



Leicestershire

County

This profile was published on 4th July 2017



Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Leicestershire is generally better than the England average. Leicestershire is one of the 20% least deprived counties/unitary authorities in England, however about 12% (14,100) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 6.1 years lower for men and 4.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Leicestershire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 16.5% (1,059) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 20*, better than the average for England. This represents 27 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy are better than the England average.

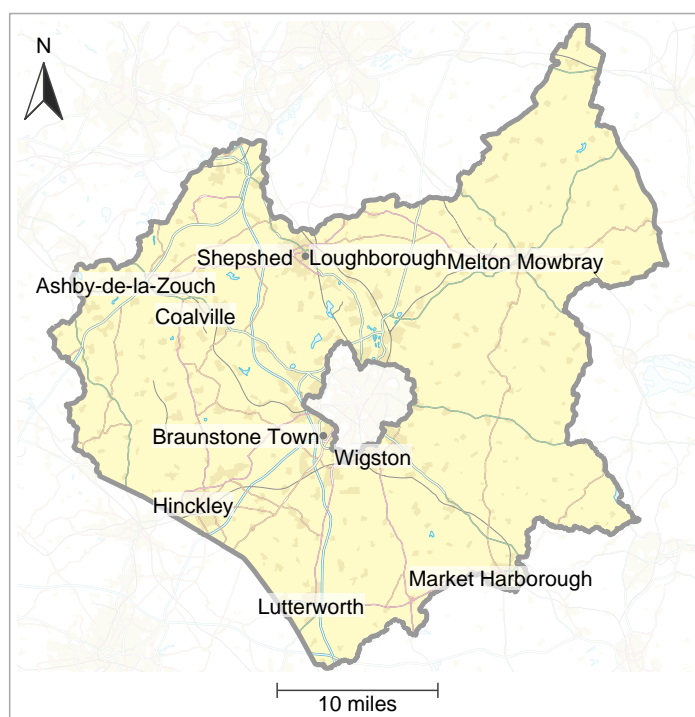
Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 592*, better than the average for England. This represents 3,994 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 130*, better than the average for England. This represents 882 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 239*, better than the average for England. This represents 943 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult smoking and 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 statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities

The priorities in Leicestershire include enabling people to take control of their own health & wellbeing; reducing the gap between health outcomes for different people & places; ensuring children & young people are safely living in families where they can achieve their full potential with good health and wellbeing; ensuring people plan ahead to stay healthy & age well with a good quality of life; and ensuring people give equal priority to their mental health & wellbeing and can access the right support throughout their life course. For more information see www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



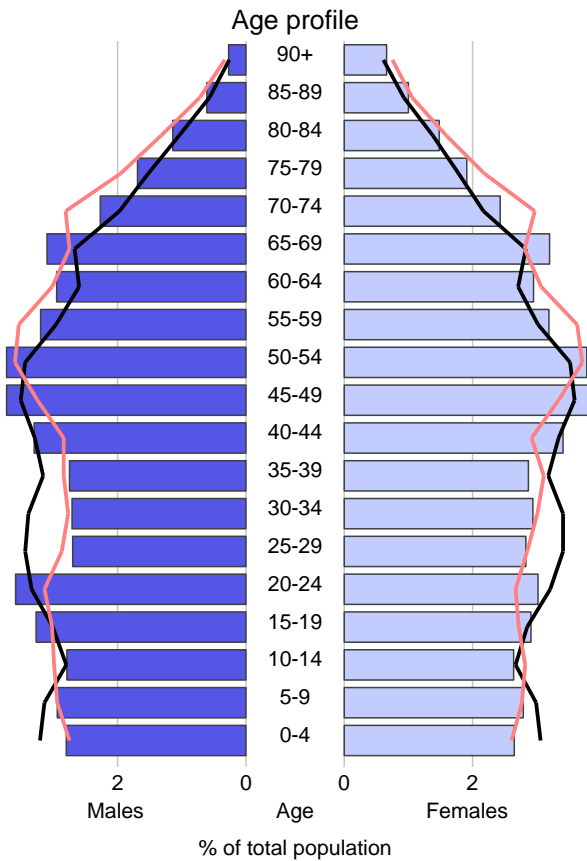
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This profile gives a picture of people's health in Leicestershire. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Leicestershire (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	334	341	675
Projected population (2020):	345	353	698
% people from an ethnic minority group:	9.1%	8.9%	9.0%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			63.0%

