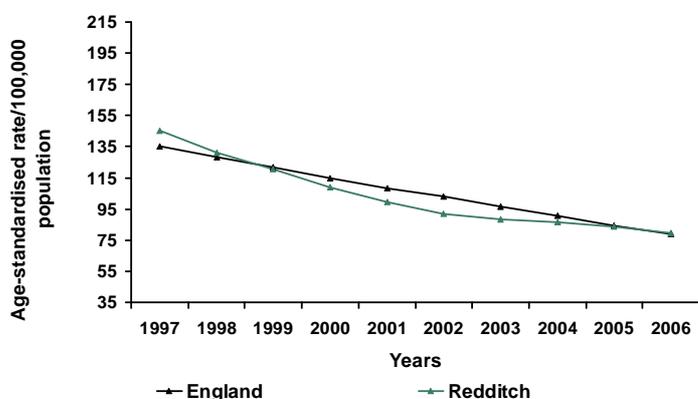
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

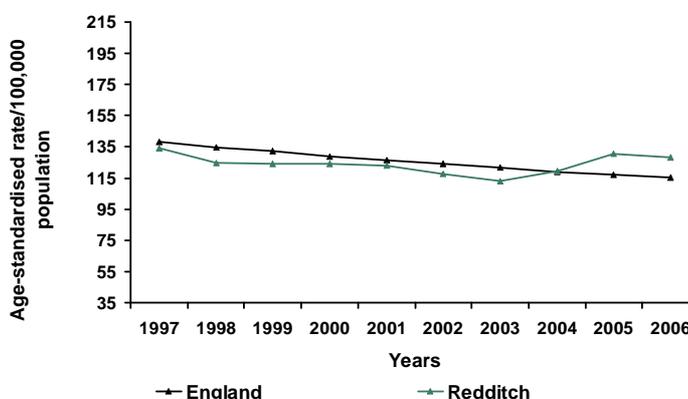
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

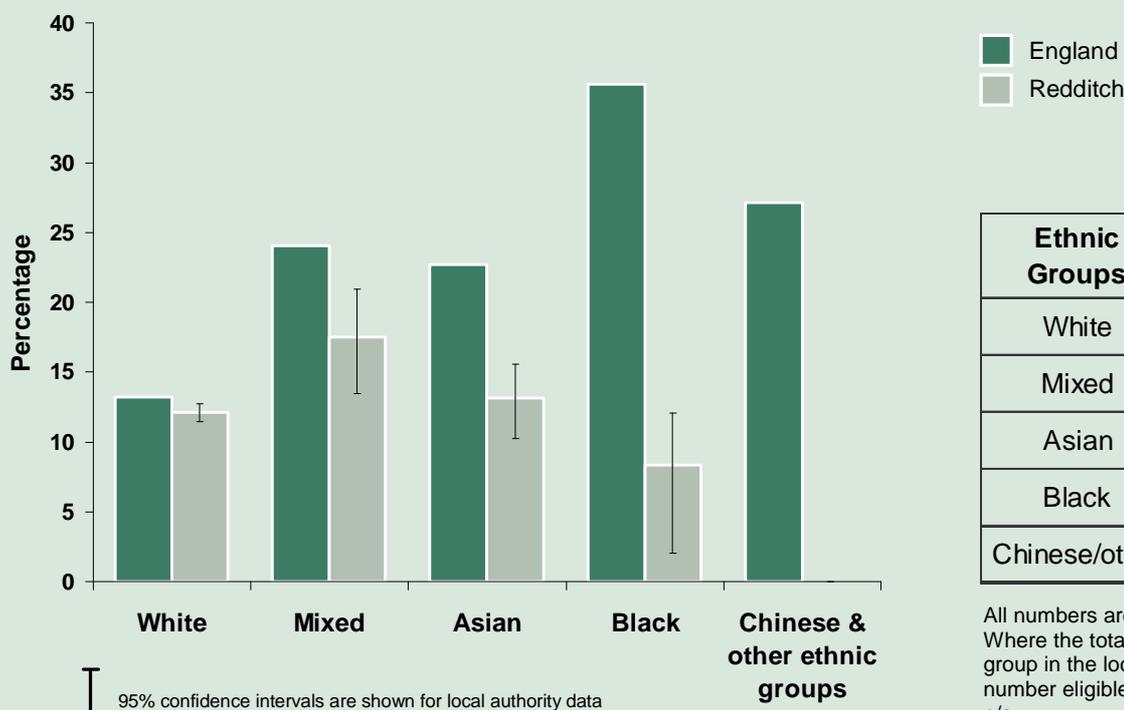


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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.



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	12.1	1,160
Mixed	17.5	70
Asian	13.1	80
Black	8.3	10
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

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 Redditch

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	16092	20.3	19.9	89.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	3237	20.1	22.4	66.5	[Bar with green circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	199	5.7	2.8	8.9	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	397	40.3	48.3	26.5	[Bar with red circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	1457	18.4	17.6	38.4	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	622	7.8	7.2	15.7	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	129	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with green circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	737	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	9717	96.3	90.0	77.5	[Bar with green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	62	8.6	9.6	16.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.7	1.5	3.2	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	66	41.0	41.2	79.1	[Bar with yellow circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	26.5	24.1	40.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	18.1	18.0	28.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	24.3	26.3	15.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	10.5	10.8	4.4	[Bar with yellow circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	28.5	23.6	31.2	[Bar with red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2164	22.6	21.5	32.5	[Bar with red circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1180	23.2	27.7	59.4	[Bar with green circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1398	1583.9	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with red circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	383	7.0	9.8	27.5	[Bar with green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3120	3.9	4.1	6.3	[Bar with green circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	7	8.8	15.0	102.1	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	78	617.8	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	23	10.7	17.0	30.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.3	77.7	73.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	80.6	81.8	78.1	[Bar with red circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	10	9.1	4.9	9.6	[Bar with red circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	101	197.4	210.2	330.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	63	79.6	79.1	130.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	101	128.0	115.5	164.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	25	31.1	54.3	188.3	[Bar with green 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+ 2007/08 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

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Worcester

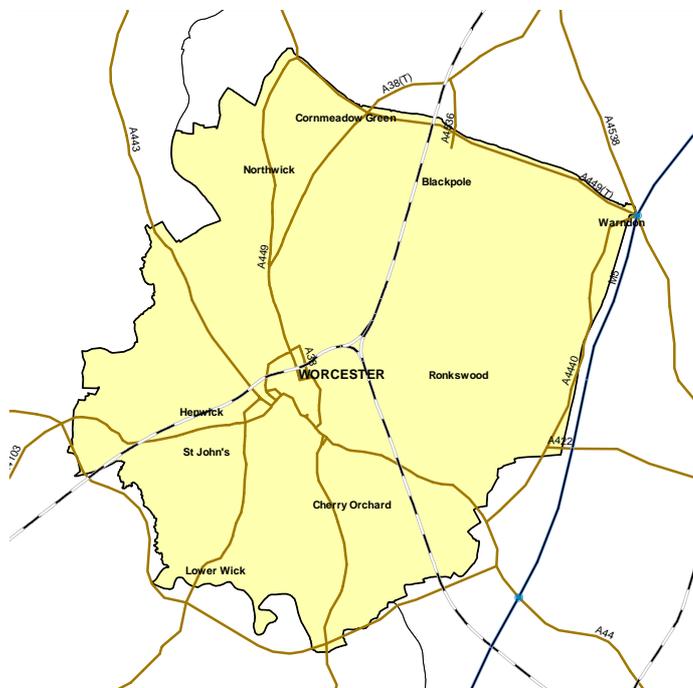
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POPULATION 93,700

