

**LEICESTERSHIRE
JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS
ASSESSMENT**

LOCALITY PROFILES

Leicestershire County

APRIL 2012

Produced by NHS Leicestershire County and Rutland Public Health Directorate

For more information contact:
Verity Bellamy at verity.bellamy@lcrchs.nhs.uk

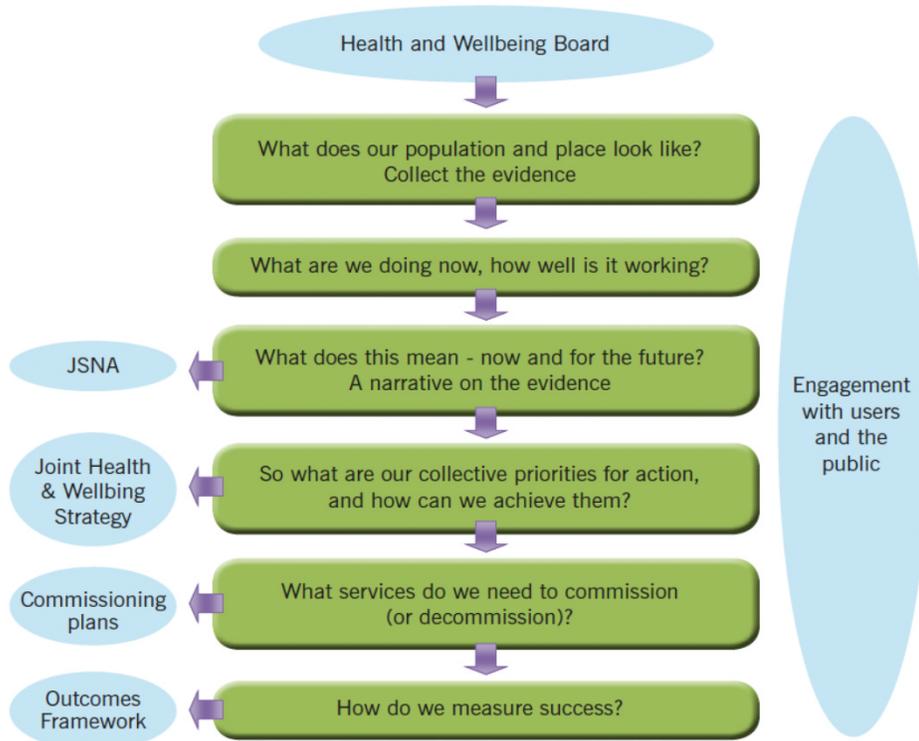
Introduction

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is our overarching assessment of the health and wellbeing needs of our population across the wider health and social care economy. The JSNA is driven by the Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board in Leicestershire and is the basis for developing the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The Health and Social Care Bill, emphasizes the importance of the JSNA as the starting point for developing health and wellbeing strategies and underpinning commissioning decisions.

The Bill proposes the new statutory health and wellbeing boards will have three required functions:

- To oversee the production of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- To develop a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)
- To develop joint commissioning intentions and ensure all commissioning intentions meet the needs identified by the JSNA and are in line with the JHWS



The Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board will monitor progress towards the objectives of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy through the public health outcomes framework.

2012 Leicestershire JSNA Priorities

The strategic objective for the Health and Wellbeing Board is to “add quality and years to life”, by improving health throughout people’s lives, reducing inequalities and focusing on the needs of the local population.

The key priorities identified across the life course from the 2012 JSNA are:

- Giving children the best start in life
- Managing the shift to early intervention and prevention
- Supporting the ageing population

In addition to targeting specific parts of the life course the following cross cutting themes have been identified:

- Targeting the communities with the greatest needs
- Improving mental health and wellbeing

Addressing these health needs can only be done in partnership with the other commissioning hubs of Leicestershire Together, “influencing other boards” has been identified as a key priority for ensuring that the Health and Wellbeing Board delivers improved health outcomes across the life course.

ADDING QUALITY AND YEARS TO LIFE



Children and Young People Commissioning Board
The Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership Environment Board
Safer Communities Commissioning Board
Stronger Communities Board
Housing Services Partnership
Housing Planning Infrastructure Group
Leicestershire Rural Partnership
Community Budget Programme Board
Voluntary and Community Sector Strategy Group

Note

Wherever possible this summary provides data at Leicestershire level, however where this is not possible a population weighted average has been calculated or the LCR value reported.