	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

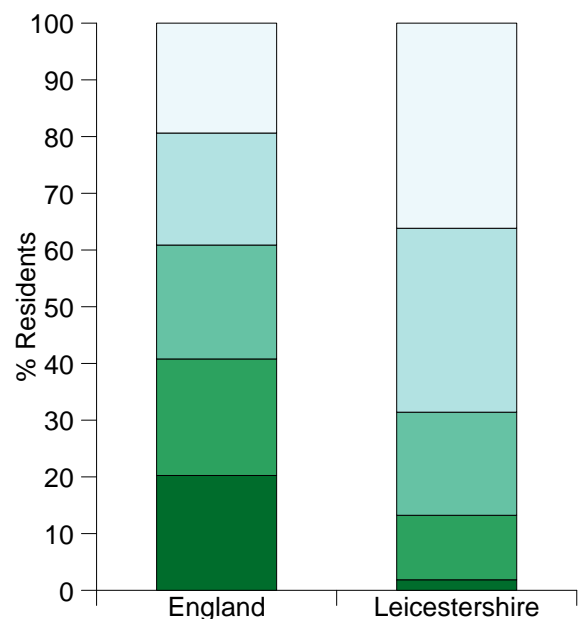
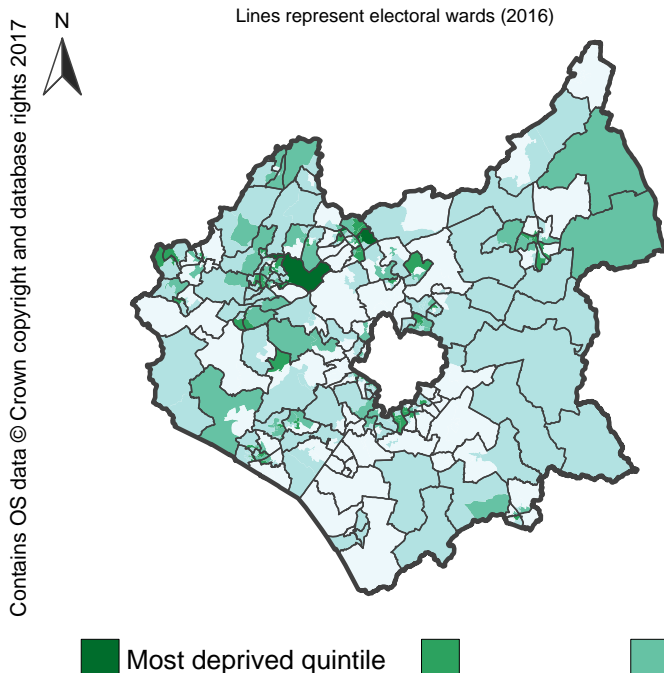
The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

- Leicestershire 2015 (Male)
- Leicestershire 2015 (Female)
- England 2015
- Leicestershire 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

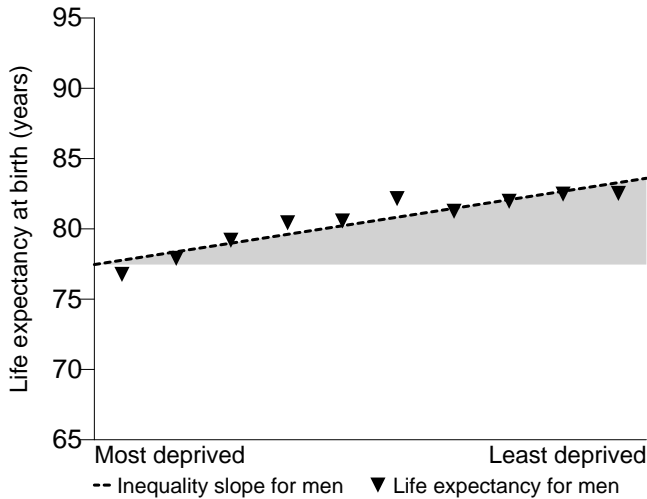
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



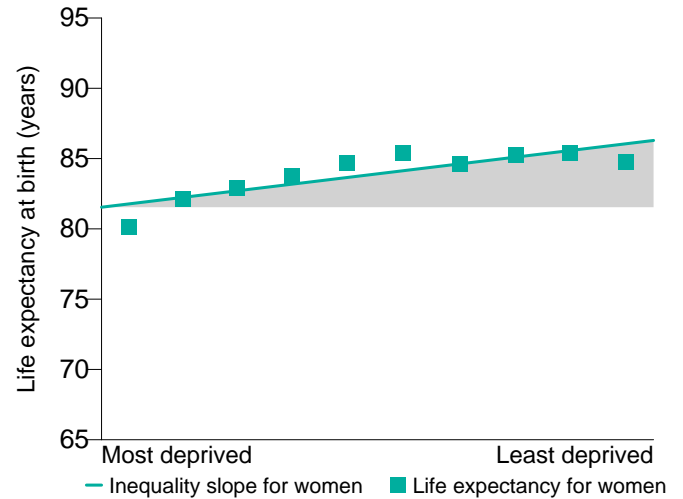
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.1 years



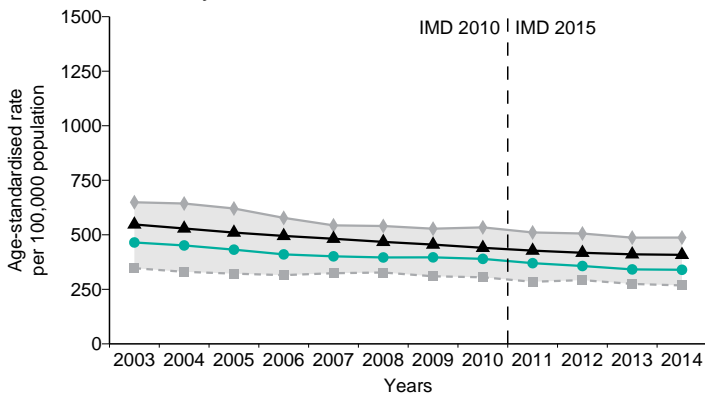
Life expectancy gap for women: 4.8 years