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



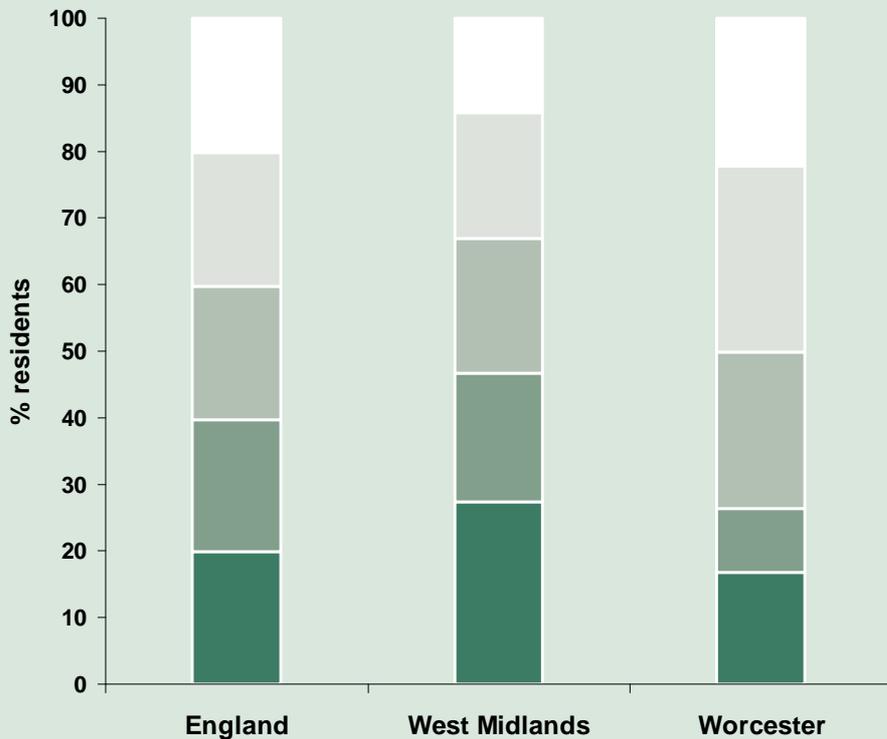
Worcester at a glance

- The health of the people of Worcester is similar to the England average. However rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and teenage pregnancy are higher than the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live over 9 years longer than those in the most deprived areas, whilst women in the least deprived areas can expect to live 5 years longer. Overall life expectancy is close to the England average.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain close to the England average rates which have also fallen.
- Levels of deprivation and child poverty are better than the England average but violent crime is worse.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- Physical activity in children is better than the England average.
- Rates of road injury and death are better than the England average.
- Priorities for Worcester are to promote sexual health and reduce teenage pregnancies, to further reduce smoking and smoking related deaths and to continue reducing obesity in adults and children.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at www.worcspct.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.



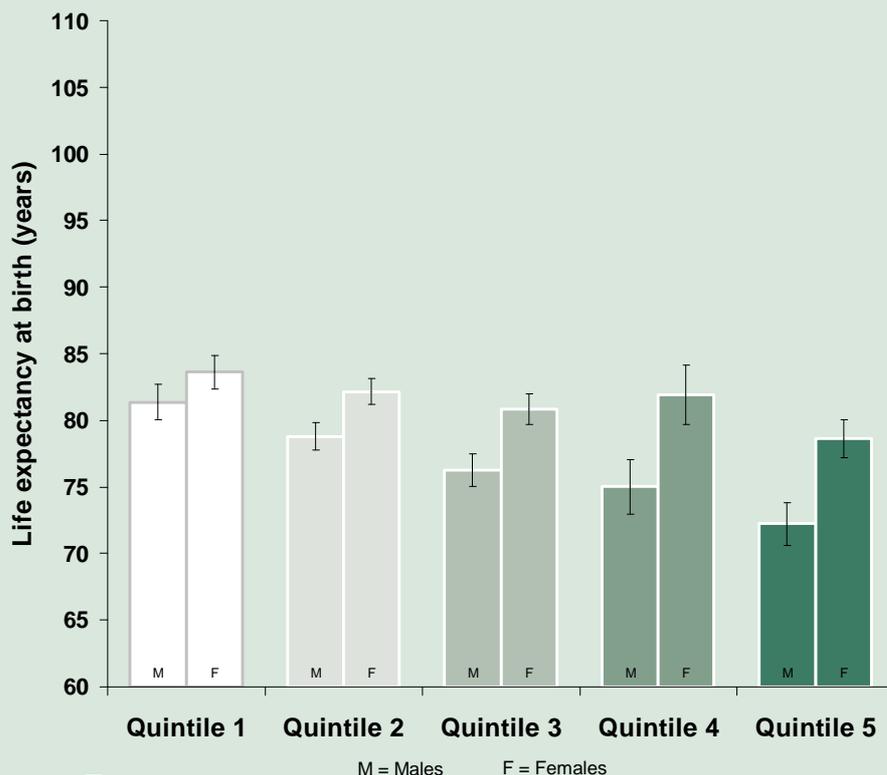
1 - least deprived quintile
 2
 3
 4
 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	22.3	20,730
2	27.9	25,932
3	23.5	21,870
4	9.6	8,904
5	16.8	15,672
All	100.0	93,108

Worcester

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	81.4	83.6
2	78.8	82.2
3	76.2	80.9
4	75.0	81.9
5	72.2	78.6
All	77.2	81.5

Worcester

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

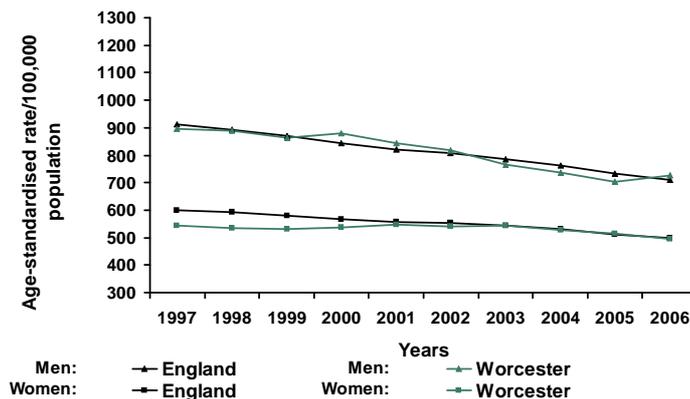
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

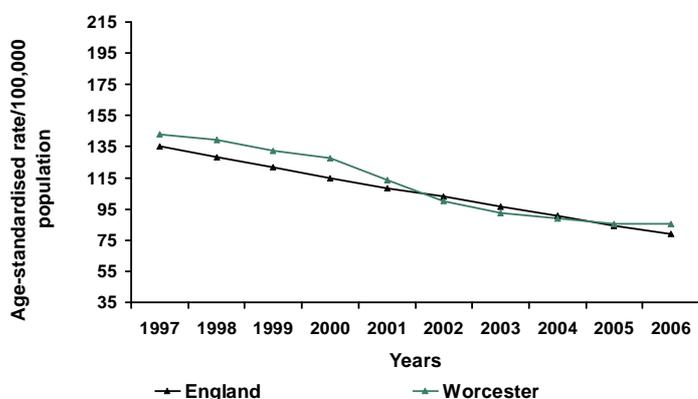
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

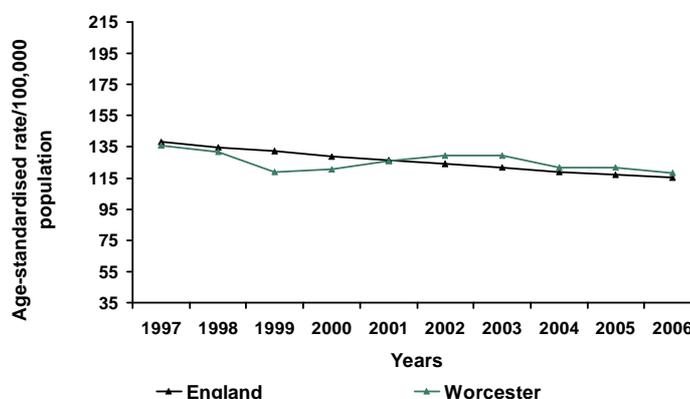
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

