Public Health England

Leicestershire

County

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Leicestershire is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 12.1% (13,800) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

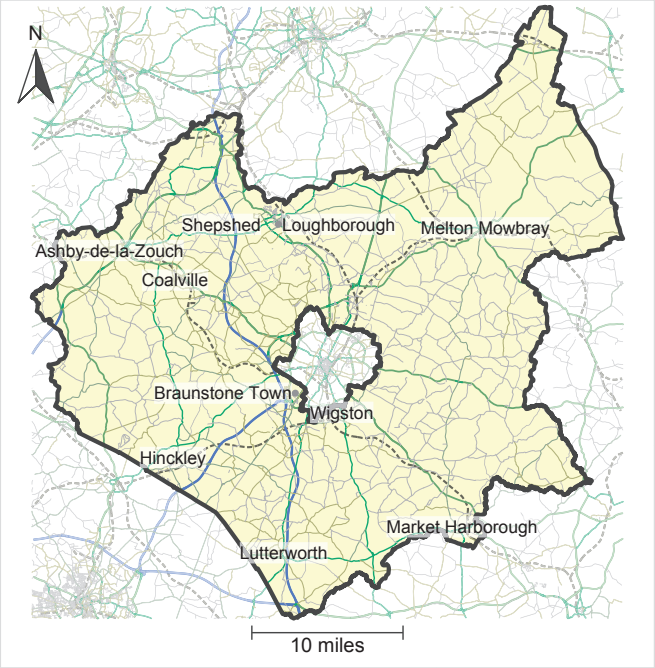
Living longer
Life expectancy is 6.1 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Leicestershire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 16.6% (1,026) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 25.1*, better than the average for England. This represents 34 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are worse than the England average. Levels of teenage pregnancy and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 24.0% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 573*, better than the average for England. This represents 3,718 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 122.5*, better than the average for England. This represents 812 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 246*, better than the average for England. This represents 909 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. Rates of hip fractures, sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. Rates of new cases of malignant melanoma and excess winter deaths are worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include tackling wider determinants of health, getting it right from childhood, early intervention and prevention, supporting the ageing population, and improving mental health and wellbeing. For more information see www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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Population: 657,000

Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Leicestershire. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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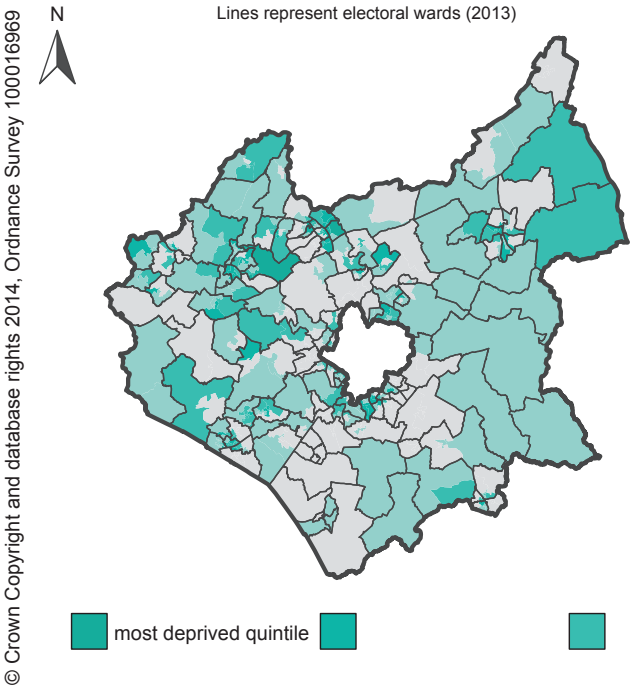
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.



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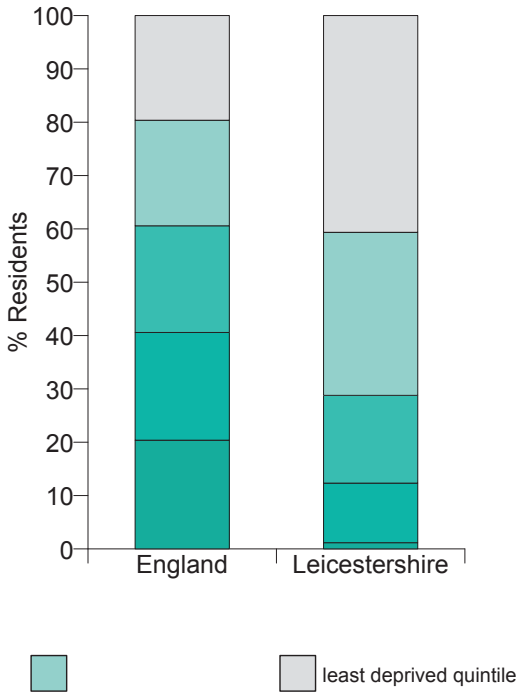
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

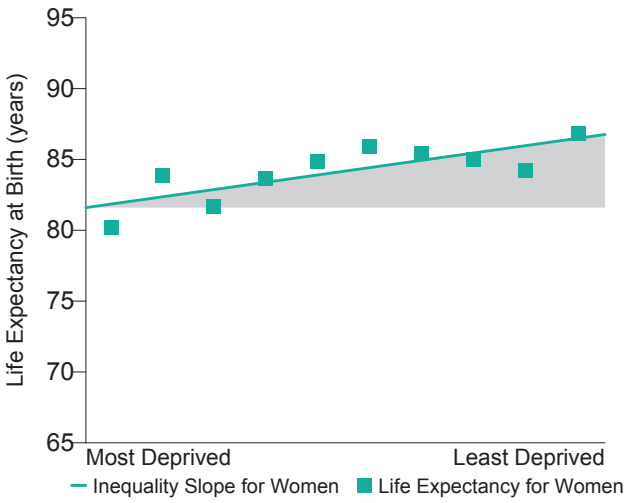


Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 6.1 years

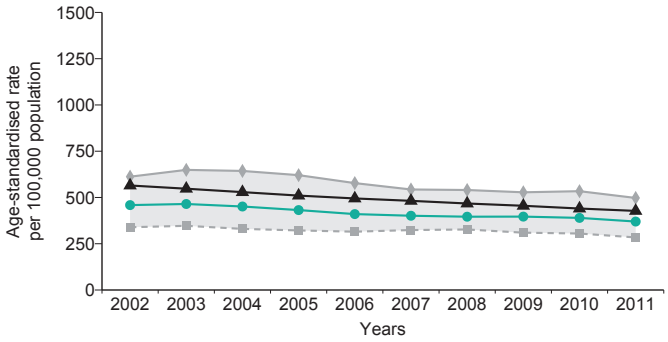
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 5.2 years



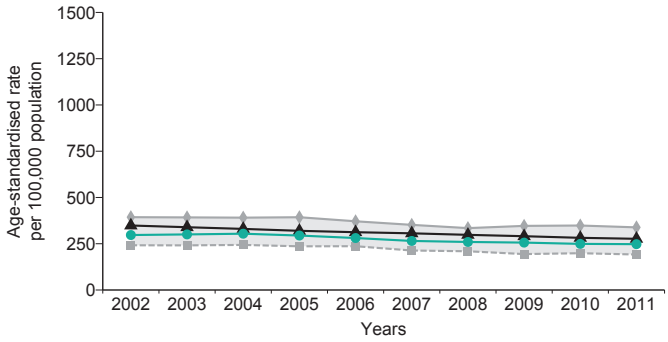
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

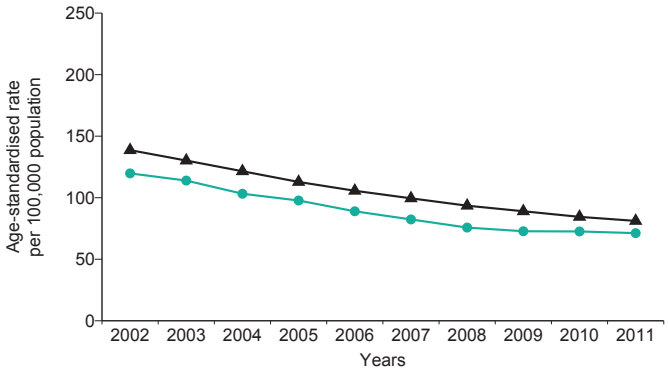
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



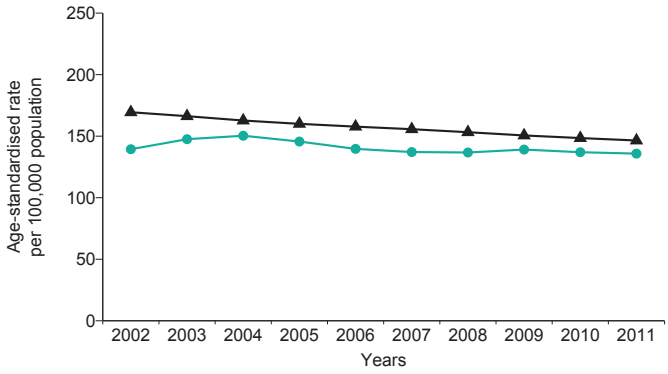
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

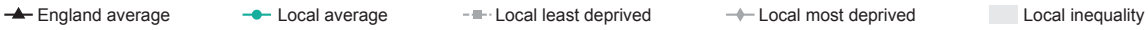


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



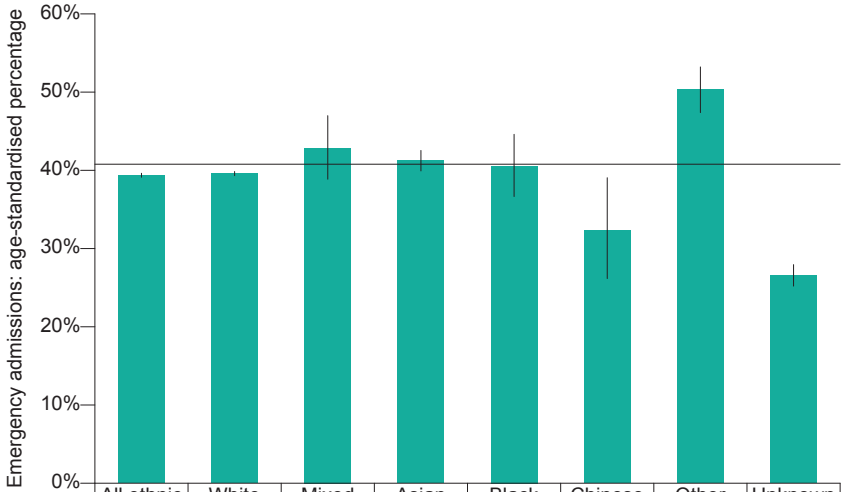
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Leicestershire

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
54,123	49,785	282	2,127	227	63	601	1,038	Local number of emergency admissions
39.4	39.6	42.9	41.2	40.6	32.3	50.3	26.5	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

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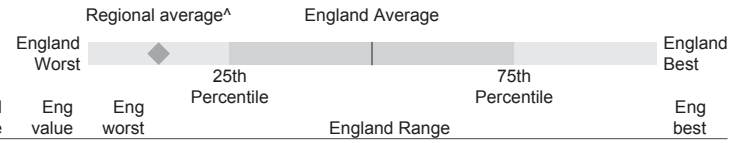
Health Summary for Leicestershire

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	7,640	1.2	20.4	83.8	0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	13,780	12.1	20.6	43.6	6.9
	3	Statutory homelessness	370	1.4	2.4	11.4	0.2
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	4,331	59.5	60.8	43.7	81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	4,688	7.2	10.6	27.1	4.1
	6	Long term unemployment	2,015	4.8	9.9	32.6	2.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	809	11.3	12.7	30.8	2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	5,292	74.2	73.9	40.8	94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	1,026	16.6	18.9	27.3	12.7
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	34	25.1	44.9	117.3	15.2
	11	Under 18 conceptions	254	21.7	27.7	52.0	14.2
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	18.8	19.5	29.8	12.1
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	60.2	56.0	43.8	68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	24.0	23.0	35.2	11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	1,094	65.4	63.8	74.4	45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	124	17.8	14.8	28.5	3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	812	122.5	188.0	596.0	50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	3,718	573	637	1,121	365
	19	Drug misuse	2,089	4.9	8.6	26.3	2.5
	20	Recorded diabetes	33,885	6.2	6.0	8.4	3.7
	21	Incidence of TB	12	5.5	15.1	112.3	0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	3,833	589	804	3,210	264
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	646	511	568	808	403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	358	20.6	16.5	27.4	6.4
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	80.1	79.2	74.0	82.1
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	84.0	83.0	79.5	85.9
	27	Infant mortality	26	3.6	4.1	7.5	1.1
	28	Smoking related deaths	909	246	292	480	186
	29	Suicide rate	48	7.4	8.5	14.5	4.8
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	404	71.2	81.1	144.7	55.7
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	774	136	146	207	114
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	224	34.3	40.5	81.8	16.9