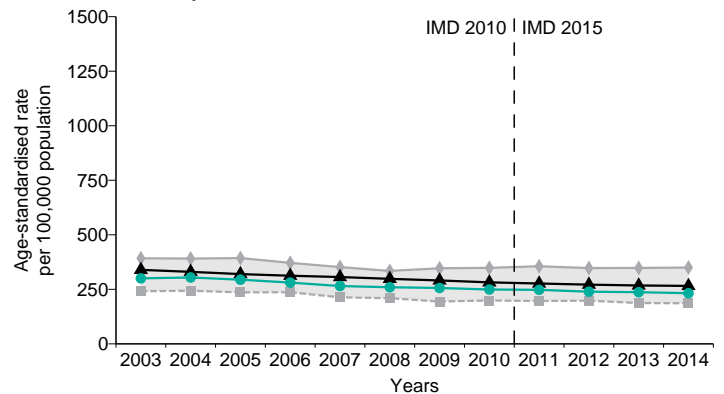
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

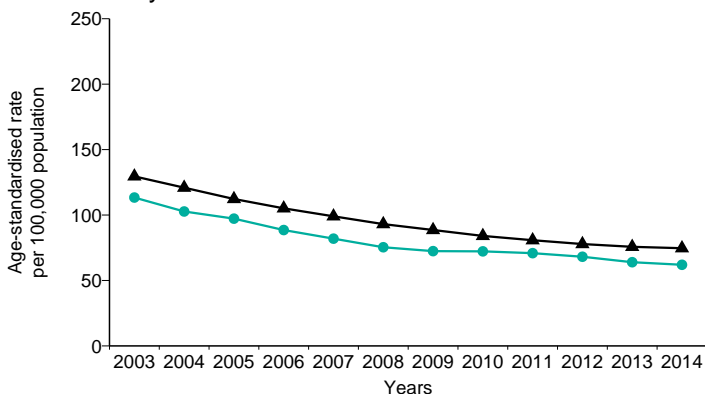
Early deaths from all causes: men



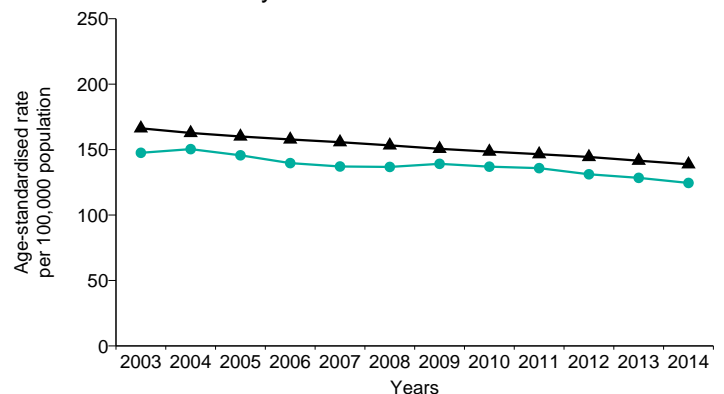
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Regional average [€]			England average		Eng best
					Eng value	Eng worst	England range	England range		
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	12.5	21.8	42.0			5.7	
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	14,050	12.4	20.1	39.2			7.0	
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	116	0.4 ⁻⁰	0.9	8.9			0.1	
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	3,918	58.9	57.8	44.8			74.6	
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	5,711	8.6	17.2	36.7			6.7	
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	533	1.3 ^{^20}	3.7 ^{^20}	13.8			0.7	
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	705	10.0 ^{*6}	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0			1.8	
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	4,783	74.4	74.3	47.2			92.9	
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	1,059	16.5	19.8	28.5			11.0	
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	82	20.2	37.4	115.1			10.8	
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	185	16.3	20.8	43.8			5.7	
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	13.5	15.5	24.2			7.4	
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	59.5	57.0	44.8			69.8	
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	64.7	64.8	76.2			46.5	
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	1,389	51.6	52.4	41.6			60.4	
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	882	129.9	196.5	635.3			55.7	
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	3,994	592.5	647	1,163			390	
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	35,978	6.5	6.4	8.9			3.7	
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	81	4.0	12.0	85.6			1.2	
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	2,174	505.8	795	3,288			344	
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	703	536.9	589	820			391	
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	80.5	79.5	74.3			83.4	
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	83.9	83.1	79.4			86.4	
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	84	4.1	3.9	7.9			2.0	
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	678	33.8	38.5	74.0			11.8	
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	164	9.3	10.1	17.4			5.6	
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	2,828	239.3	283.5	509.0			183.3	
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	1,128	62.0	74.6	137.6			45.4	
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	2,270	124.5	138.8	194.8			105.8	
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	980	17.8	19.6	33.0			10.2	

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

^{^6} Value for Leicestershire and Rutland combined ^{^20} Value based on an average of monthly counts ^{\$1} There is a data quality issue with this value ⁻⁰ Aggregated from all known lower geography values

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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Blaby

District



This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Blaby is varied compared with the England average. Blaby is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 10% (1,800) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 3.2 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Blaby than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 15.0% (150) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 13*, better than the average for England. This represents 3 stays per year.