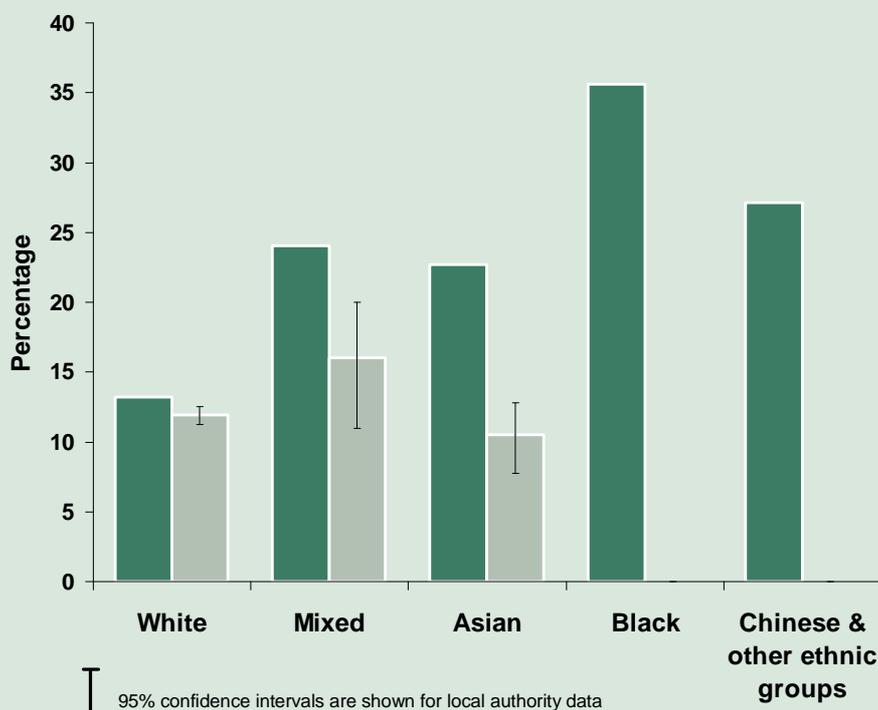


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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
■ Worcester

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	11.9	1,250
Mixed	16.0	40
Asian	10.5	60
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

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 Worcester

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	15672	16.8	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond at 19.9, circle at 16.8]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	3267	18.0	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond at 22.4, circle at 18.0]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	161	4.0	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond at 2.8, circle at 4.0]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	520	46.4	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond at 48.3, circle at 46.4]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	1915	20.6	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond at 17.6, circle at 20.6]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	592	6.3	7.2	15.7	[Bar with diamond at 7.2, circle at 6.3]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	148	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond at 14.7, circle at 12.0]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	850	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 71.0, circle at 68.8]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	10754	94.1	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond at 90.0, circle at 94.1]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	69	8.4	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond at 9.6, circle at 8.4]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.0	1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond at 1.5, circle at 1.0]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	79	47.3	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond at 41.2, circle at 47.3]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	25.7	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond at 24.1, circle at 25.7]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	18.2	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond at 18.0, circle at 18.2]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	27.8	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond at 26.3, circle at 27.8]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	12.3	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond at 10.8, circle at 12.3]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	25.2	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond at 23.6, circle at 25.2]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2775	20.4	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 21.5, circle at 20.4]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1430	24.1	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond at 27.7, circle at 24.1]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1768	1718.1	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond at 1472.5, circle at 1718.1]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	482	7.7	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond at 9.8, circle at 7.7]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3829	4.1	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond at 4.1, circle at 4.1]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	7	7.5	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond at 15.0, circle at 7.5]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	95	542.5	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond at 479.8, circle at 542.5]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	39	15.7	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond at 17.0, circle at 15.7]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.3	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond at 77.7, circle at 77.3]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.0	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond at 81.8, circle at 82.0]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	6	4.7	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond at 4.9, circle at 4.7]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	128	202.2	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond at 210.2, circle at 202.2]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	81	85.2	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond at 79.1, circle at 85.2]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	112	118.5	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond at 115.5, circle at 118.5]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	27	28.6	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond at 54.3, circle at 28.6]	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+ 2007/08 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

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Wychavon

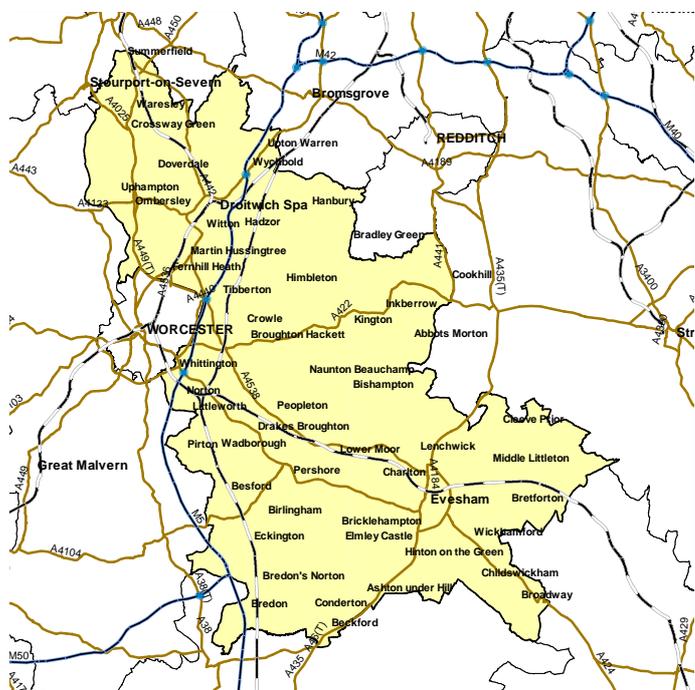
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www.healthprofiles.info