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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Public Health England

Blaby

District

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Blaby is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 9.9% (1,700) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

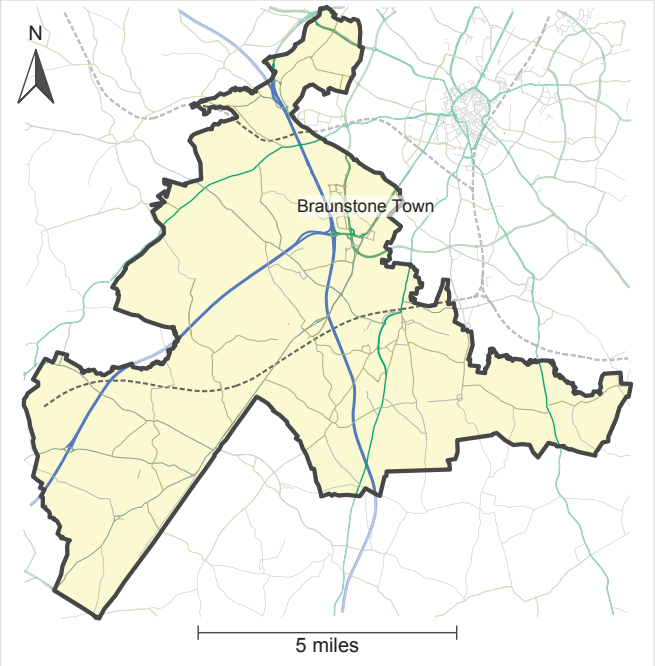
Living longer
Life expectancy is not significantly different for people in the most deprived areas of Blaby than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 16.7% (132) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 23.3*, better than the average for England. This represents 5 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 25.6% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 576*, better than the average for England. This represents 538 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 92.5*, better than the average for England. This represents 85 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 229*, better than the average for England. This represents 122 deaths per year. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include supporting the ageing population, obesity and healthy weight, and mental health. For more information see www.blabystayinghealthy.co.uk or www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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OpenStreetMap contributors ODbL

Population: 95,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

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Deprivation: a national view

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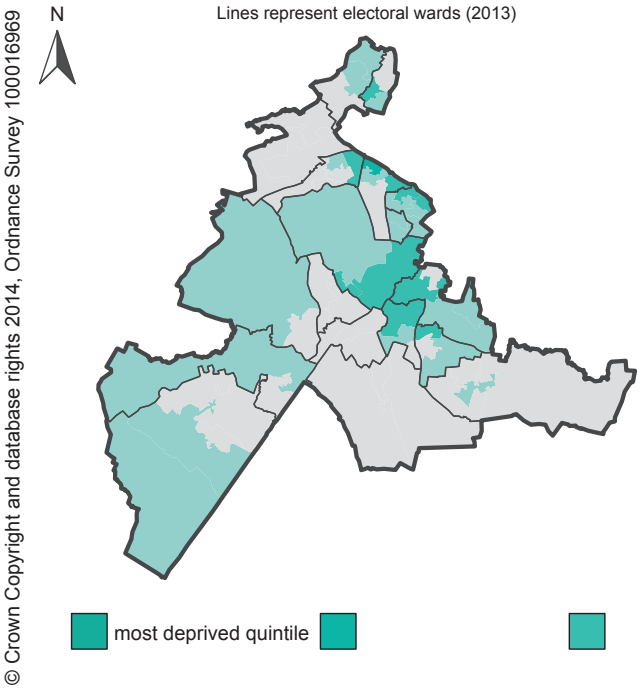

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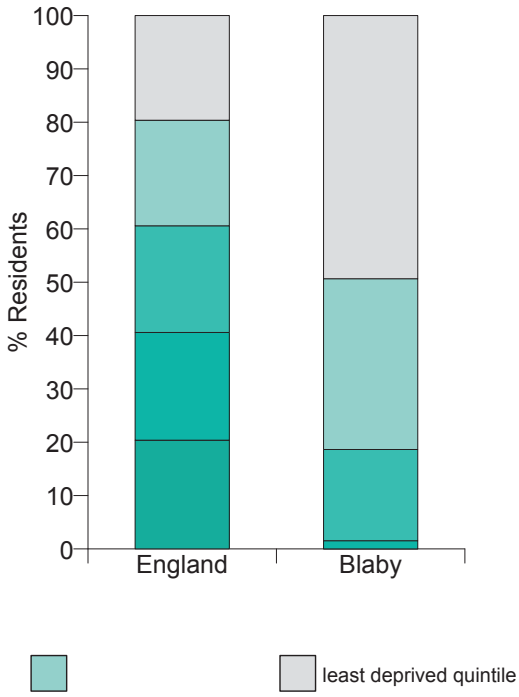
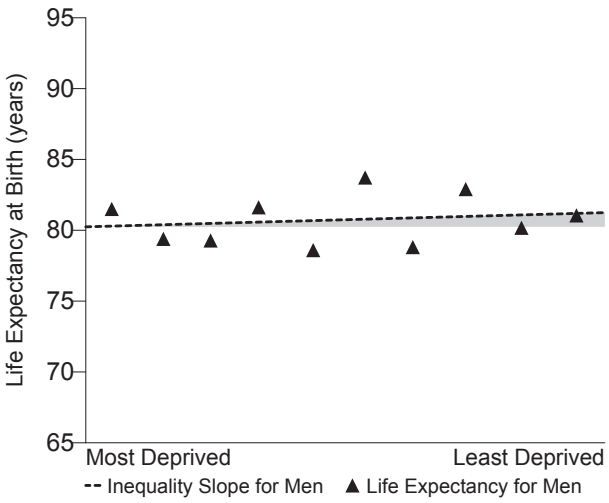
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



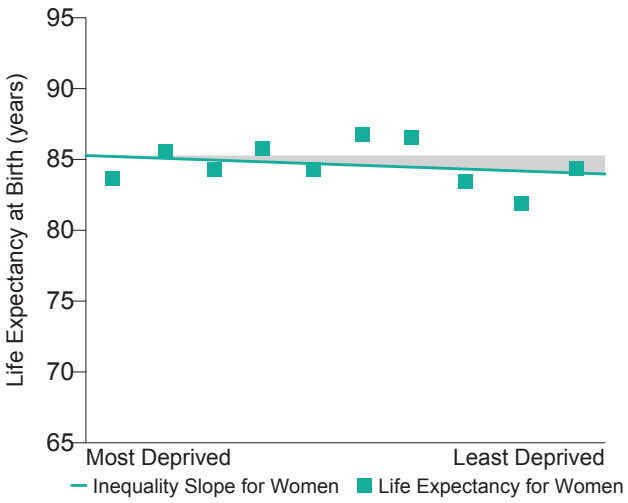
Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 1.0 years



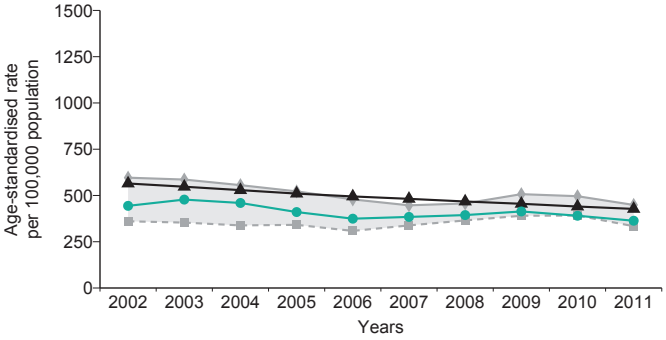
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: -1.3 years



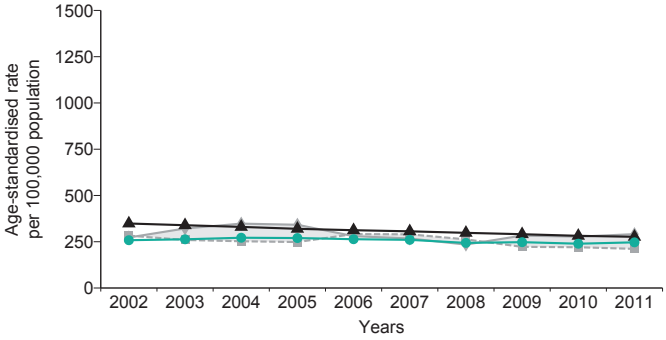
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

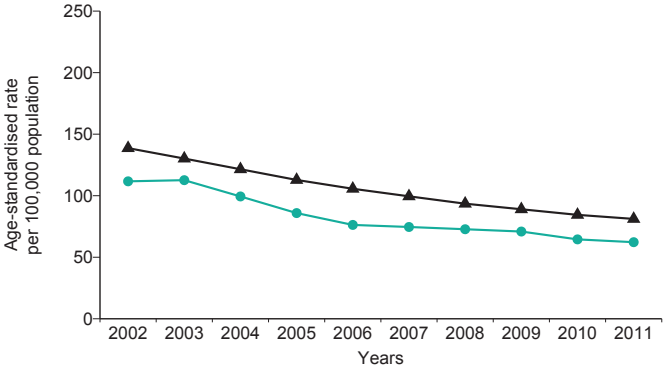
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



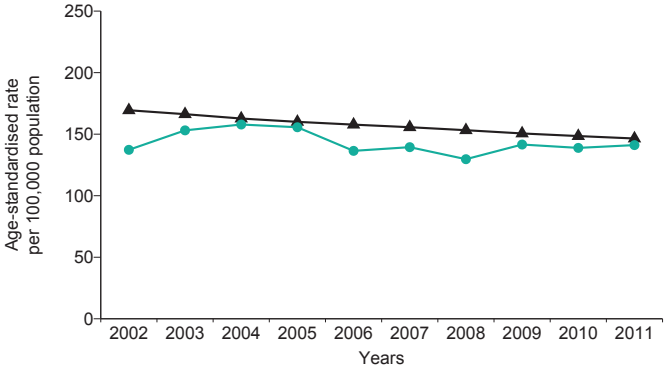
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

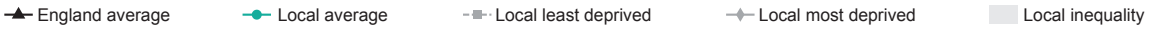


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



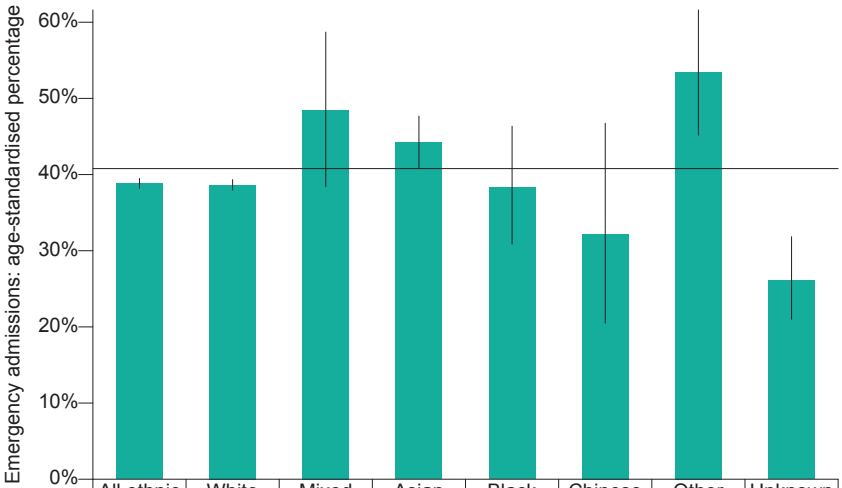
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
7,819	7,216	54	341	54	14	76	64	Local number of emergency admissions
38.8	38.6	48.5	44.2	38.3	32.2	53.5	26.1	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Blaby

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

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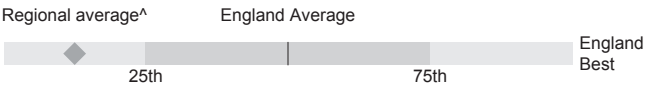
Health Summary for Blaby