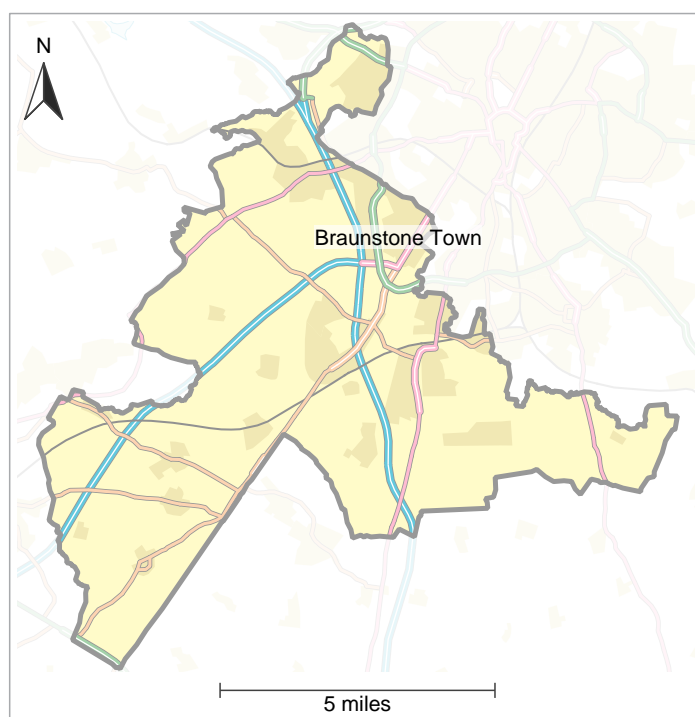
Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 580*, better than the average for England. This represents 558 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 124*, better than the average for England. This represents 115 stays 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. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Blaby include mental health and wellbeing, obesity and healthy weight, and drugs, alcohol and smoking. For more information see www.blabystayinghealthy.co.uk and www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



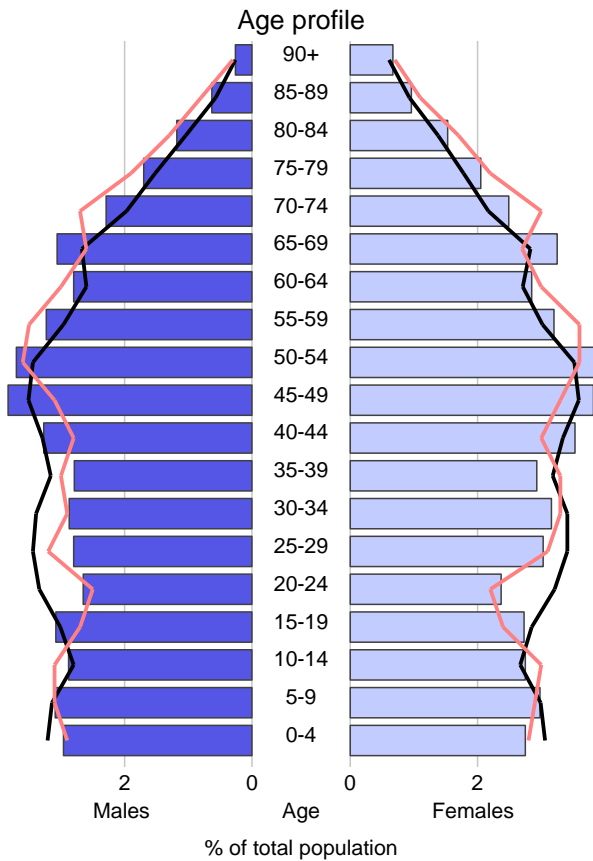
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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Blaby (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	47	49	97
Projected population (2020):	49	51	100
% people from an ethnic minority group:	6.8%	13.8%	10.4%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			65.8%