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POPULATION 117,100

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



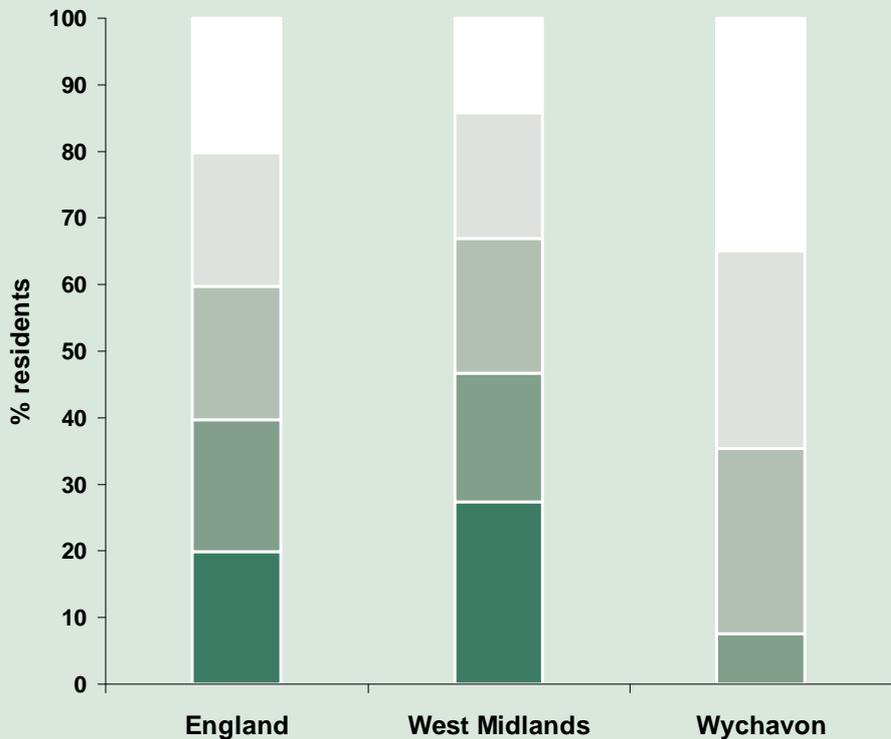
Wychavon at a glance

- The health of the people of Wychavon is better than the England average. However rates of road injury and death and estimated rates of obesity in adults are higher than the England average.
- Overall life expectancy is above the England average. Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 4.4 years longer than those in the most deprived areas, whilst for women the gradient is unclear. No Wychavon residents live in the most deprived fifth of areas nationally.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain below the England average rates which have also fallen.
- Levels of deprivation, child poverty and violent crime are lower than the England average while GCSE achievement is higher.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- The estimated percentage of adults who smoke, smoking in pregnancy and deaths due to smoking are all less than the England average.
- Rates of teenage pregnancy are less than the regional and England average.
- Priorities for Wychavon are to reduce road injuries and deaths, to further reduce smoking, and to continue reducing obesity in adults and children.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at www.worcspct.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.



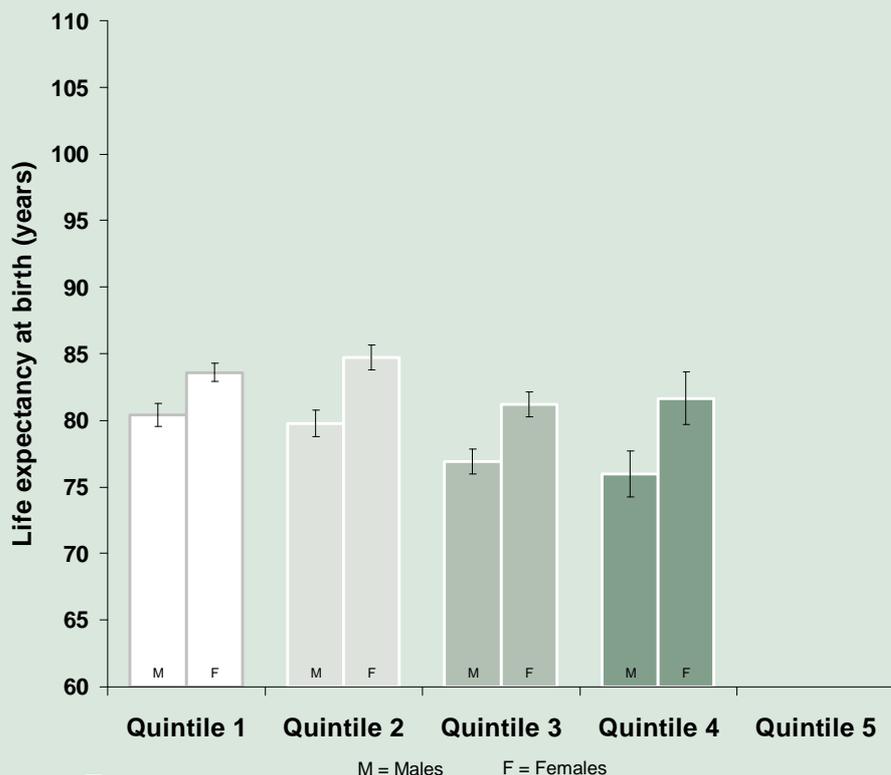
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	34.9	40,236
2	29.7	34,260
3	27.8	32,097
4	7.5	8,670
5	0.0	0
All	100.0	115,263

Wychavon

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	80.4	83.6
2	79.8	84.7
3	76.9	81.2
4	76.0	81.7
5		
All	78.9	83.1

Wychavon

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

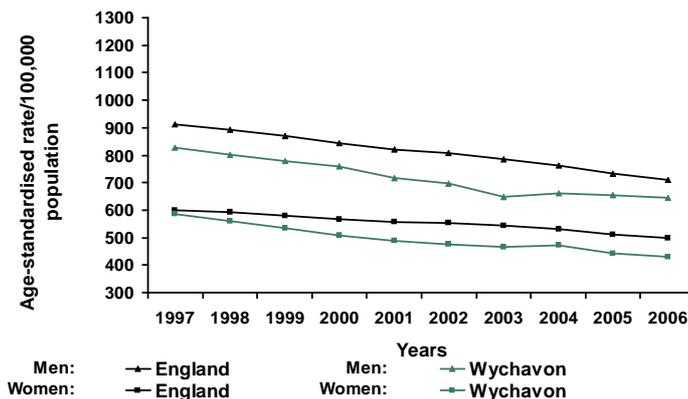
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

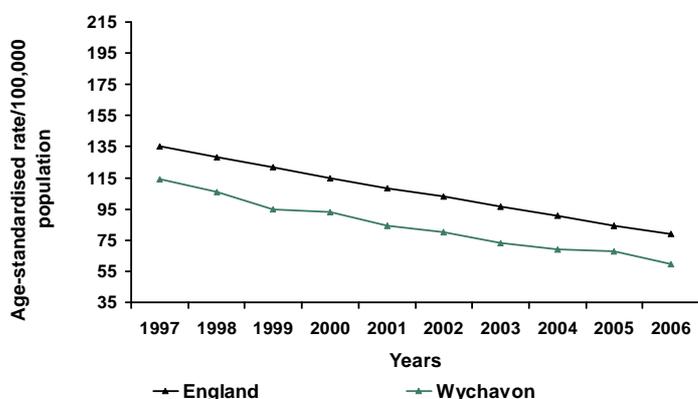
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

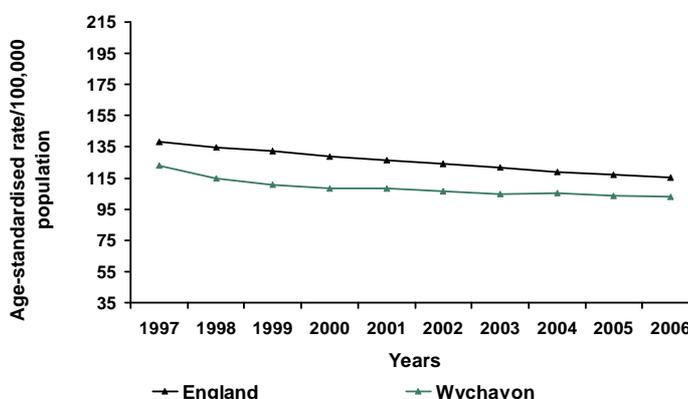
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