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	0	0.0	20.4	83.8	0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	1,680	9.9	20.6	43.6	6.4
	3	Statutory homelessness	1	0.0	2.4	11.4	0.0
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	225	60.5	60.8	38.1	81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	527	5.6	10.6	27.1	3.3
	6	Long term unemployment	253	4.3	9.9	32.6	1.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	117	11.3	12.7	30.8	2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	763	74.2	73.9	40.8	94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	132	16.7	18.9	27.3	10.1
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	5	23.3	44.9	126.7	11.9
	11	Under 18 conceptions	28	16.1	27.7	52.0	8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	18.6	19.5	30.1	8.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	58.5	56.0	43.8	68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	25.6	23.0	35.2	11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	160	66.5	63.8	75.9	45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	19	18.4	14.8	31.8	3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	85	92.5	188.0	596.0	50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	538	576	637	1,121	365
	19	Drug misuse	180	3.0	8.6	26.3	0.8
	20	Recorded diabetes	4,771	6.1	6.0	8.7	3.5
	21	Incidence of TB	2	6.4	15.1	112.3	0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	604	642	804	3,210	162
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	95	523	568	828	403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	41	17.2	16.5	32.1	-3.0
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	80.7	79.2	74.0	82.9
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	84.6	83.0	79.5	86.6
	27	Infant mortality	3	2.6	4.1	7.5	0.7
	28	Smoking related deaths	122	229	292	480	172
	29	Suicide rate	6	-	8.5		
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	51	62.2	81.1	144.7	37.4
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	117	141	146	213	106
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	30	31.5	40.5	116.3	11.3

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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Public Health England

Charnwood

District

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Charnwood is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 14.4% (4,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is higher than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 9.4 years lower for men and 5.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Charnwood than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 19.2% (279) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 18.5*, better than the average for England. This represents 6 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 21.7% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 568*, better than the average for England. This represents 901 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 113.4*, better than the average for England. This represents 197 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 250*, better than the average for England. This represents 220 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. Rates of hip fractures, sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. The rate of excess winter deaths is worse than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include reducing obesity, improving physical activity, reducing the prevalence of smoking, and improving mental health and wellbeing. For more information see www.charnwoodtogether.com or www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population

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OpenStreetMap contributors ODbL

Population: 169,000

Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Charnwood. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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or scan this Quick Response code: for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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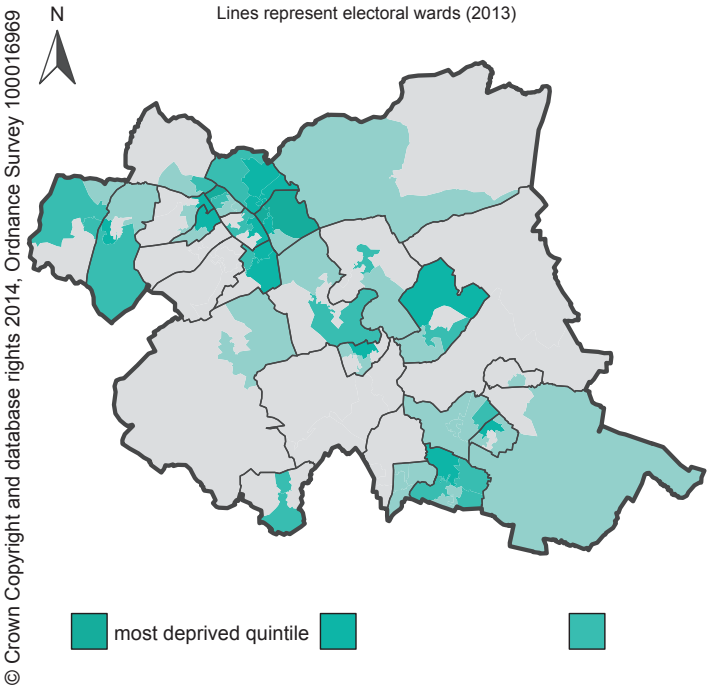
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.



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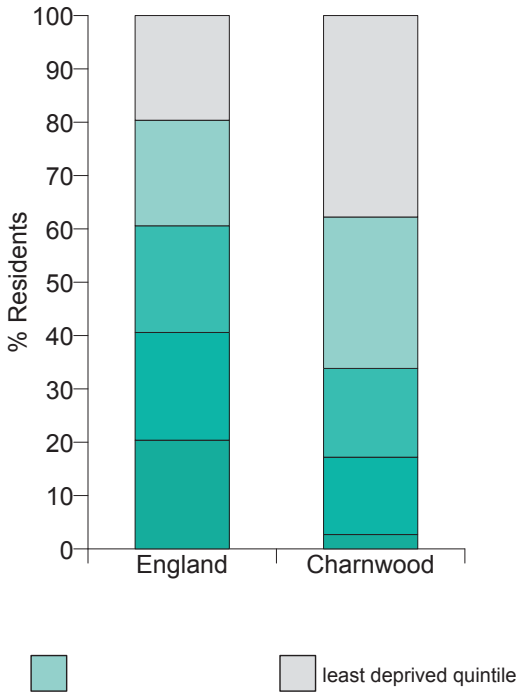
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

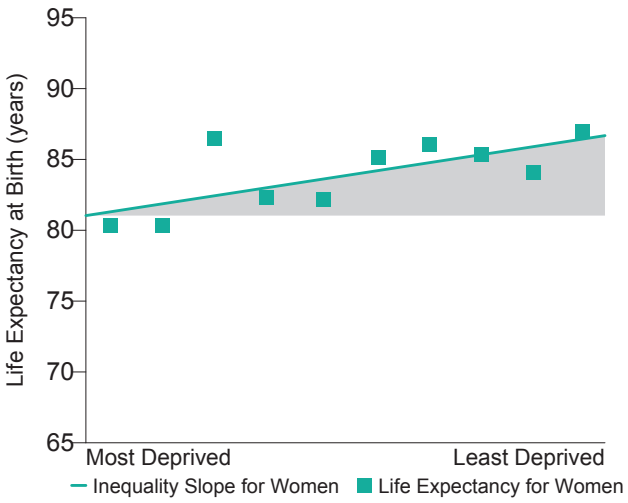


Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 9.4 years

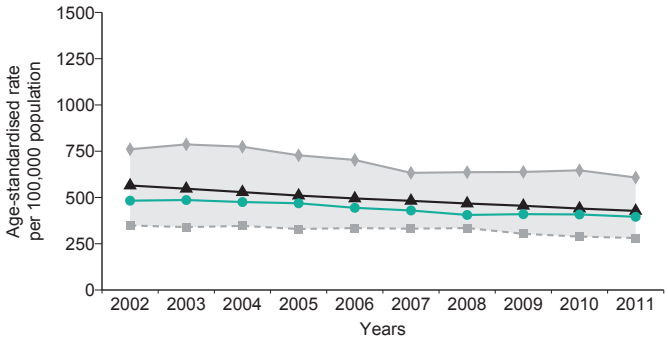
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 5.6 years



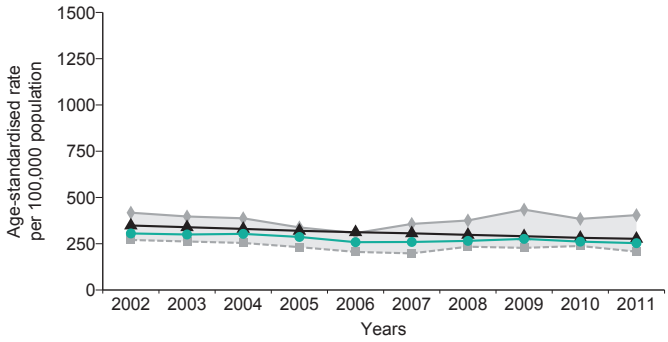
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

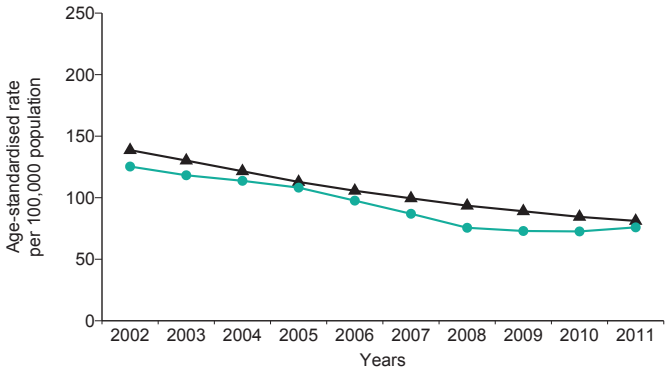
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



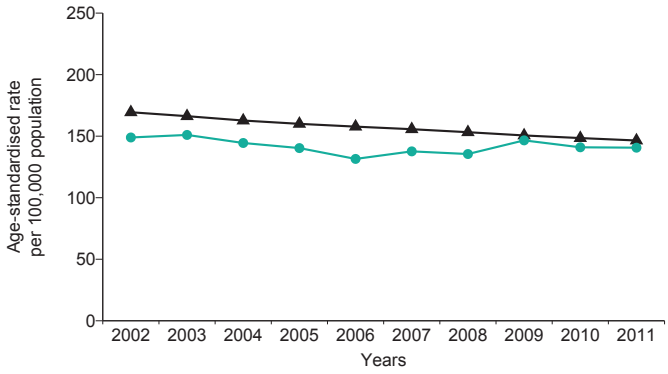
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

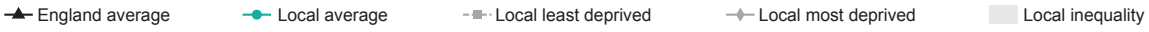


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



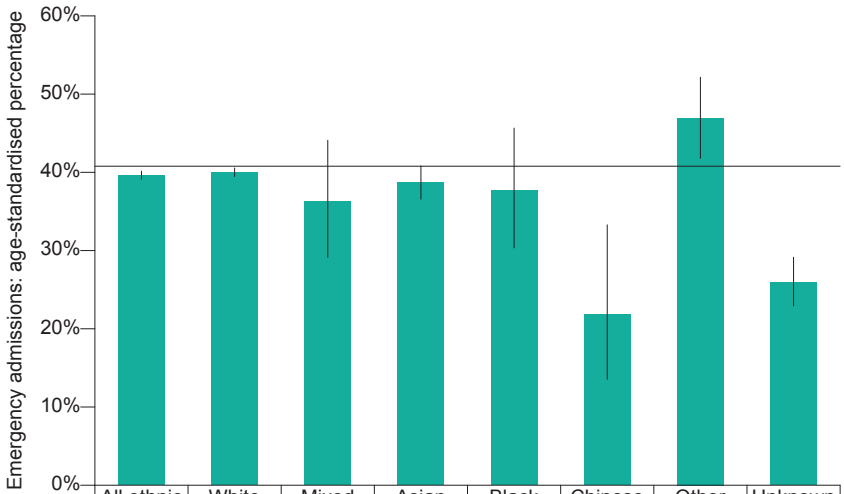
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
13,205	11,959	61	737	58	14	183	193	Local number of emergency admissions
39.6	40.0	36.3	38.7	37.7	21.8	46.9	25.9	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Charnwood

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

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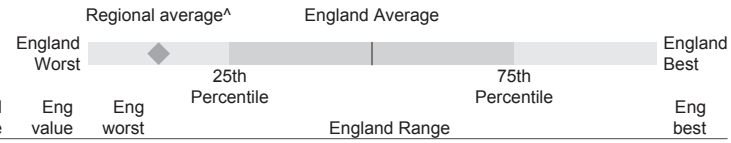
Health Summary for Charnwood

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	4,538	2.7	20.4	83.8	0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	3,965	14.4	20.6	43.6	6.4
	3	Statutory homelessness	164	2.4	2.4	11.4	0.0
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1,067	55.4	60.8	38.1	81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	1,551	9.3	10.6	27.1	3.3
	6	Long term unemployment	489	4.4	9.9	32.6	1.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	201	11.3	12.7	30.8	2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	1,311	74.2	73.9	40.8	94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	279	19.2	18.9	27.3	10.1
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	6	18.5	44.9	126.7	11.9
	11	Under 18 conceptions	67	23.4	27.7	52.0	8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	20.5	19.5	30.1	8.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	61.1	56.0	43.8	68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	21.7	23.0	35.2	11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	258	59.2	63.8	75.9	45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	27	16.2	14.8	31.8	3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	197	113.4	188.0	596.0	50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	901	568	637	1,121	365
	19	Drug misuse	720	6.5	8.6	26.3	0.8
	20	Recorded diabetes	9,378	6.4	6.0	8.7	3.5
	21	Incidence of TB	5	8.4	15.1	112.3	0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	1,209	729	804	3,210	162
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	137	461	568	828	403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	104	24.7	16.5	32.1	-3.0
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	79.6	79.2	74.0	82.9
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	83.6	83.0	79.5	86.6
	27	Infant mortality	7	4.0	4.1	7.5	0.7
	28	Smoking related deaths	220	250	292	480	172
	29	Suicide rate	11	6.8	8.5		
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	101	75.9	81.1	144.7	37.4
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	189	141	146	213	106
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	51	30.9	40.5	116.3	11.3

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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Public Health England

Harborough

District

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Harborough is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 7.5% (1,200) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

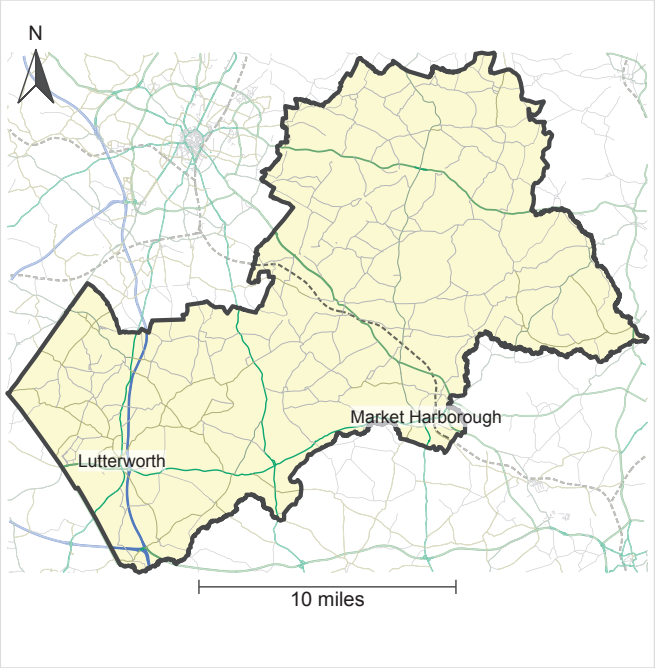
Living longer
Life expectancy is not significantly different for people in the most deprived areas of Harborough than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 12.4% (97) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 23.2*, better than the average for England. This represents 4 stays per year.