	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

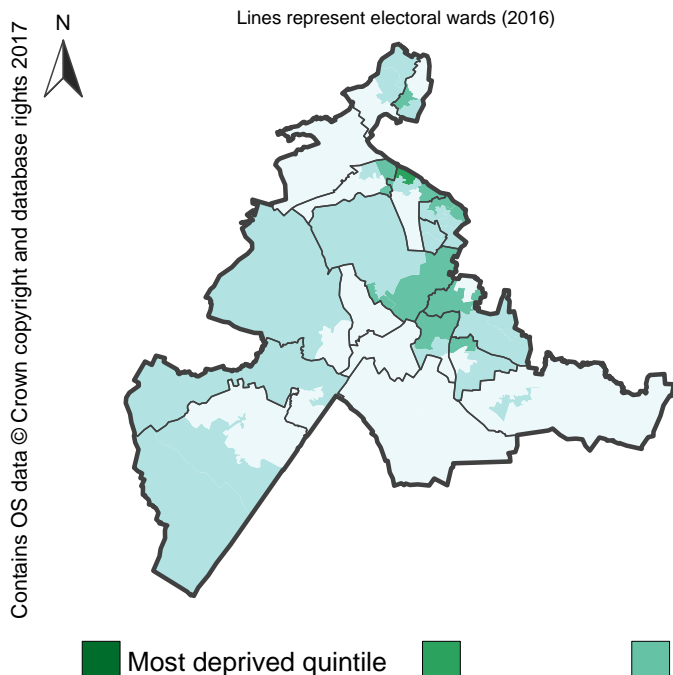
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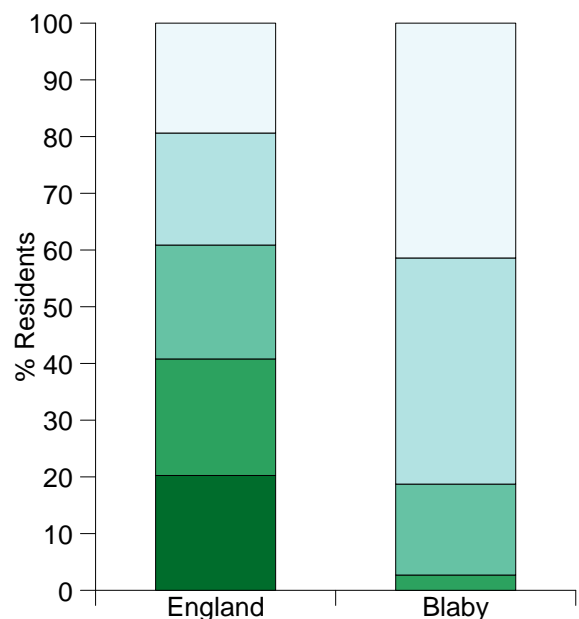
- Blaby 2015 (Male)
- Blaby 2015 (Female)
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- Blaby 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.



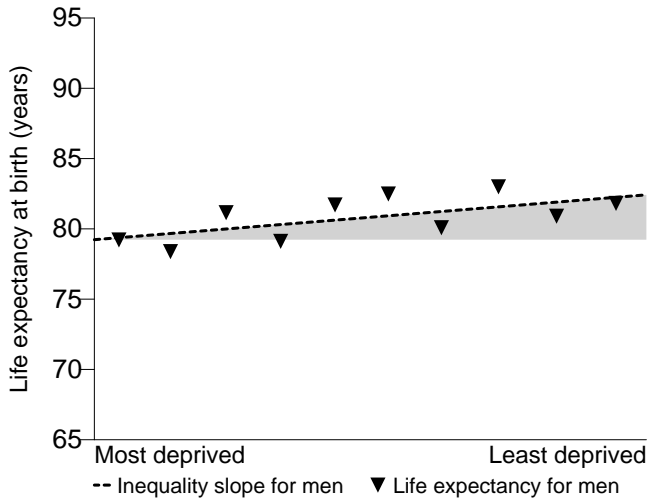
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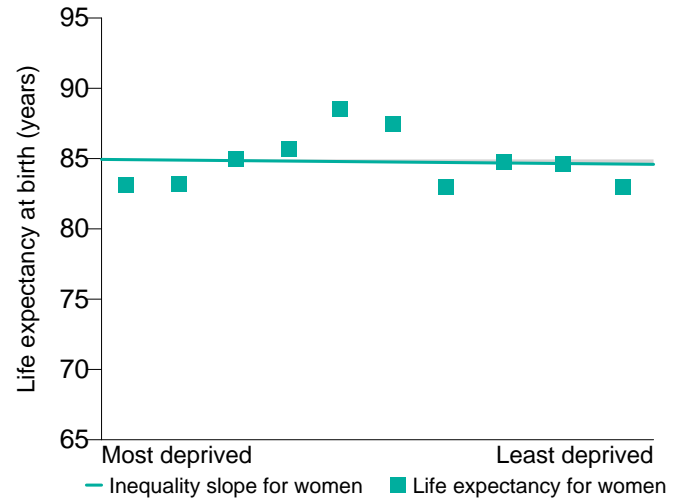
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Life expectancy gap for men: 3.2 years



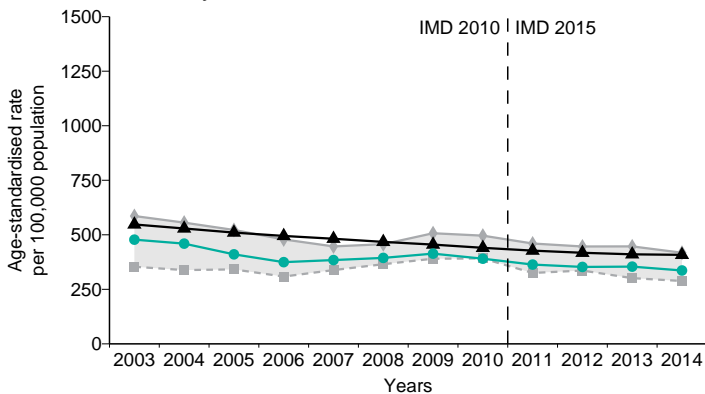
Life expectancy gap for women: -0.3 years