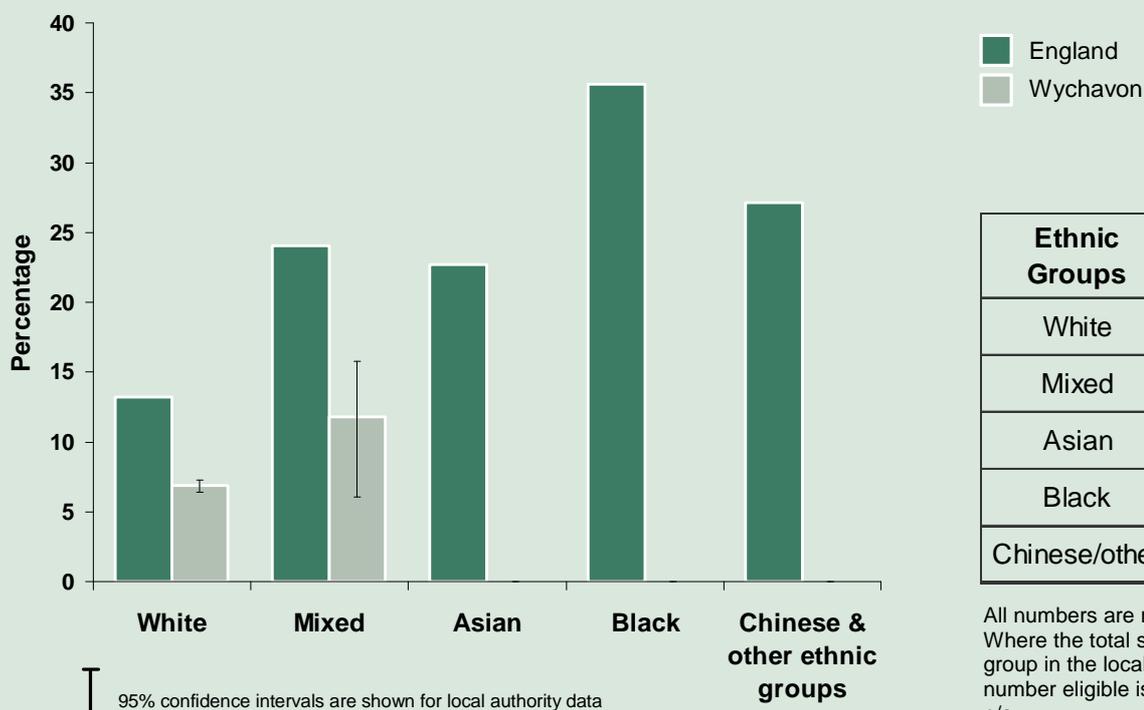


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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
■ Wychavon

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	6.9	900
Mixed	11.8	20
Asian	n/a	n/a
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

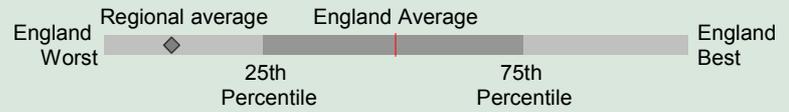
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Wychavon

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	0	0.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond at 19.9, red circle at 0.0]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	2598	12.2	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond at 22.4, green circle at 12.2]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	126	2.5	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond at 2.8, yellow circle at 2.5]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	590	51.6	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond at 48.3, green circle at 51.6]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	910	7.8	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond at 17.6, green circle at 7.8]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	1081	9.3	7.2	15.7	[Bar with diamond at 7.2, white circle at 9.3]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	132	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond at 14.7, green circle at 12.0]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	756	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 71.0, yellow circle at 68.8]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	11537	91.7	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond at 90.0, green circle at 91.7]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	87	8.2	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond at 9.6, yellow circle at 8.2]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.8	1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond at 1.5, green circle at 0.8]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	55	26.3	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond at 41.2, green circle at 26.3]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	18.9	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond at 24.1, green circle at 18.9]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	17.4	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond at 18.0, yellow circle at 17.4]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	30.1	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond at 26.3, green circle at 30.1]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.3	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond at 10.8, yellow circle at 11.3]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	25.8	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond at 23.6, red circle at 25.8]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	3502	17.3	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 21.5, green circle at 17.3]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1110	16.0	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond at 27.7, green circle at 16.0]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	2209	1413.8	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond at 1472.5, yellow circle at 1413.8]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	608	8.2	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond at 9.8, green circle at 8.2]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	5216	4.5	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond at 4.1, red circle at 4.5]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond at 15.0]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	132	478.3	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond at 479.8, yellow circle at 478.3]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	70	20.0	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond at 17.0, yellow circle at 20.0]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	79.0	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond at 77.7, green circle at 79.0]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	83.6	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond at 81.8, green circle at 83.6]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	2	2.0	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond at 4.9, green circle at 2.0]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	175	169.2	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond at 210.2, green circle at 169.2]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	88	59.7	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond at 79.1, green circle at 59.7]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	151	103.2	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond at 115.5, green circle at 103.2]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	80	69.5	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond at 54.3, red circle at 69.5]	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+ 2007/08 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 For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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Wyre Forest

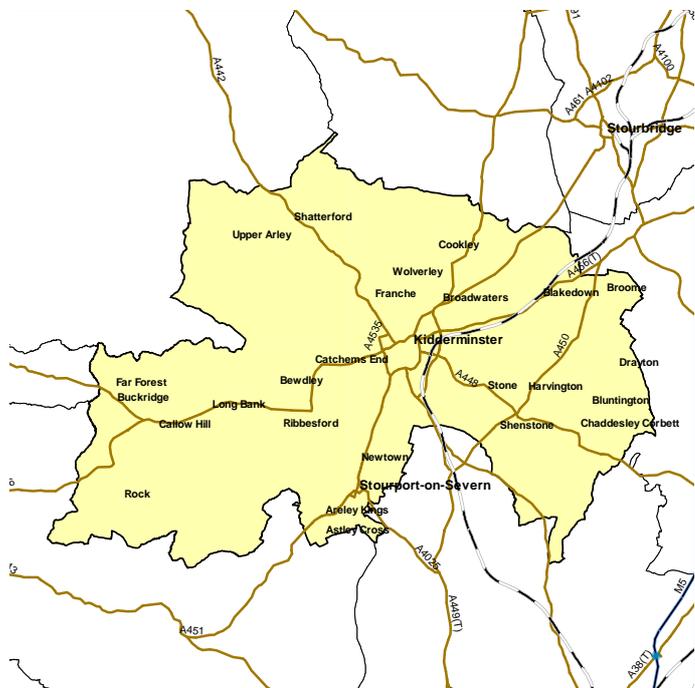
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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DH 100020290 2009. Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

POPULATION 98,600

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

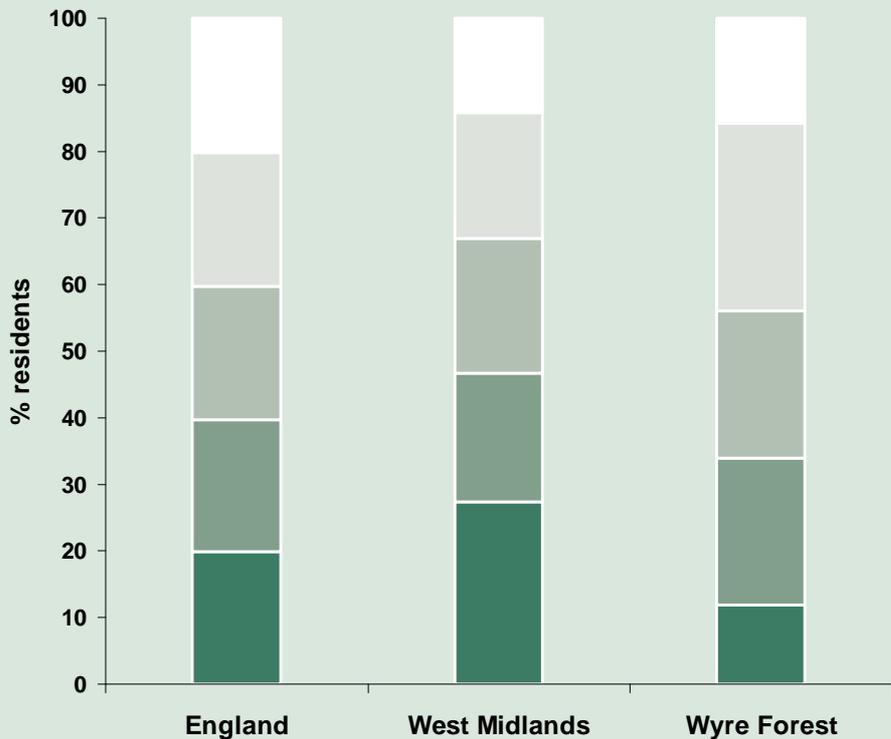


Wyre Forest at a glance

- The health of the people of Wyre Forest is better than the England average. However the estimated rate of obesity in adults is higher than the England average.
- Overall life expectancy is close to the England average. Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 8.3 years longer than those in the most deprived areas, whilst in women this difference is 4.6 years.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain close to the England average rates which have also fallen.
- Levels of deprivation, child poverty and violent crime are lower than the England average but GCSE achievement is also lower.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are less than the England average.
- The percentage of children who are physically active is greater than the England average while the percentage of obese children is close to the average.
- Priorities for Wyre Forest are to further reduce obesity in adults and children by promoting physical activity and healthy eating and to further reduce smoking and smoking related deaths.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at www.worcspct.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.