Adult health
In 2012, 24.9% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 587*. This represents 511 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 132.5*, better than the average for England. This represents 112 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 233*, better than the average for England. This represents 116 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of new cases of malignant melanoma is worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include housing & health, mental health, and staying healthy. For more information see www.harborough.gov.uk or www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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OpenStreetMap contributors ODbL

Population: 86,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Harborough. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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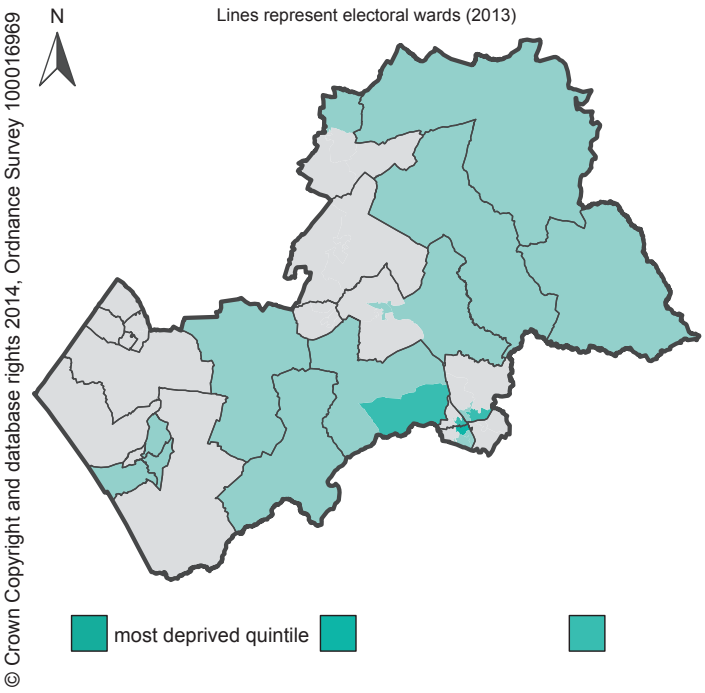
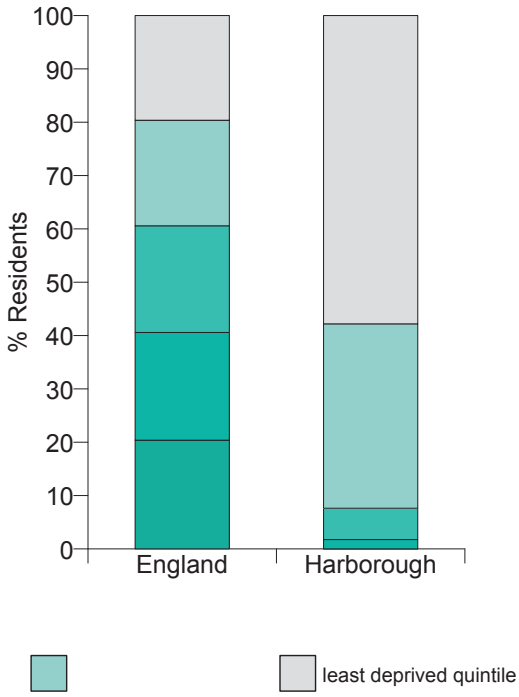
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.



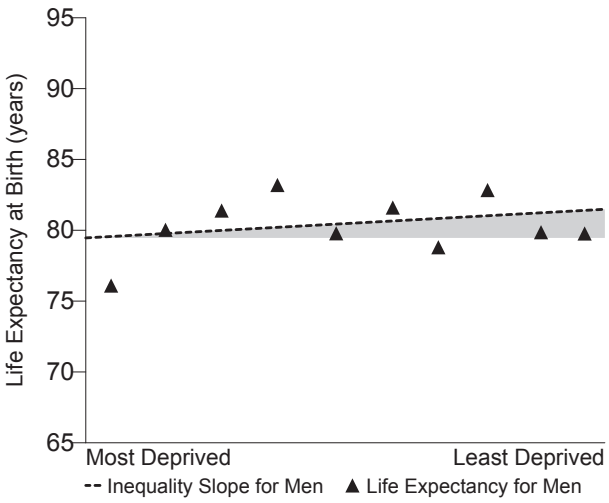
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



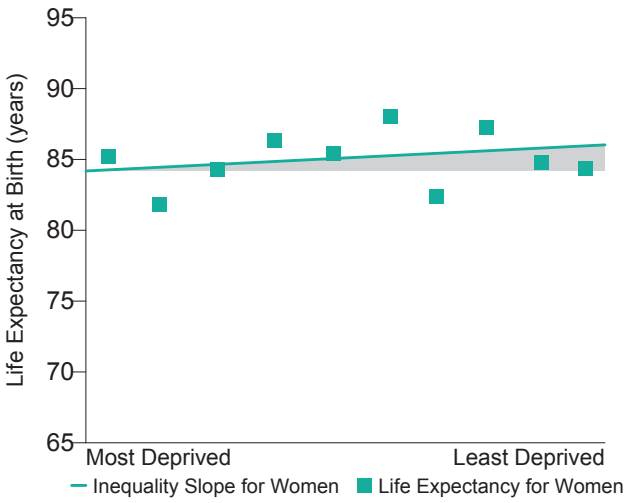
Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 2.0 years



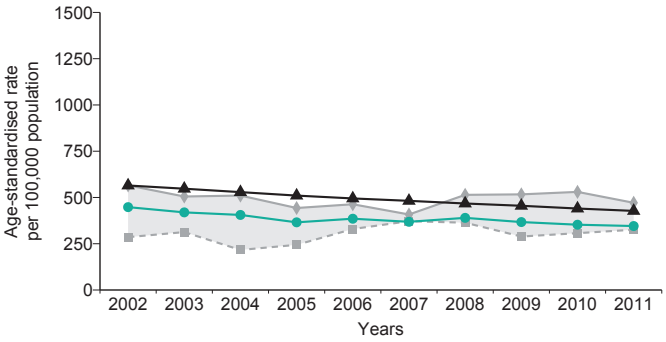
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 1.8 years



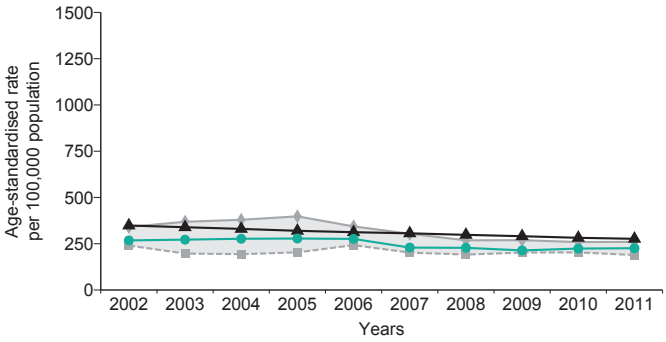
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

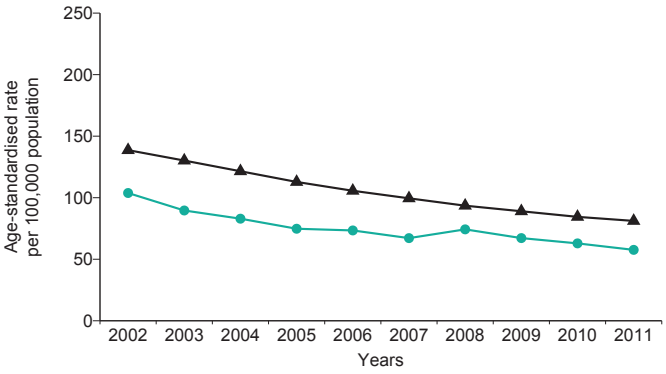
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



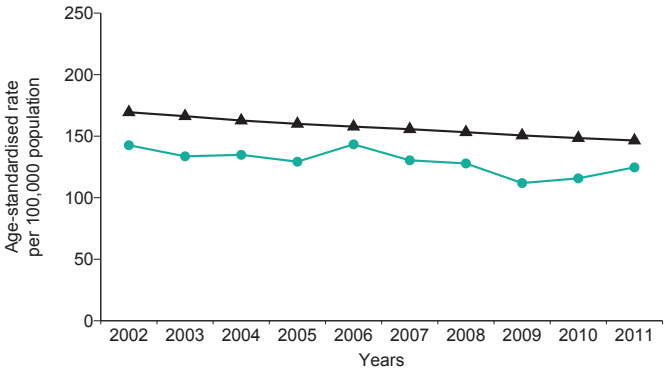
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

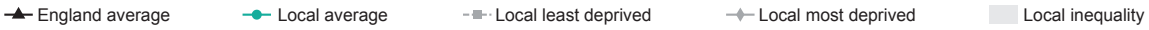


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



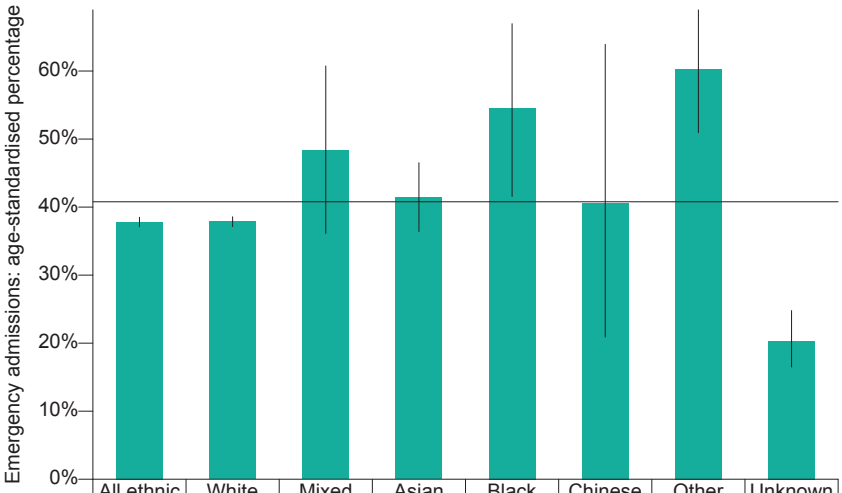
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
6,792	6,438	33	141	29	7	72	72	Local number of emergency admissions
37.8	37.9	48.3	41.4	54.6	40.6	60.3	20.3	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Harborough

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

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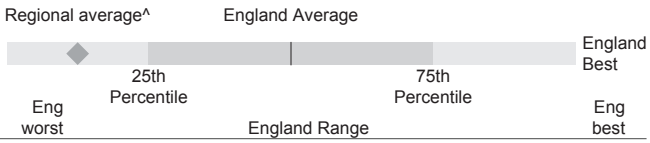
Health Summary for Harborough

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	0	0.0	20.4	83.8	0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	1,175	7.5	20.6	43.6	6.4
	3	Statutory homelessness	25	0.7	2.4	11.4	0.0
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	630	61.4	60.8	38.1	81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	389	4.5	10.6	27.1	3.3
	6	Long term unemployment	124	2.3	9.9	32.6	1.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	89	11.3	12.7	30.8	2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	585	74.2	73.9	40.8	94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	97	12.4	18.9	27.3	10.1
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	4	23.2	44.9	126.7	11.9
	11	Under 18 conceptions	40	24.3	27.7	52.0	8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	15.6	19.5	30.1	8.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	62.8	56.0	43.8	68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	24.9	23.0	35.2	11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	150	70.3	63.8	75.9	45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	19	20.1	14.8	31.8	3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	112	132.5	188.0	596.0	50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	511	587	637	1,121	365
	19	Drug misuse	242	4.4	8.6	26.3	0.8
	20	Recorded diabetes	3,482	5.1	6.0	8.7	3.5
	21	Incidence of TB	1	2.3	15.1	112.3	0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	396	462	804	3,210	162
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	86	513	568	828	403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	34	15.4	16.5	32.1	-3.0
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	80.3	79.2	74.0	82.9
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	84.8	83.0	79.5	86.6
	27	Infant mortality	2	2.9	4.1	7.5	0.7
	28	Smoking related deaths	116	233	292	480	172
	29	Suicide rate	10	13.2	8.5		
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	45	57.6	81.1	144.7	37.4
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	97	125	146	213	106
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	42	48.6	40.5	116.3	11.3