Population of Leicestershire

- In 2010 the population of Leicestershire was estimated to be 648700 (mid 2010 population estimates). Around 25% of the population are aged 60 years and over.
- In 2010 there were 4566 live births in Leicestershire, this is a rate of 58 births per 1000 women aged 15-44 years. This is significantly lower than the England average (65.5 per 1000 women).
- In 2004 9% of the population of Leicestershire are estimated to be from a non-white ethnic background. This is lower than the England average (12.5%).

Deprivation

- Based on the indices of deprivation 2010, the average deprivation score for Leicestershire is 11.6.

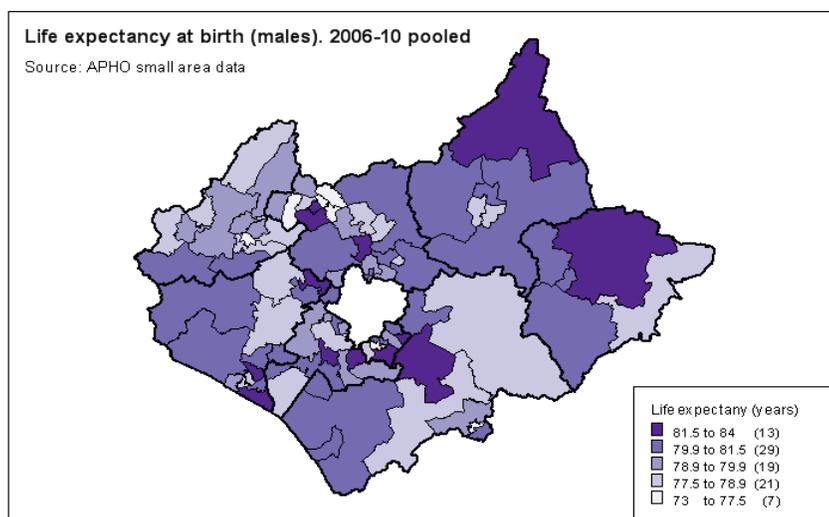
Life expectancy

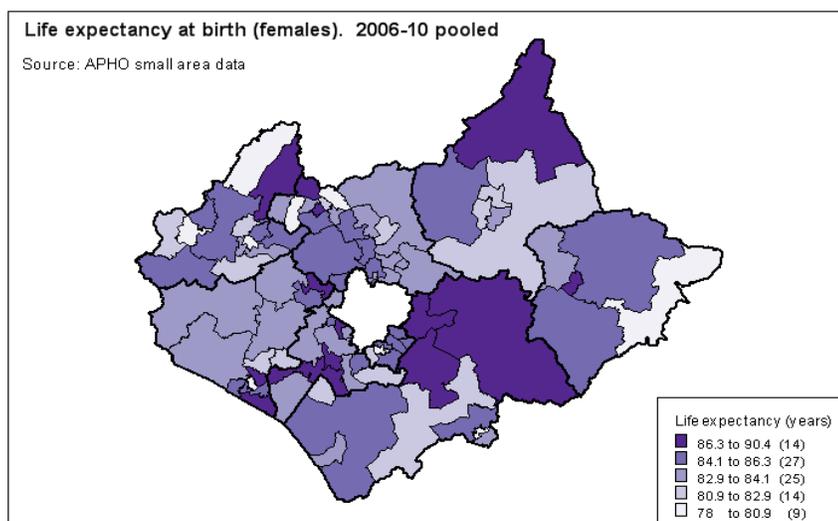
Males

- In 2007-09 life expectancy for males in Leicestershire was 79.7 years, this is significantly higher than the England average (78.3).
- The gap in life expectancy between the best-off and worst-off males in Leicestershire for 2006-10 (the Slope Index of Inequality) is 6.2 years. This is significantly lower than the median gap in life expectancy for all upper tier local authorities in England (8.9 years).

Females

- In 2007-09 life expectancy for females in Leicestershire was 83.4 years, this is significantly higher than the England average (82.3).
- The gap in life expectancy between the best-off and worst-off females in Leicestershire for 2006-10 (the Slope Index of Inequality) is 5.7 years. This is not significantly different to the median gap in life expectancy for all upper tier local authorities in England (5.9 years).





Children's health

- In 2010 there were an estimated 151500 children and young people under the age of 20 in Leicestershire.

Infant mortality

- In 2007/09 the infant mortality rate in Leicestershire was 3.8 deaths in infants under one year per 1000 live births. This is not significantly different to the England average (4.7).
- These figures represent very small numbers of deaths, and so should be interpreted with caution.

Children in poverty

- At the beginning of 2011 an estimated 12890 (10.5%) of children under the age of 16 in Leicestershire were classed as living in poverty. This is lower than the England average (20.9%).

Breastfeeding

- In 2009/10 the proportion of women still breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks in Leicestershire was 46.6%. This is higher than the England average (44.9%).