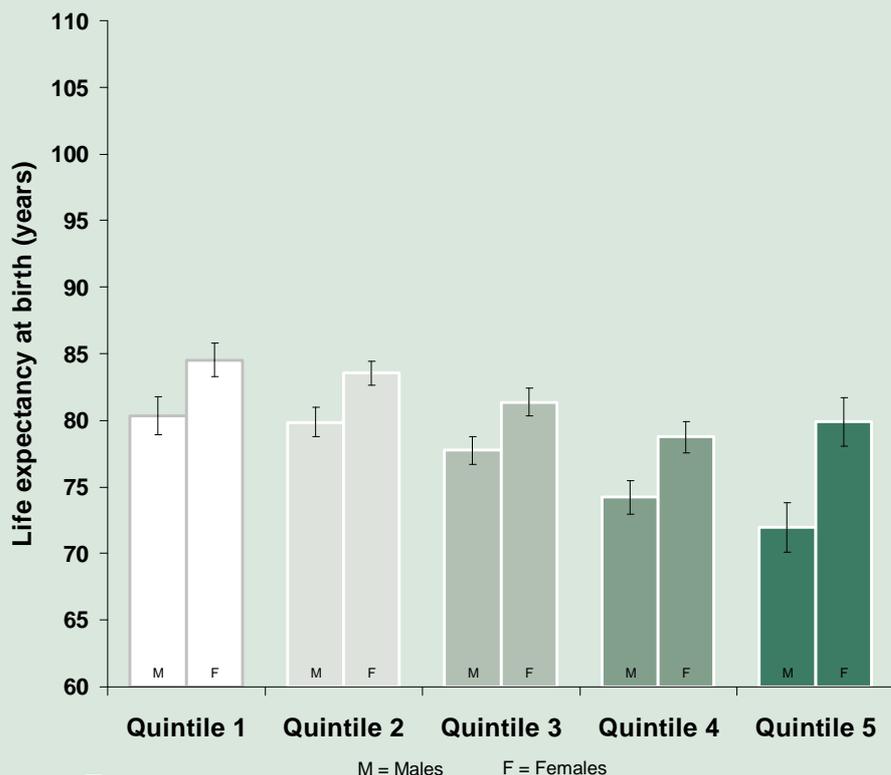
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	15.7	15,408
2	28.3	27,711
3	22.0	21,543
4	22.2	21,714
5	11.8	11,598
All	100.0	97,974

Wyre Forest

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	80.3	84.5
2	79.9	83.6
3	77.7	81.4
4	74.2	78.7
5	72.0	79.9
All	77.2	81.6

Wyre Forest

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

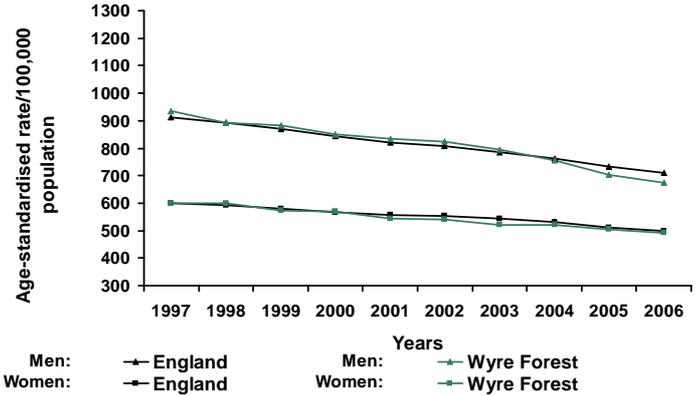
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

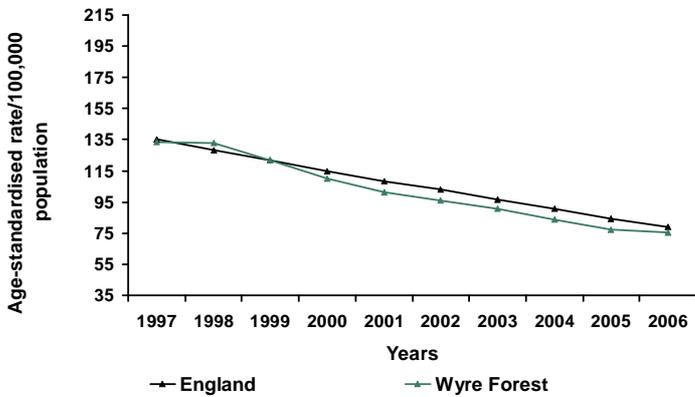
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

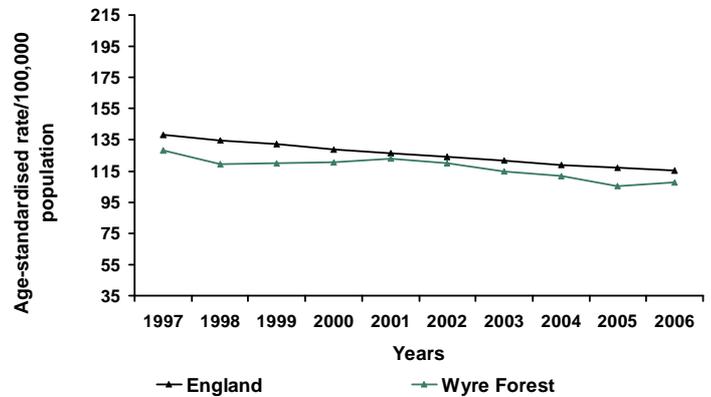
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

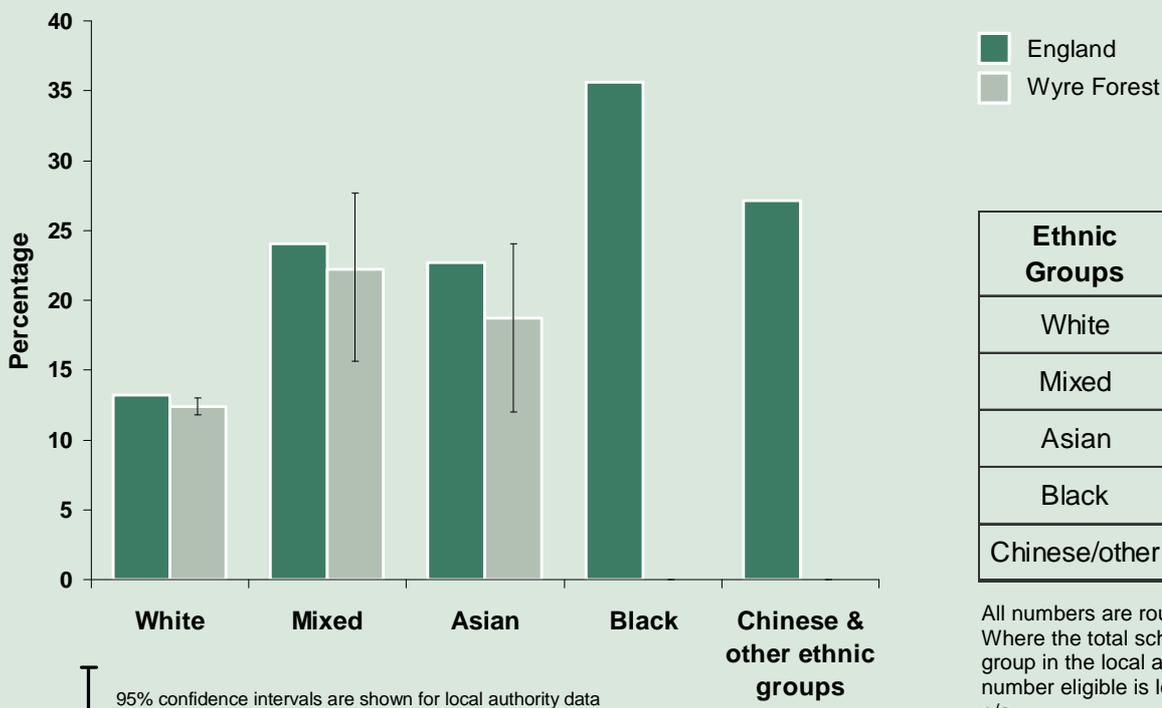


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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.