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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Public Health England

Hinckley and Bosworth

District

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Hinckley and Bosworth is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 12.5% (2,300) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

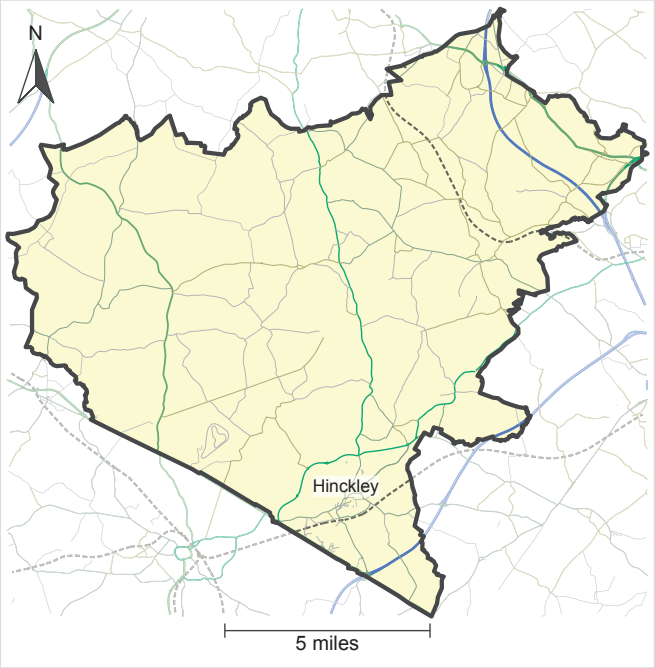
Living longer
Life expectancy is 5.8 years lower for men and 5.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Hinckley and Bosworth than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 14.4% (145) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 37.8*. This represents 8 stays per year.

Adult health
In 2012, 28.9% of adults are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 601*. This represents 644 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 181.8*. This represents 188 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 257*, better than the average for England. This represents 157 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include supporting the ageing population, mental health, alcohol misuse, smoking and child health. For more information see www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk or www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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OpenStreetMap contributors ODbL

Population: 106,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Hinckley and Bosworth. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info or scan this Quick Response code: for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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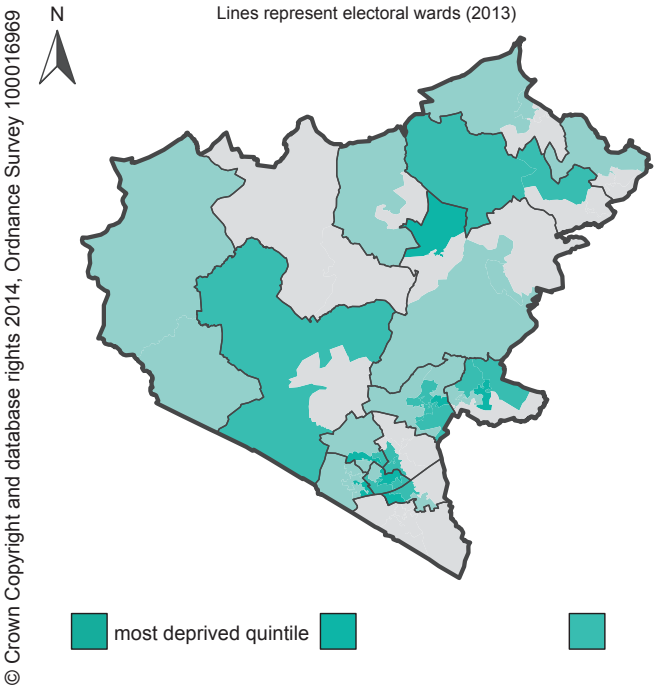
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.



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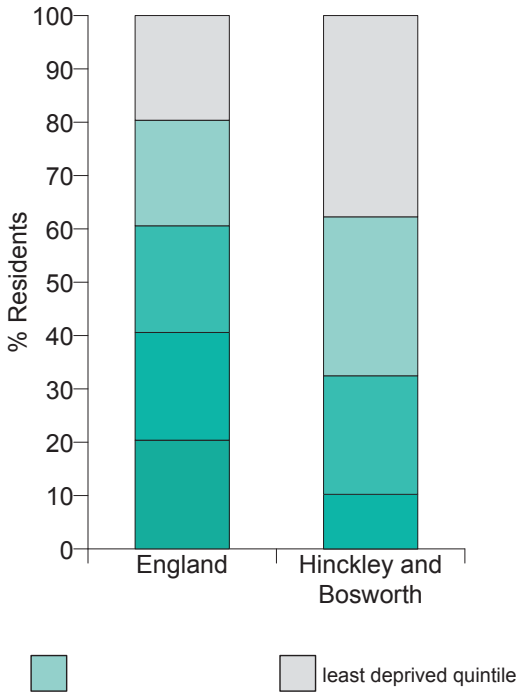
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

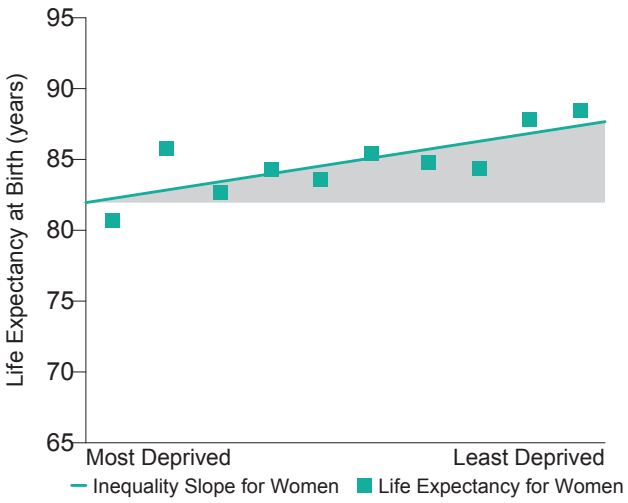


Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 5.8 years

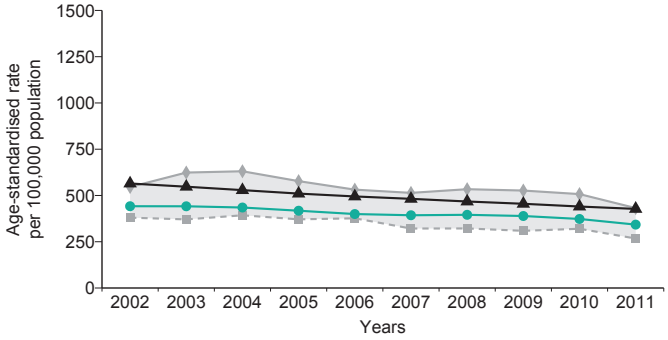
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 5.7 years



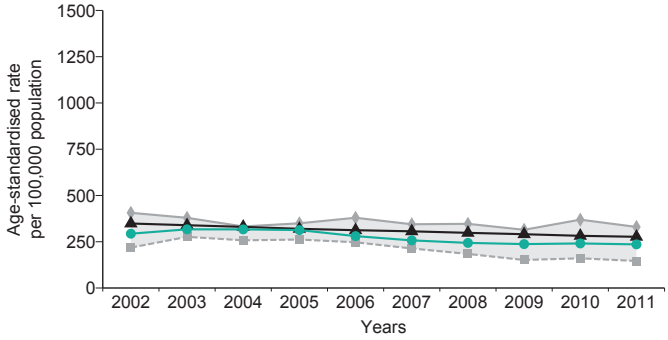
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

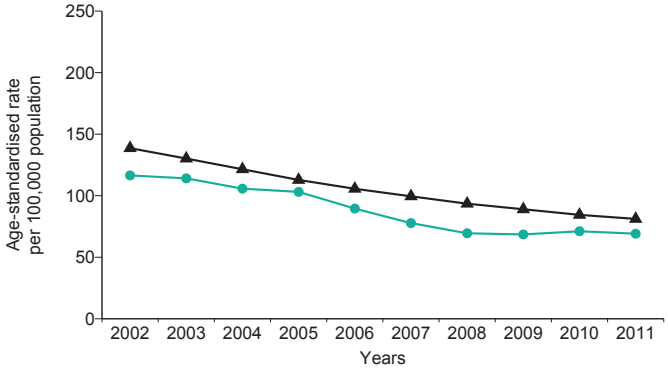
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



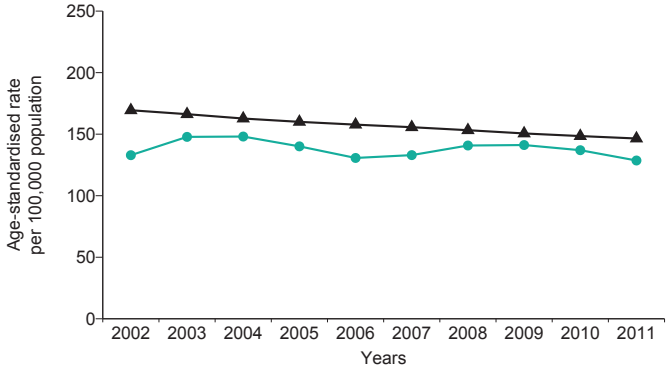
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

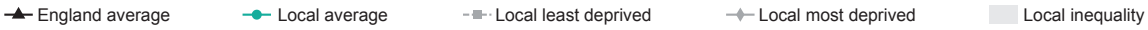


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



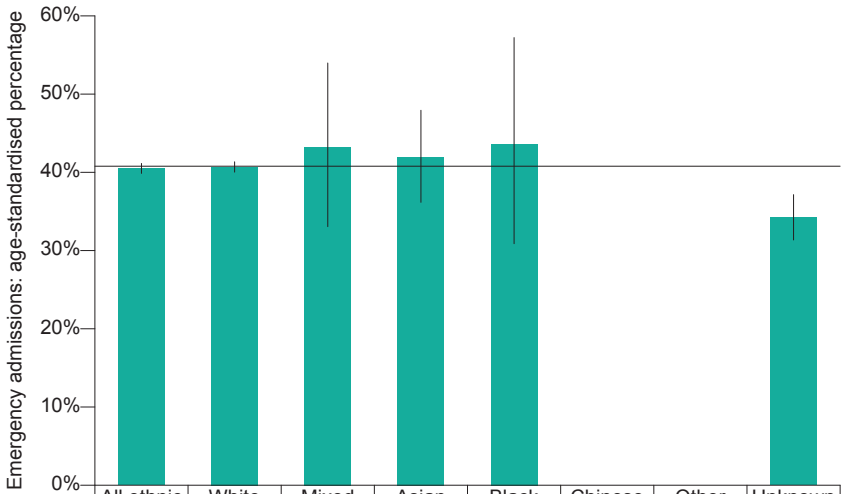
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Hinckley and Bosworth

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
9,001	8,416	42	110	20	-	-	342	Local number of emergency admissions
40.5	40.7	43.2	41.9	43.6	-	-	34.2	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

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Health Summary for Hinckley and Bosworth

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England Range (Regional average^ · England Average · England Worst · England Best · 25th Percentile · 75th Percentile)	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	0	0.0	20.4	83.8		0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	2,270	12.5	20.6	43.6		6.4
	3	Statutory homelessness	99	2.2	2.4	11.4		0.0
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	884	60.0	60.8	38.1		81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	700	6.6	10.6	27.1		3.3
	6	Long term unemployment	351	5.2	9.9	32.6		1.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	127	11.3	12.7	30.8		2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	832	74.2	73.9	40.8		94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	145	14.4	18.9	27.3		10.1
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	8	37.8	44.9	126.7		11.9
	11	Under 18 conceptions	39	21.3	27.7	52.0		8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	20.3	19.5	30.1		8.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	60.8	56.0	43.8		68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	28.9	23.0	35.2		11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	185	69.6	63.8	75.9		45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	22	18.7	14.8	31.8		3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	188	181.8	188.0	596.0		50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	644	601	637	1,121		365
	19	Drug misuse	327	4.8	8.6	26.3		0.8
	20	Recorded diabetes	5,072	6.2	6.0	8.7		3.5
	21	Incidence of TB	1	1.9	15.1	112.3		0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	624	592	804	3,210		162
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	109	521	568	828		403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	66	23.0	16.5	32.1		-3.0
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	80.2	79.2	74.0		82.9
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	84.5	83.0	79.5		86.6
	27	Infant mortality	4	3.1	4.1	7.5		0.7
	28	Smoking related deaths	157	257	292	480		172
	29	Suicide rate	3	-	8.5			
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	67	69.1	81.1	144.7		37.4
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	125	129	146	213		106
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	31	29.1	40.5	116.3		11.3