Children's tooth decay

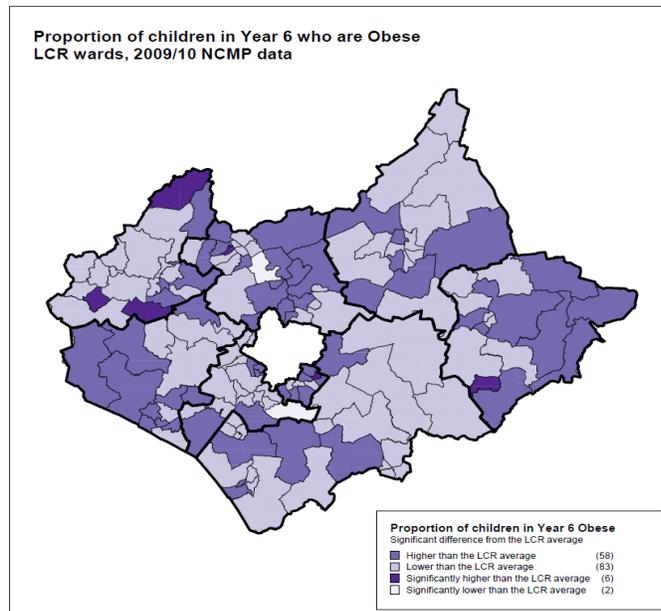
- In 2007/08 in Leicestershire the average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 5 year old children was 1.06. This is not significantly different to the England average (1.11).

Accidental injury

- In 2008/09 in Leicestershire there were 104.3 emergency admissions for unintentional and deliberate injury to children and young people for every 10,000 children aged 0 to 17 years in the population. This is lower than the England average (117.4).

Childhood obesity

- In 2009/10 8.2% of children in reception year in Leicestershire were obese. This is significantly lower than the England average (9.8%).
- In 2009/10 15.3% of children in year 6 in Leicestershire were obese. This is significantly lower than the England average (18.7%).



Special educational needs

- In 2010 in Leicestershire there were 57 children in primary school with Special Educational Needs (with a statement) (2.2%). This is higher than the England average (1.4%).
- There were 92 children in secondary school in Leicestershire with Special Educational Needs (with a statement) (3.6%). This is higher than the England average (2%).

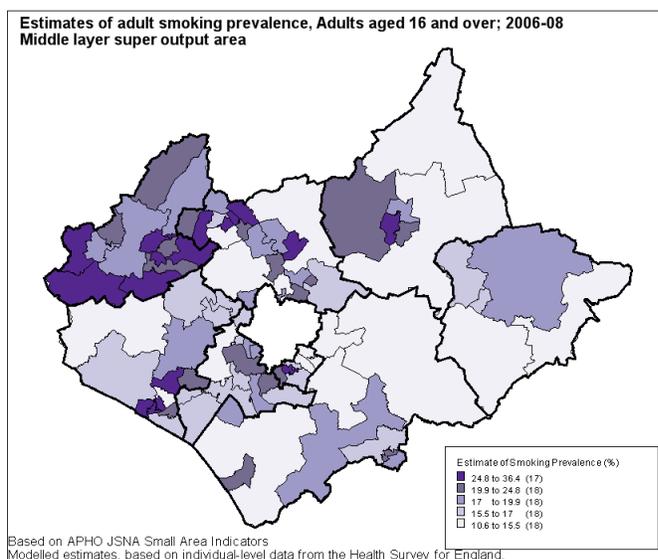
Teenage conceptions

- Between 2007 and 2009 the under-18 conception rate in Leicestershire was 31.6 births per 1000 women aged 15 - 17. This is lower than the England average (40.2).
- The teenage conception rate in Leicestershire has decreased by 3% since the 1998 baseline.

Staying healthy

Smoking

- In 2009/10 it was estimated that 99700 adults in Leicestershire smoke (19.3%). This is not significantly different to the England average (21%).
- However, in the same year 7099 adults in Leicestershire set a date to quit smoking, and of these 4269 (60.1%) had quit at 4 weeks.



Obesity

- In 2006/08 it was estimated that 127300 (24.3%) adults in Leicestershire were obese. This is not significantly different to the England average (24.2%).
- In 2006/08 it was estimated that 30.3% of adults in Leicestershire ate 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. This is not significantly different to the England average (28.7%).
- In 2008/09 it was estimated that 24% of adults in Leicestershire took part in physical activity. This is higher than the England average (21.6%).