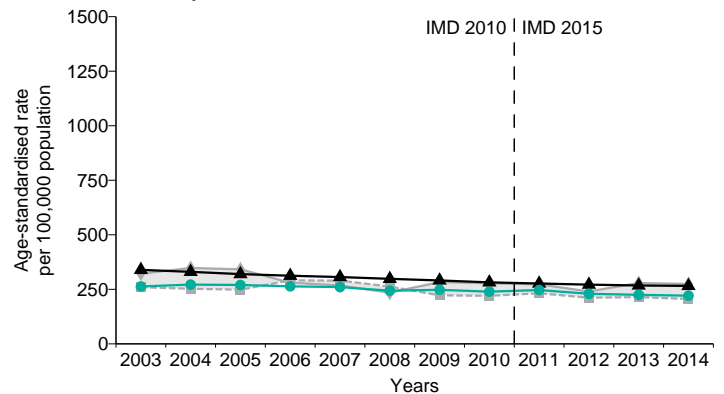
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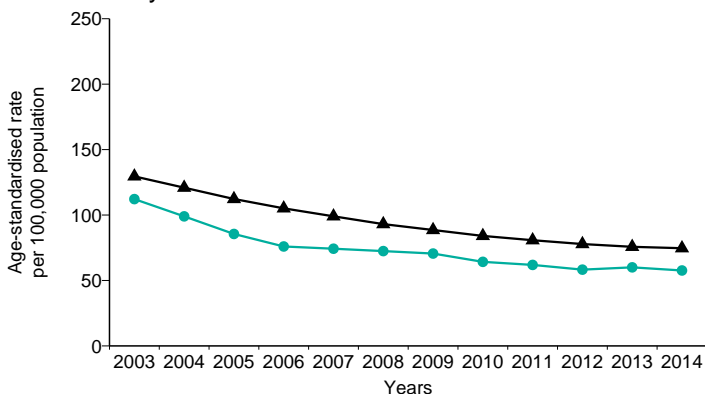
Early deaths from all causes: men



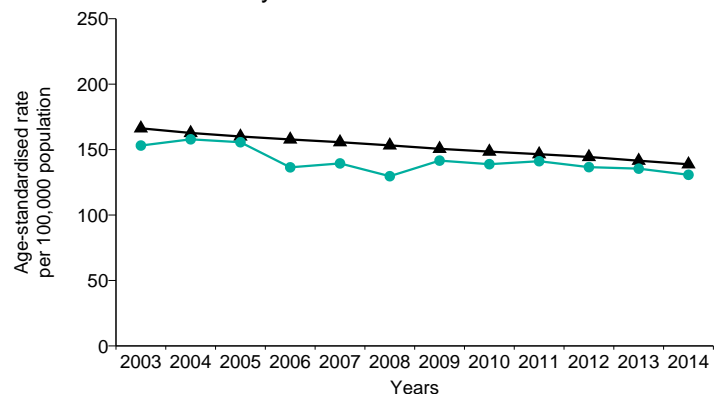
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ▒ Local inequality

Health summary for Blaby

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- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Regional average [€]		England average		Eng best	
							England worst	25th percentile	75th percentile	England best		
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	10.4	21.8	42.0					5.0	
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	1,755	10.3	20.1	39.2					6.6	
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	*1	*1	0.9							
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	566	59.6	57.8	44.8					78.7	
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	698	7.3	17.2	36.7					4.5	
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	53	0.9 ^{^20}	3.7 ^{^20}	13.8					0.4	
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	93	9.0	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0					1.8	
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	702	73.4	74.3	47.2					92.9	
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	150	15.0	19.8	28.5					9.4	
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	8	13.3	37.4	121.3					10.5	
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	27	15.8	20.8	43.8					5.4	
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	20.3	15.5	25.7					4.9	
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	60.1	57.0	44.8					69.8	
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	67.3	64.8	76.2					46.5	
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	230	56.2	52.4	39.0					63.1	
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	115	124.1	196.5	635.3					55.7	
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	558	579.9	647	1,163					374	
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	4,961	6.4	6.4	9.2					3.3	
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	14	4.9	12.0	85.6					0.0	
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	290	480.5	795	3,288					223	
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	101	533.0	589	820					312	
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	80.8	79.5	74.3					83.4	
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.3	83.1	79.4					86.7	
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	13	4.2	3.9	8.2					0.8	
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	94	32.7	38.5	103.7					10.4	
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	28	11.5	10.1	17.4					5.6	
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5							
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	149	57.6	74.6	137.6					43.1	
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	345	130.7	138.8	194.8					98.6	
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	138	18.2	19.6	36.0					6.9	

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

*1 Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count ^{^20} Value based on an average of monthly counts ^{\$1} There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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Charnwood

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017



Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Charnwood is generally better than the England average. About 14% (4,000) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for men is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 8.4 years lower for men and 8.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Charnwood than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 17.5% (261) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 20*, better than the average for England. This represents 7 stays per year.