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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Public Health England

Melton

District

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Melton is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 11.3% (1,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

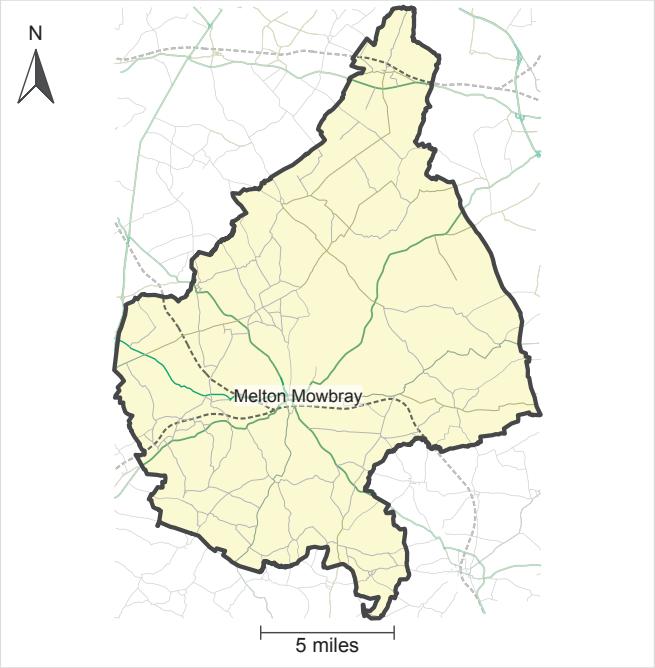
Living longer
Life expectancy is 4.3 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Melton than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 15.2% (66) of children are classified as obese.

Adult health
In 2012, 18.9% of adults are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 558*, better than the average for England. This represents 289 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 91.7*, better than the average for England. This represents 45 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 233*, better than the average for England. This represents 70 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include giving children the best start in life, young people (in particular mental health), and ageing well. For more information see www.melton.gov.uk or www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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OpenStreetMap contributors ODbL

Population: 51,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Melton. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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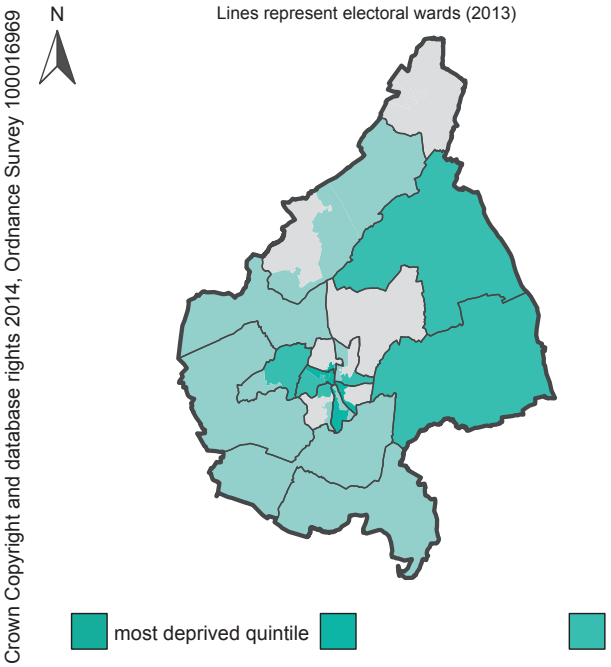
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.



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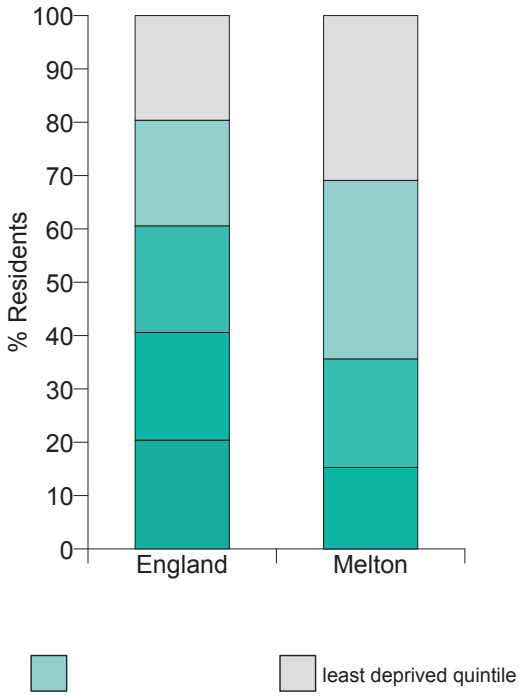
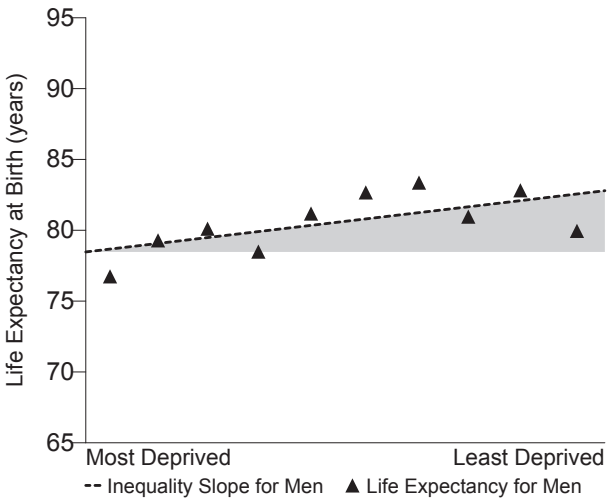
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



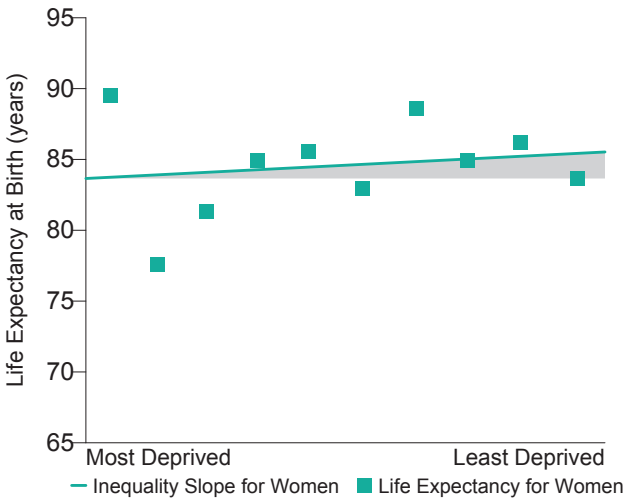
Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 4.3 years



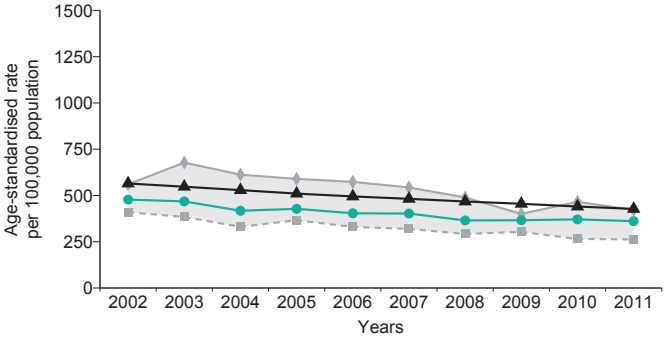
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 1.9 years



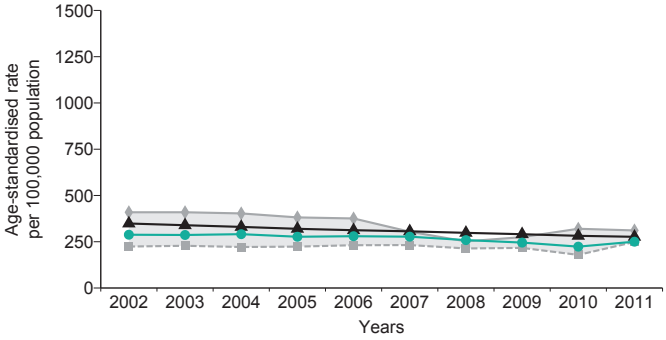
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

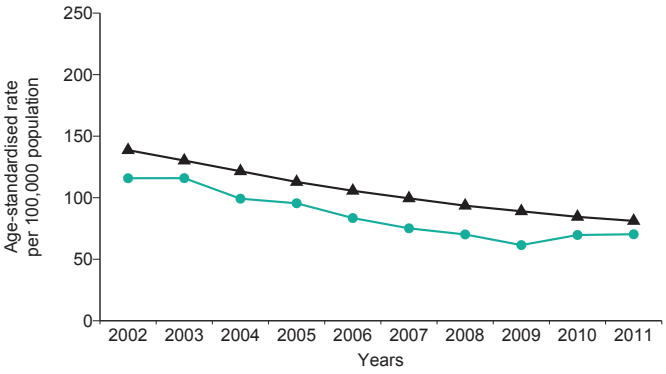
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



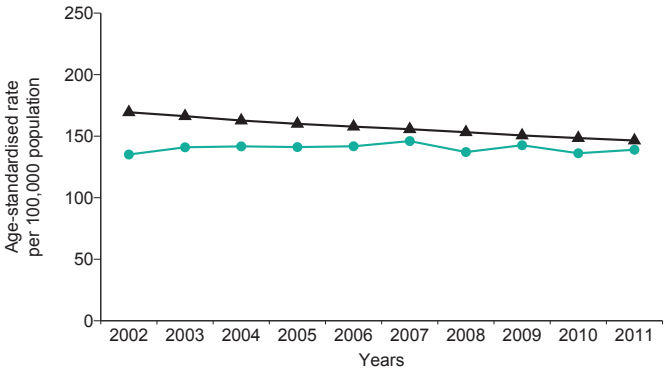
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

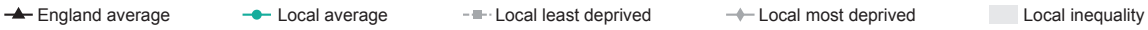


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



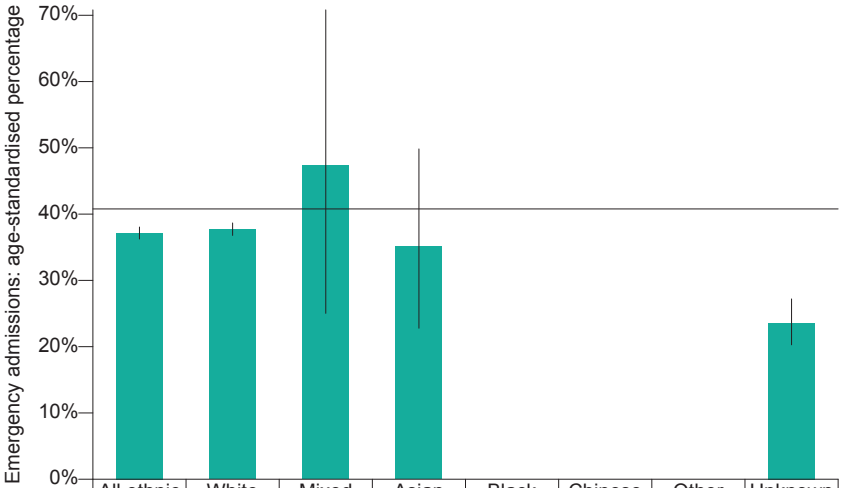
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Melton

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
3,984	3,763	9	15	-	-	-	136	Local number of emergency admissions
37.1	37.7	47.4	35.1	-	-	-	23.6	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

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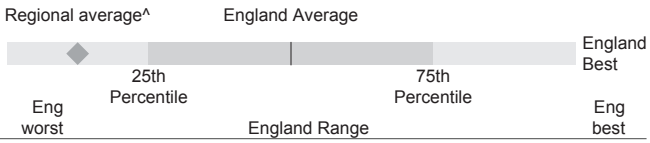
Health Summary for Melton