Alcohol

- In 2009/10 there were 1427 admissions to hospital for alcohol related conditions per 100,000 population in Leicestershire. This is lower than the England average (1743 per 100,000 population.)
- There are estimated to be around 100600 adults in Leicestershire who binge drink (19.2%). This is not significantly different to the England average (20.1%).

Accidental injury

In 2007/09 there were 261 people killed or seriously injured on the road in Leicestershire. This is a rate of 40.6 per 100,000 population, which is significantly lower than the England average (48 per 100,000 population).

Sexual health

- In 2010/11 there were 14840 attendances at GUM clinics in Leicestershire County and Rutland, 73.1% of these were first attendances. 93% of these first attendances at GUM clinics were seen within 48 hours.
- In 2009 there were 1552 NHS funded abortions in Leicestershire County and Rutland, of these 70% were conducted at under 10 weeks. This is lower than the England average (74.4%).

Burden of ill health

- In 2008/09 78.2% of the residents of Leicestershire surveyed reported their health and wellbeing status as being 'very good' or 'good'. This was higher than the England average (75.8%).

- In 2009 there were 5382 deaths in Leicestershire County and Rutland, 1691 of these were premature (i.e. before the age of 75). Among the premature deaths the highest proportion were from cancer (46.6%), followed by circulatory disease (24.3%) and respiratory disease (9%).

- In 2007/09 there were 1781 deaths in Leicestershire considered amenable to healthcare. This is a rate of 82 per 100,000 population, which is significantly lower than the England average (96.4 per 100,000 population).

Circulatory disease

- In 2007/09 there were 1331 premature deaths from circulatory disease in Leicestershire. This is a rate of 55.4 per 100,000 population, which is significantly lower than the England average (70.5 per 100,000 population).

CHD

- In 2010/11 there were 21220 patients registered with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in Leicestershire. This is a GP recorded prevalence of 4%. However, model based estimates suggest that the actual prevalence is 5.1%, which would suggest there are around 6230 patients with undiagnosed CHD in Leicestershire.

Cancer

In 2007/09 there were 2215 premature deaths from cancer in Leicestershire. This is a rate of 99.4 per 100,000 population, which is significantly lower than the England average (112.1 per 100,000 population).

Respiratory disease

In 2007/09 there were 197 deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in Leicestershire. This is a rate of 8.3 per 100,000 population, which is significantly lower than the England average (11.8 per 100,000 population).

Diabetes

- In 2010/11 there were 28420 patients in Leicestershire registered with their GP as having diabetes. This is an estimated diabetes age-specific prevalence rate of 5.4%, which is significantly lower than the England average (5.5%).
- In 2005 there were an estimated 290 deaths in people aged between 20 and 79 years in Leicestershire County and Rutland from diabetes, which made up approximately 10.6% of all deaths in that year.

Hypertension

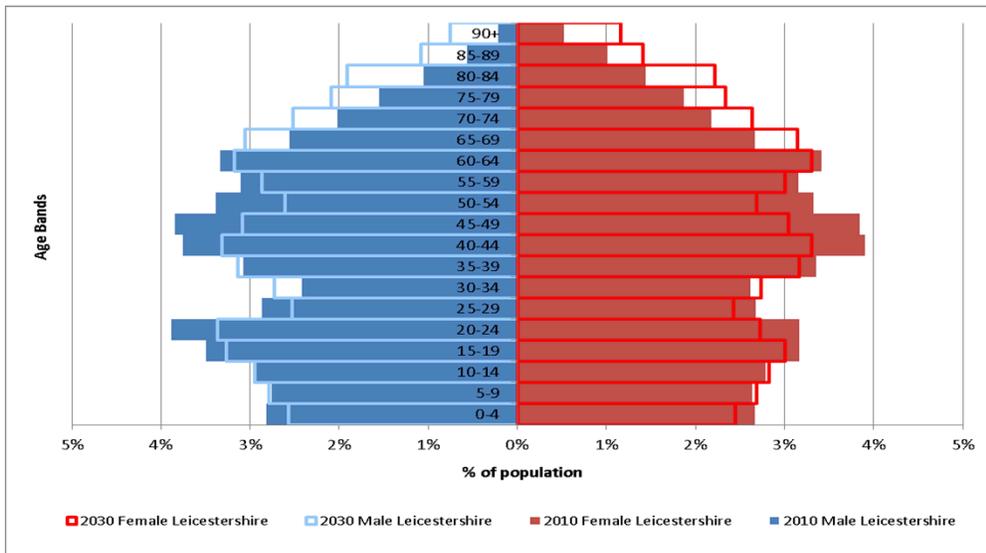
- In 2010/11 there were 90600 patients registered with hypertension in Leicestershire. This is GP a recorded prevalence of 17.1%. However, model based estimates estimate that the actual prevalence is 29.8%, which would suggest there are around 70500 patients with undiagnosed hypertension in Leicestershire.