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	12.4	1,350
Mixed	22.2	40
Asian	18.8	30
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

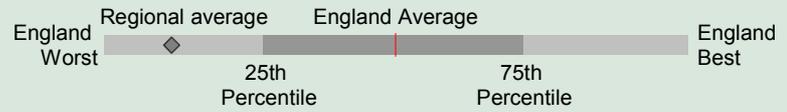
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Wyre Forest

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	11598	11.8	19.9	89.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	3379	19.4	22.4	66.5	[Bar with red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	97	2.2	2.8	8.9	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	394	37.3	48.3	26.5	[Bar with red circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	1406	14.3	17.6	38.4	[Bar with red circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	613	6.2	7.2	15.7	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	126	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with green circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	720	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	10628	97.6	90.0	77.5	[Bar with green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	69	9.3	9.6	16.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.1	1.5	3.2	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	71	40.2	41.2	79.1	[Bar with yellow circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	23.1	24.1	40.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	18.1	18.0	28.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	24.7	26.3	15.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	13.5	10.8	4.4	[Bar with yellow circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	26.9	23.6	31.2	[Bar with red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	3278	20.3	21.5	32.5	[Bar with green circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1680	28.4	27.7	59.4	[Bar with yellow circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1697	1379.4	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with green circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	389	6.0	9.8	27.5	[Bar with green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	4070	4.1	4.1	6.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	126	536.3	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	49	15.3	17.0	30.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.9	77.7	73.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.0	81.8	78.1	[Bar with yellow circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	5	5.2	4.9	9.6	[Bar with yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	156	189.7	210.2	330.2	[Bar with green circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	96	75.7	79.1	130.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	134	107.7	115.5	164.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	49	50.3	54.3	188.3	[Bar with 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+ 2007/08 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

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County of Herefordshire

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.

Visit the Health Profiles website to:

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- Access updated information
- See more indicator data

www.healthprofiles.info



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POPULATION 178,400

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



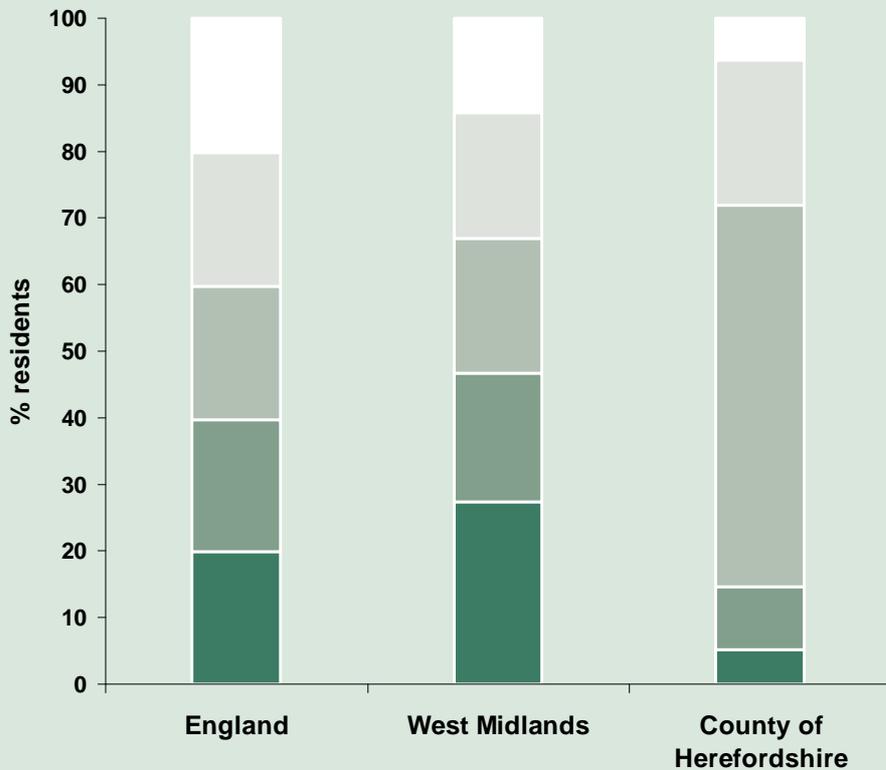
County of Herefordshire at a glance

- The health of the people of Herefordshire is generally better than the England average. However for road injuries and deaths, children's tooth decay and adult obesity, Herefordshire does worse than the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live over 6 years longer than those in the most deprived areas, whilst in women this difference is 5.5 years. However, very few Herefordshire residents live in either the most or the least deprived fifth of areas nationally.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen over the past ten years and always remained below the England average.
- Levels of deprivation, children in poverty, teenage pregnancy and violent crime are all less than the England average and GCSE achievement is better.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are lower than the England average.
- Rates of smoking and of smoking related death are lower than the England average; however smoking in pregnancy is higher.
- Priorities for the county are reducing harmful alcohol use, roads injuries and deaths, reducing obesity in adults and further reducing the rate of smoking.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Herefordshire at www.herefordshire.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.



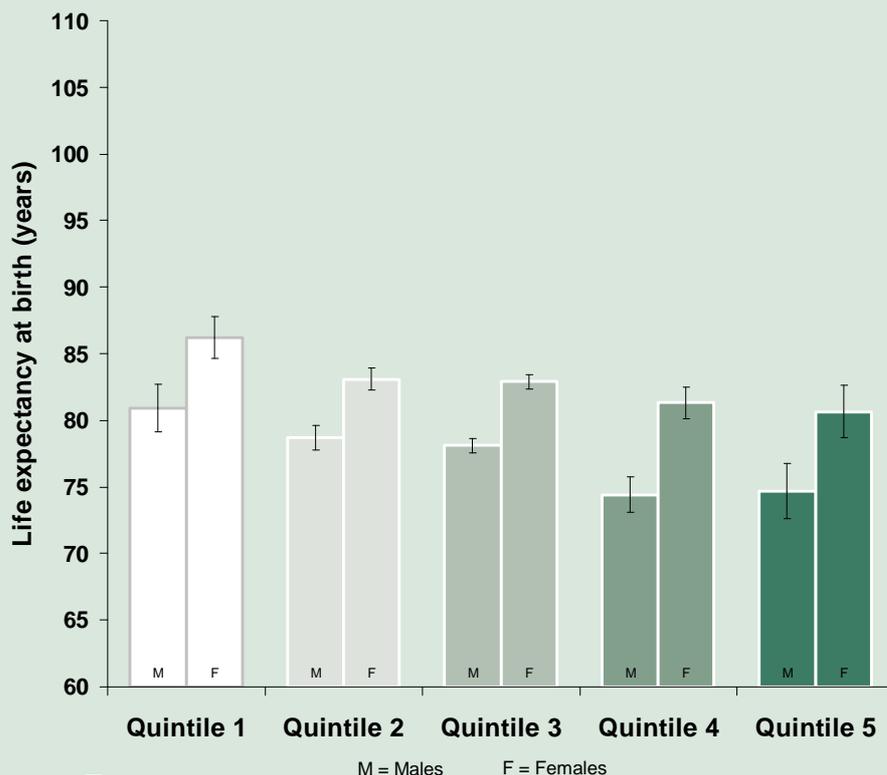
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	6.4	11,298
2	21.7	38,472
3	57.4	101,754
4	9.5	16,779
5	5.1	9,048
All	100.0	177,351