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	0	0.0	20.4	83.8	0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	1,000	11.3	20.6	43.6	6.4
	3	Statutory homelessness	38	1.8	2.4	11.4	0.0
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	331	64.5	60.8	38.1	81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	432	8.6	10.6	27.1	3.3
	6	Long term unemployment	184	5.8	9.9	32.6	1.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	62	11.3	12.7	30.8	2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	406	74.2	73.9	40.8	94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	66	15.2	18.9	27.3	10.1
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	n/a	-	44.9	126.7	11.9
	11	Under 18 conceptions	21	22.4	27.7	52.0	8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	16.2	19.5	30.1	8.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	63.5	56.0	43.8	68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	18.9	23.0	35.2	11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	84	64.0	63.8	75.9	45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	11	18.7	14.8	31.8	3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	45	91.7	188.0	596.0	50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	289	558	637	1,121	365
	19	Drug misuse	185	5.7	8.6	26.3	0.8
	20	Recorded diabetes	2,598	6.2	6.0	8.7	3.5
	21	Incidence of TB	0	2.0	15.1	112.3	0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	218	432	804	3,210	162
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	51	482	568	828	403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	14	10.1	16.5	32.1	-3.0
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	80.2	79.2	74.0	82.9
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	83.7	83.0	79.5	86.6
	27	Infant mortality	3	4.8	4.1	7.5	0.7
	28	Smoking related deaths	70	233	292	480	172
	29	Suicide rate	5	-	8.5		
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	32	70.3	81.1	144.7	37.4
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	65	139	146	213	106
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	20	39.6	40.5	116.3	11.3

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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Public Health England

North West Leicestershire

District

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in North West Leicestershire is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 14.0% (2,400) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

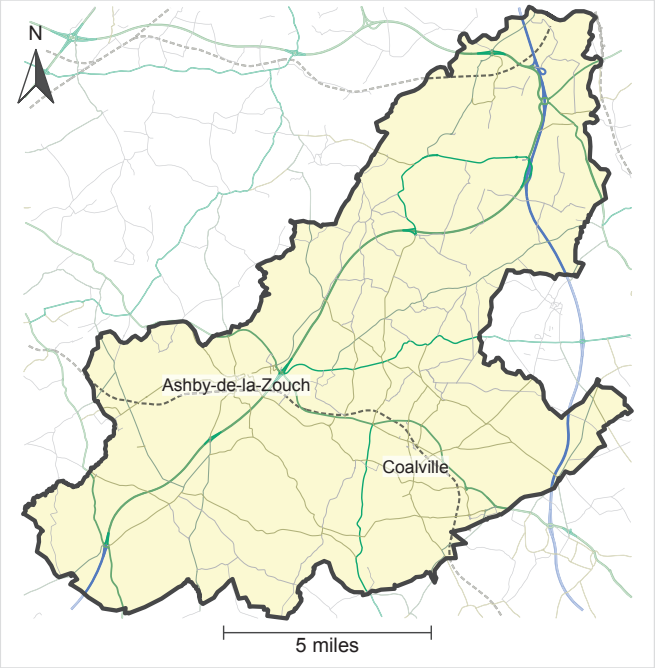
Living longer
Life expectancy is 8.1 years lower for men and 12.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of North West Leicestershire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 17.8% (155) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 25.1*, better than the average for England. This represents 5 stays per year.

Adult health
In 2012, 25.1% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 569*, better than the average for England. This represents 531 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 129.7*, better than the average for England. This represents 122 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 280*. This represents 145 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of excess winter deaths is worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include improving mental health and wellbeing, tackling the wider causes of health inequalities, and strengthening collective working across the health and social care system. For more information see www.nwleics.gov.uk or www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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Population: 94,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in North West Leicestershire. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info or scan this Quick Response code: for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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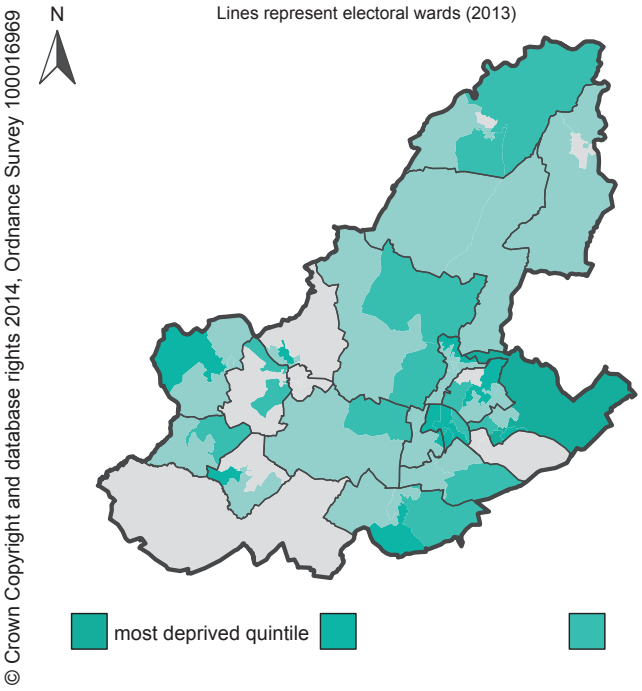
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.



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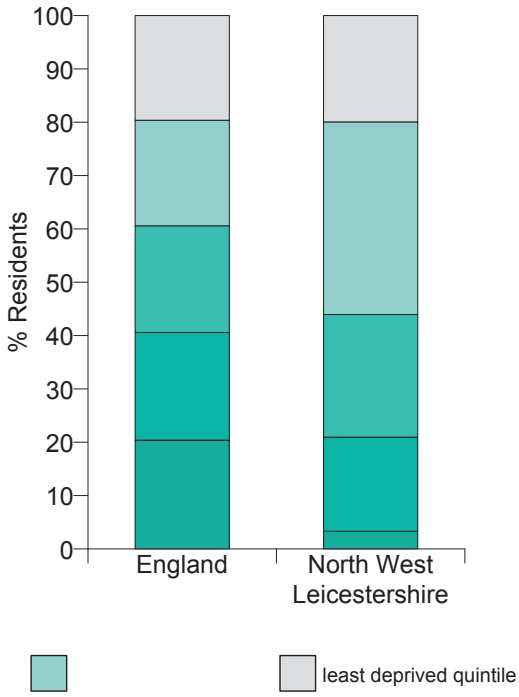
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

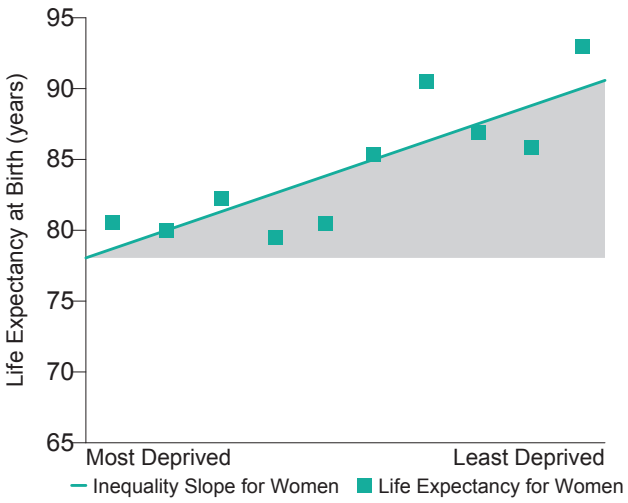


Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 8.1 years

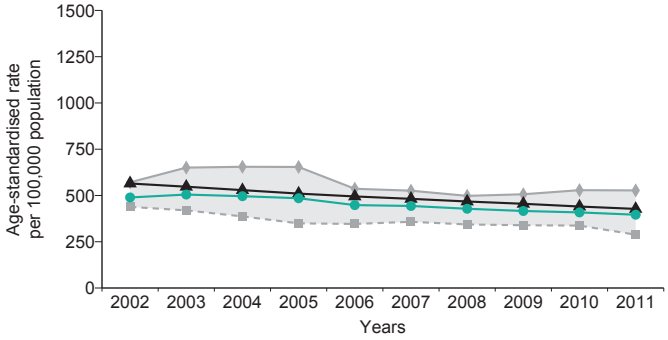
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 12.5 years



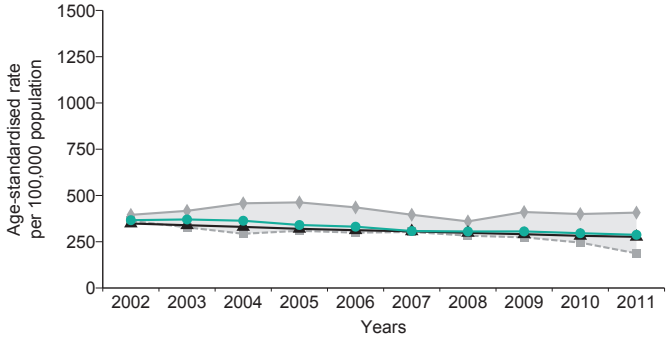
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

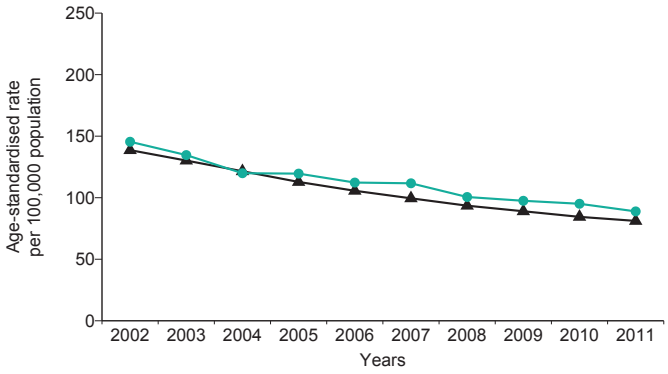
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



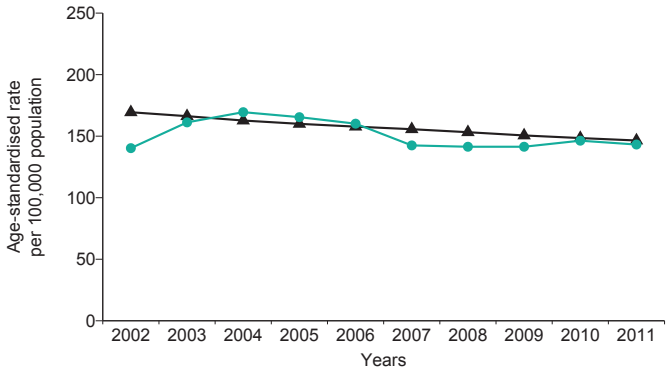
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

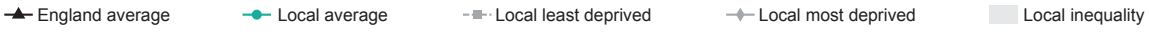


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



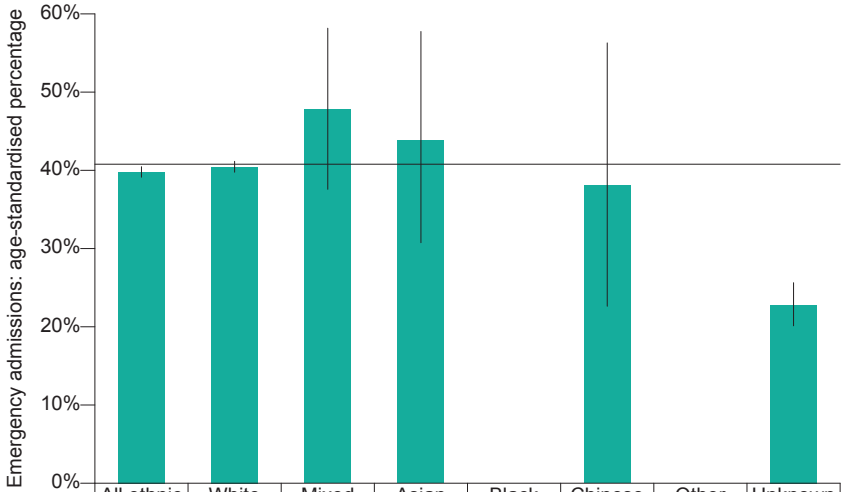
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

North West Leicestershire

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
7,923	7,571	50	20	-	11	-	199	Local number of emergency admissions
39.8	40.5	47.8	43.8	-	38.0	-	22.8	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

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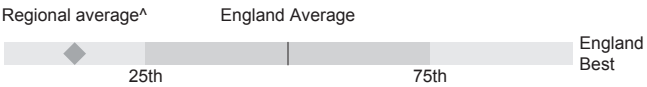
Health Summary for North West Leicestershire