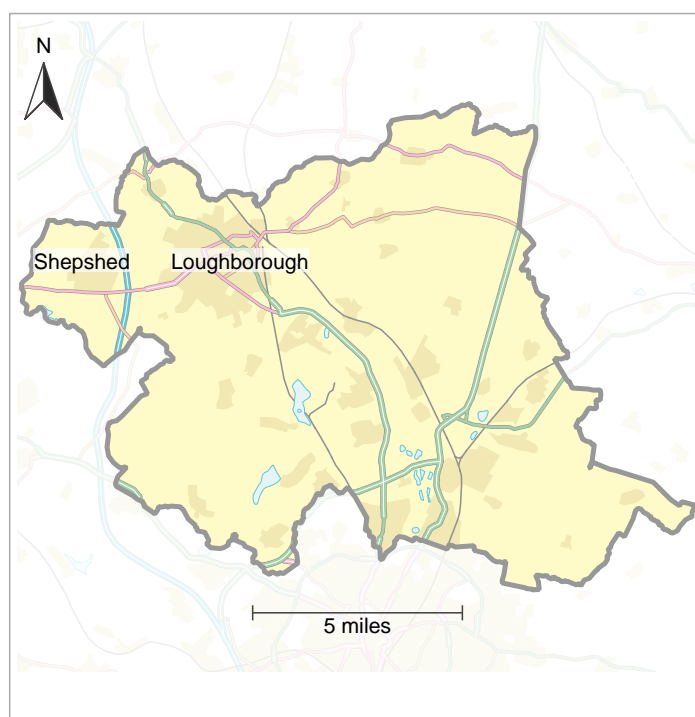
Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 563*, better than the average for England. This represents 937 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 131*, better than the average for England. This represents 249 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight and smoking 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 and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Charnwood include improving mental health and wellbeing for adults and children, reducing obesity and physical inactivity, and reducing alcohol and substance misuse. For more information see www.charnwoodtogether.com and www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



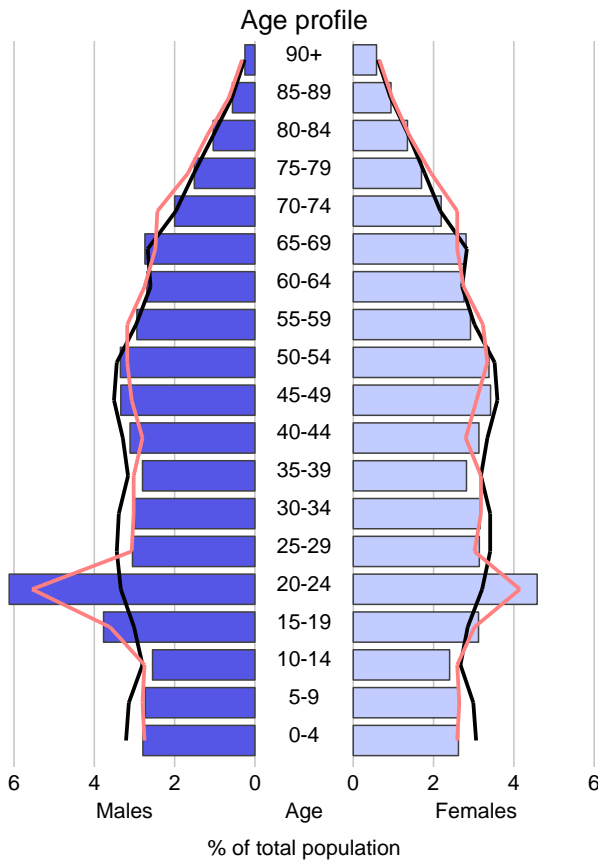
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This profile gives a picture of people's health in Charnwood. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Charnwood (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	89	88	177
Projected population (2020):	93	92	186
% people from an ethnic minority group:	12.8%	10.7%	11.7%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			55.2%