Mental health

- In 2010/11 there were 3915 people in Leicestershire registered with their GP as having a mental health disorder including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses. This equates to 0.6% of the population, which is lower than the England average (0.8%).

Older people

- In 2010 there are 159100 people aged over 60 in Leicestershire, and 31300 aged over 80. The population of Leicestershire aged over 65 is estimated to increase by around 60% by 2030.
- In 2007-09 life expectancy for men at age 65 in Leicestershire is 18.7 years. However, the 2001 Census estimated that healthy life expectancy in Leicestershire at 65 was 13.5 years. This was higher than the England average (12.5 years).
- In 2007-09 life expectancy for women at age 65 in Leicestershire is 21.4 years. However, the 2001 Census estimated that healthy life expectancy at age 65 in Leicestershire was 15.2 years. This is higher than the England average (14.5 years).
- Around 26600 of the population aged over 75 in Leicestershire are predicted to live alone in 2010, and this number is predicted to increase to around 48800 by 2030 (83% increase).
- In 2010 there are estimated to be around 51000 people in Leicestershire over the age of 65 with a limiting long term illness. By 2030 this is estimated to increase to around 85500, an increase of 67.8%.



Falls

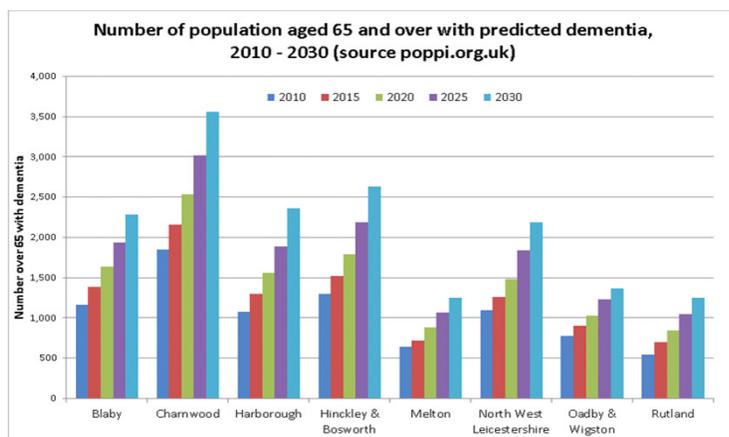
- In 2009/10 in males in Leicestershire there were 61.4 emergency admissions for hip fracture (which can be used as a proxy for falls) per 100,000 population, this was not significantly different to the England average (70.1 per 100,000 population).
- In 2009/10 in females in Leicestershire the rate of emergency admissions for falls was 125.3 per 100,000 population, this was not significantly different to the England average (119.2 per 100,000 population).

Knee and hip replacements

- In 2008/09 there were 841 knee replacements in Leicestershire, which is a rate of 121.1 per 100,000 population, this is not significantly different to than the England average (128 per 100,000 population)
- In 2008/09 there were 736 hip replacements in Leicestershire, which is a rate of 106.6 per 100,000 population, this is not significantly different to than the England average (113.9 per 100,000 population)

Dementia

- In 2010 there are estimated to be 7880 people in Leicestershire with dementia. By 2030 this is estimated to increase to 15590 people, an increase of 98%.



End of life care

- National studies indicate that over half of people would prefer to die at home. In 2010 53% of deaths in Leicestershire took place in hospital and 47% took place at home.

Disabilities

Learning disabilities

- In 2011 there are estimated to be 12280 people in Leicestershire with a learning disability. This equates to 2.4% of the population.

Physical disabilities

- In 2011 there are estimated to be around 32520 people in Leicestershire aged 18-64 with a moderate physical disability (8.1%), this is higher than the England average (7.8%). This is estimated to increase to around 33500 people by 2030.

- There are estimated to be a further 9810 people in Leicestershire aged 18-64 with a serious physical disability (2.4%), this is higher than the England average (2.3%). This is estimated to increase to 10320 people by 2030.

Carers

- The Census 2001 estimates that in 2001 there were 63390 people in Leicestershire who were providing unpaid care. This equates to 10.4% of the population.

- The increase in the older population is likely to impact substantially on the numbers of carers, particularly older carers. In 2010 there were estimated to be 13250 carers aged over 65 in Leicestershire, by 2030 this is estimated to increase to 20340, a 54% increase.

References

This report is driven by the JSNA core dataset and all data references are available from:

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/leicestershire_joint_strategic_needs_assessment_jsna_2012_key_documents