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	3,102	3.3	20.4	83.8	0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	2,425	14.0	20.6	43.6	6.4
	3	Statutory homelessness	39	1.0	2.4	11.4	0.0
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	539	58.3	60.8	38.1	81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	719	7.7	10.6	27.1	3.3
	6	Long term unemployment	410	6.9	9.9	32.6	1.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	111	11.3	12.7	30.8	2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	723	74.2	73.9	40.8	94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	155	17.8	18.9	27.3	10.1
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	5	25.1	44.9	126.7	11.9
	11	Under 18 conceptions	43	26.6	27.7	52.0	8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	18.2	19.5	30.1	8.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	59.1	56.0	43.8	68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	25.1	23.0	35.2	11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	166	69.0	63.8	75.9	45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	19	19.5	14.8	31.8	3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	122	129.7	188.0	596.0	50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	531	569	637	1,121	365
	19	Drug misuse	325	5.4	8.6	26.3	0.8
	20	Recorded diabetes	5,221	6.3	6.0	8.7	3.5
	21	Incidence of TB	1	2.1	15.1	112.3	0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	480	512	804	3,210	162
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	87	494	568	828	403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	70	27.4	16.5	32.1	-3.0
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	79.4	79.2	74.0	82.9
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	83.0	83.0	79.5	86.6
	27	Infant mortality	5	4.9	4.1	7.5	0.7
	28	Smoking related deaths	145	280	292	480	172
	29	Suicide rate	8	-	8.5		
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	75	88.9	81.1	144.7	37.4
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	118	143	146	213	106
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	42	45.2	40.5	116.3	11.3

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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Public Health England

Oadby and Wigston

District

This profile was produced on 24 July 2014

Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Oadby and Wigston is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 13.3% (1,300) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 6.1 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Oadby and Wigston than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 18.2% (152) of children are classified as obese. Levels of teenage pregnancy are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 20.8% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 553*, better than the average for England. This represents 305 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 106.9*, better than the average for England. This represents 63 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 223*, better than the average for England. This represents 79 deaths per year. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include getting it right from childhood, managing the shift to early intervention and prevention, supporting the ageing population, and improving mental health and wellbeing. For more information see www.oadby-wigston.gov.uk or www.leics.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population

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OpenStreetMap contributors ODbL

Population: 56,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Oadby and Wigston. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info or scan this Quick Response code: for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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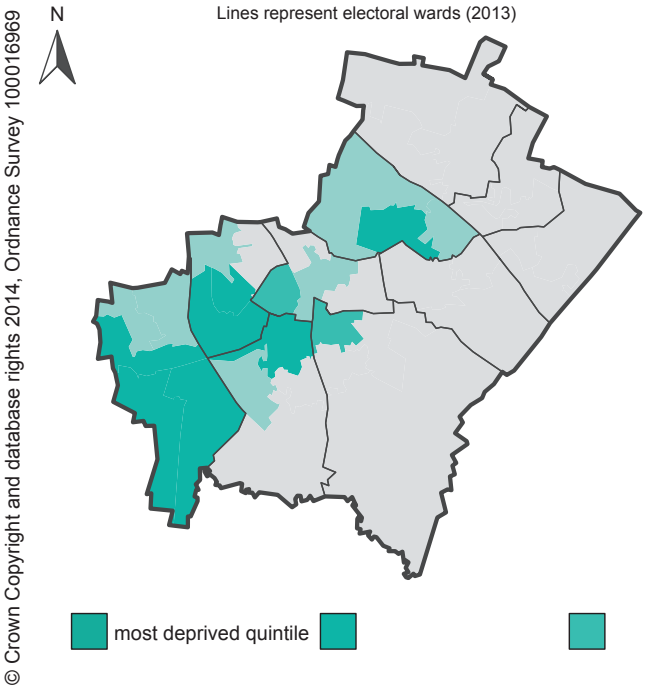
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.



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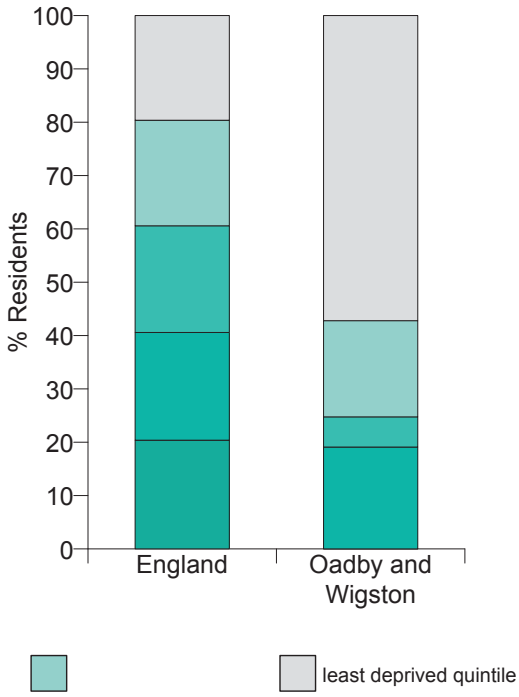
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

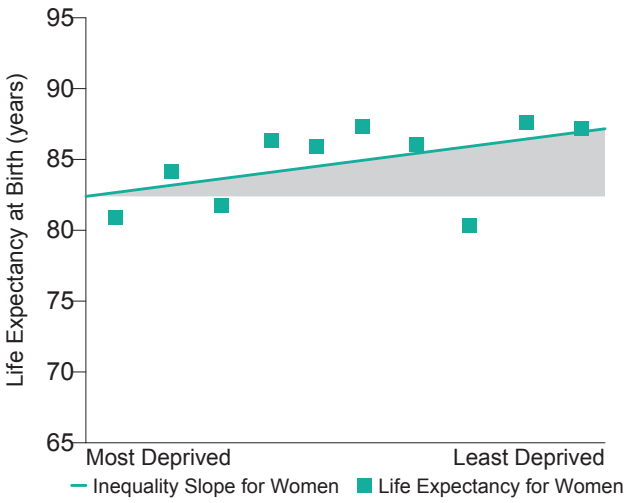


Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 6.1 years

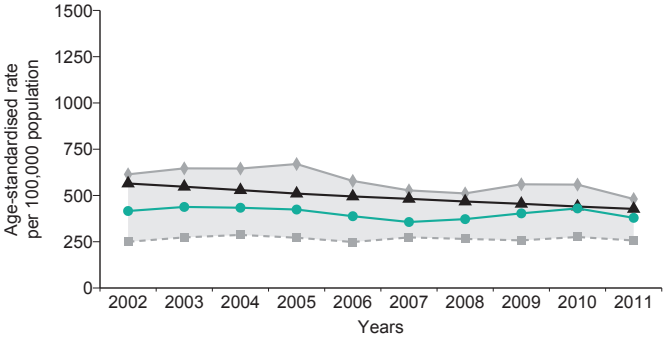
Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 4.8 years



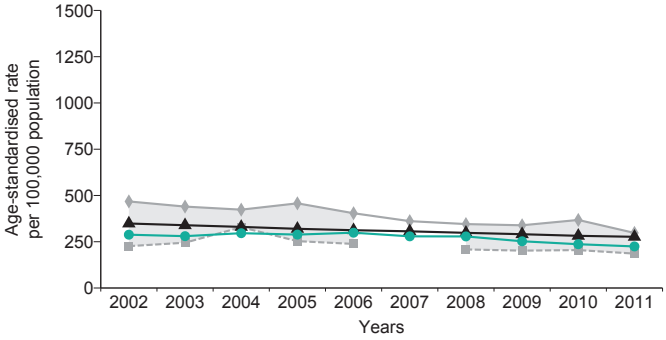
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

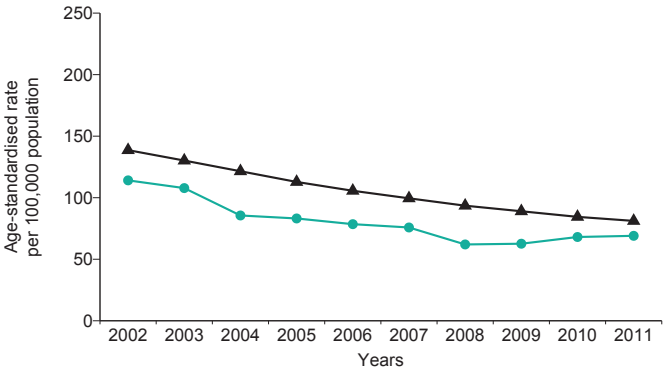
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



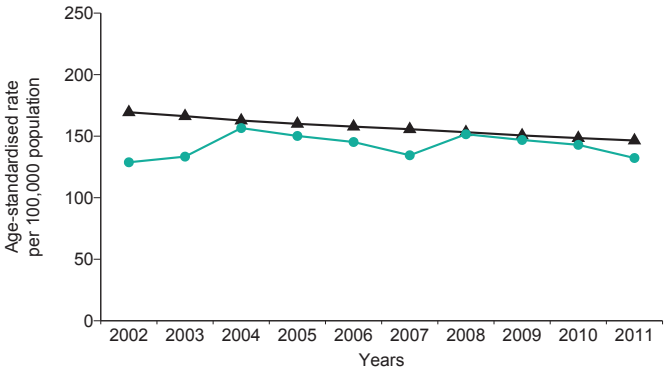
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

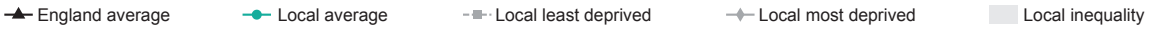


Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



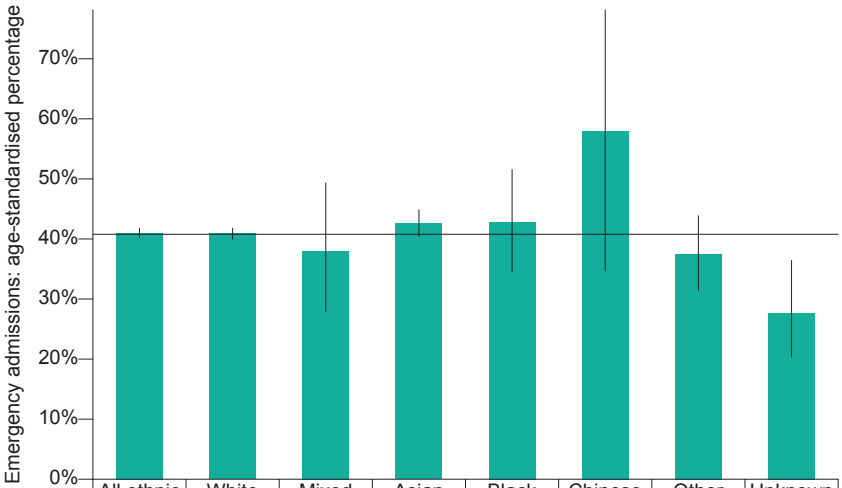
Early deaths from cancer





Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Oadby and Wigston

England average (all ethnic groups)

95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	
5,399	4,422	33	763	50	9	90	32	Local number of emergency admissions
41.0	40.9	38.0	42.6	42.8	58.0	37.5	27.7	Local value
40.8	41.3	40.8	45.4	45.0	37.0	46.5	30.3	England value

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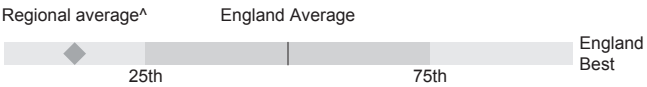
Health Summary for Oadby and Wigston

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Domain		Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation	0	0.0	20.4	83.8	0.0
	2	Children in poverty (under 16s)	1,270	13.3	20.6	43.6	6.4
	3	Statutory homelessness	6	0.3	2.4	11.4	0.0
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	655	63.0	60.8	38.1	81.9
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	370	6.6	10.6	27.1	3.3
	6	Long term unemployment	205	5.9	9.9	32.6	1.3
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	67	11.3	12.7	30.8	2.3
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	436	74.2	73.9	40.8	94.7
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	152	18.2	18.9	27.3	10.1
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	n/a	-	44.9	126.7	11.9
	11	Under 18 conceptions	16	15.1	27.7	52.0	8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	n/a	19.2	19.5	30.1	8.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	54.4	56.0	43.8	68.5
	14	Obese adults	n/a	20.8	23.0	35.2	11.2
	15	Excess weight in adults	90	62.1	63.8	75.9	45.9
Disease and poor health	16	Incidence of malignant melanoma	7	12.5	14.8	31.8	3.6
	17	Hospital stays for self-harm	63	106.9	188.0	596.0	50.4
	18	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	305	553	637	1,121	365
	19	Drug misuse	110	3.1	8.6	26.3	0.8
	20	Recorded diabetes	3,363	7.1	6.0	8.7	3.5
	21	Incidence of TB	3	12.5	15.1	112.3	0.0
	22	Acute sexually transmitted infections	302	539	804	3,210	162
	23	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	81	632	568	828	403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24	Excess winter deaths (three year)	29	16.4	16.5	32.1	-3.0
	25	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	80.1	79.2	74.0	82.9
	26	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	84.1	83.0	79.5	86.6
	27	Infant mortality	2	3.3	4.1	7.5	0.7
	28	Smoking related deaths	79	223	292	480	172
	29	Suicide rate	4	-	8.5		
	30	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	33	69.0	81.1	144.7	37.4
	31	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	63	132	146	213	106
	32	Killed and seriously injured on roads	8	14.3	40.5	116.3	11.3

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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