County of Herefordshire

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	80.9	86.2
2	78.7	83.1
3	78.1	82.9
4	74.4	81.3
5	74.7	80.7
All	77.9	82.9

County of Herefordshire

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

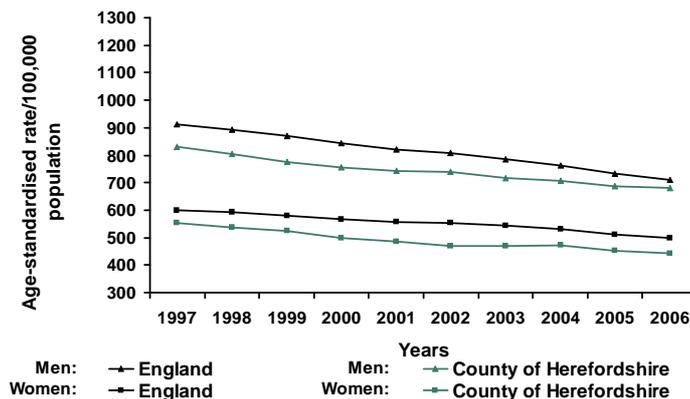
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

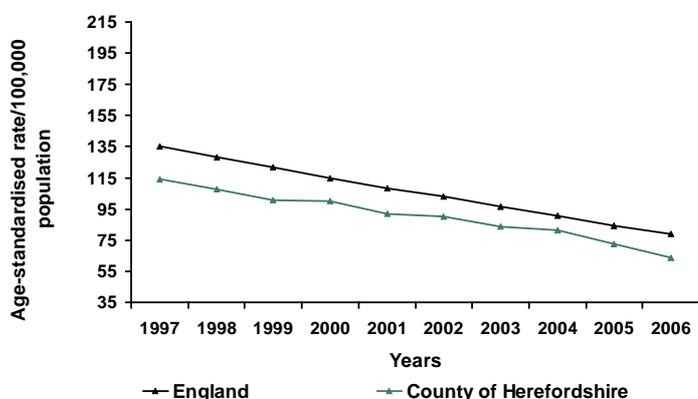
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

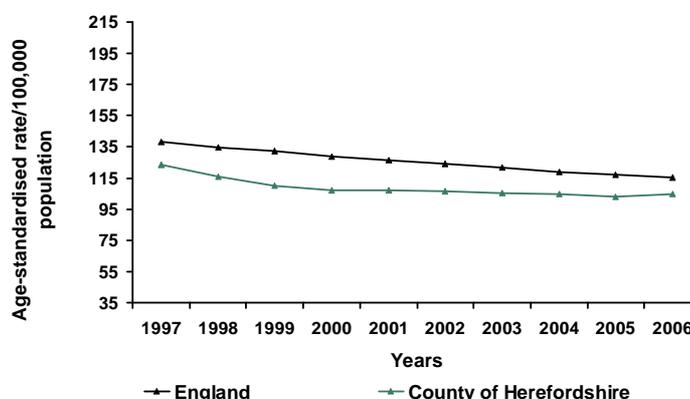
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

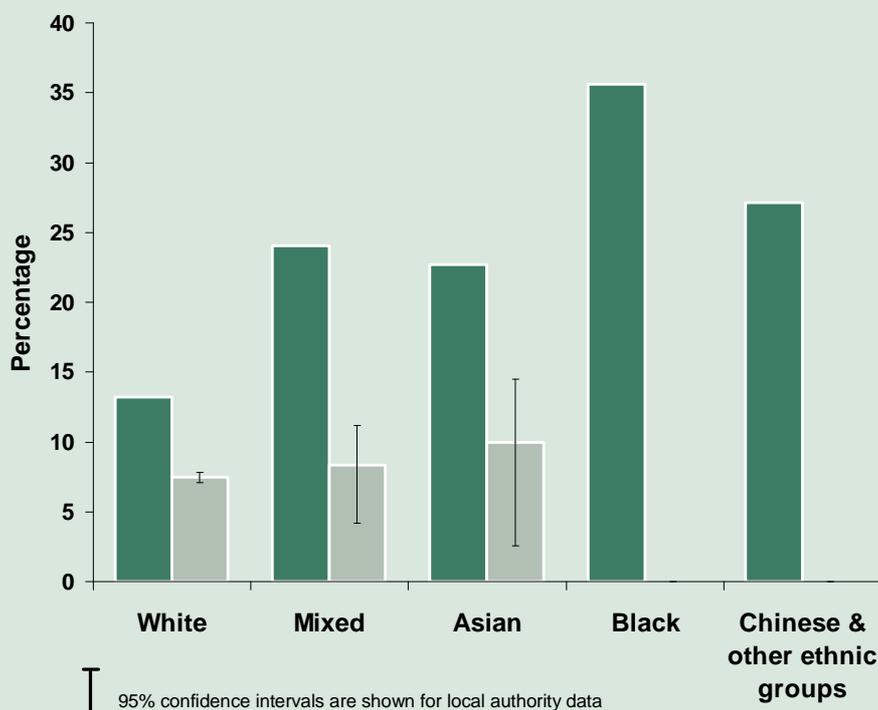


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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
■ County of Herefordshire

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	7.4	1,460
Mixed	8.3	20
Asian	10.0	10
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

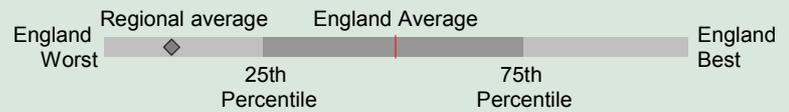
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for County of Herefordshire

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	9048	5.1	19.9	89.2	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	4962	15.2	22.4	66.5	[Bar with green circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	206	2.7	2.8	8.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	1067	52.4	48.3	26.5	[Bar with green circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	2468	13.9	17.6	38.4	[Bar with green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	1689	9.5	7.2	15.7	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	274	16.4	14.7	37.8	[Bar with red circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	1264	75.4	71.0	32.5	[Bar with green circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	19374	95.1	90.0	77.5	[Bar with green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	130	8.9	9.6	16.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.8	1.5	3.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	113	32.5	41.2	79.1	[Bar with green circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	21.1	24.1	40.9	[Bar with green circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	17.8	18.0	28.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	29.6	26.3	15.8	[Bar with green circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	8.9	10.8	4.4	[Bar with yellow circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	26.8	23.6	31.2	[Bar with red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	5991	17.7	21.5	32.5	[Bar with green circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	2260	21.9	27.7	59.4	[Bar with green circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	2785	1198.0	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with green circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	829	7.4	9.8	27.5	[Bar with green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	7320	4.1	4.1	6.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	199	421.8	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	89	14.3	17.0	30.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.1	77.7	73.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	83.0	81.8	78.1	[Bar with green circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	8	4.6	4.9	9.6	[Bar with yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	284	166.3	210.2	330.2	[Bar with green circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	151	63.8	79.1	130.5	[Bar with green circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	237	104.8	115.5	164.3	[Bar with green circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	133	75.0	54.3	188.3	[Bar with red 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+ 2007/08 **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 For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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