	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

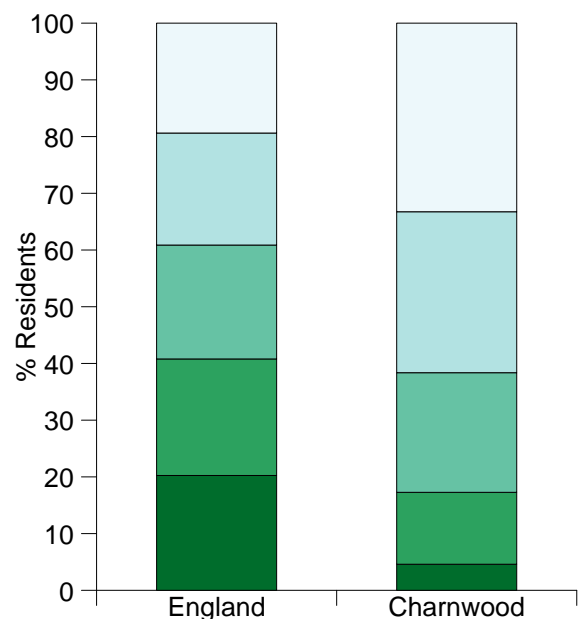
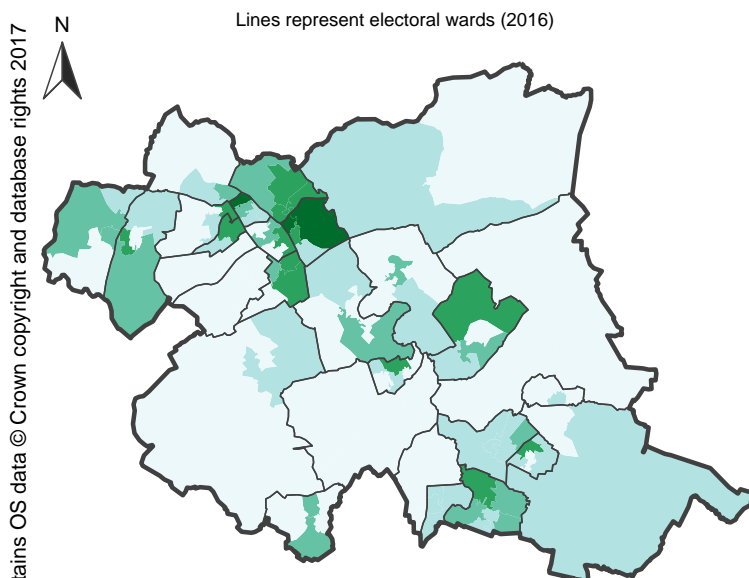
The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

- Charnwood 2015 (Male)
- Charnwood 2015 (Female)
- England 2015
- Charnwood 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

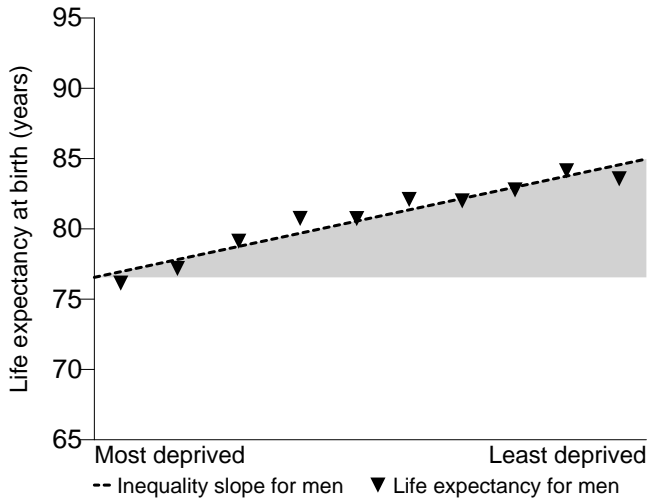
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



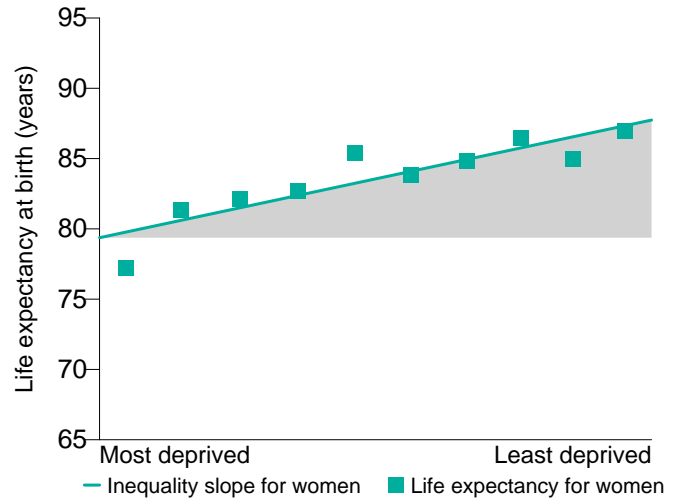
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 8.4 years



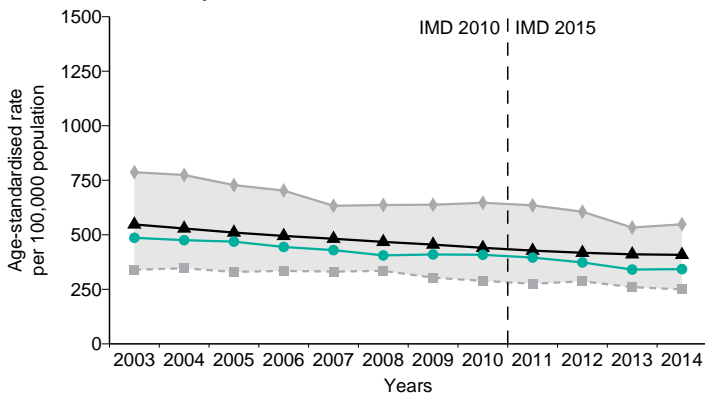
Life expectancy gap for women: 8.4 years



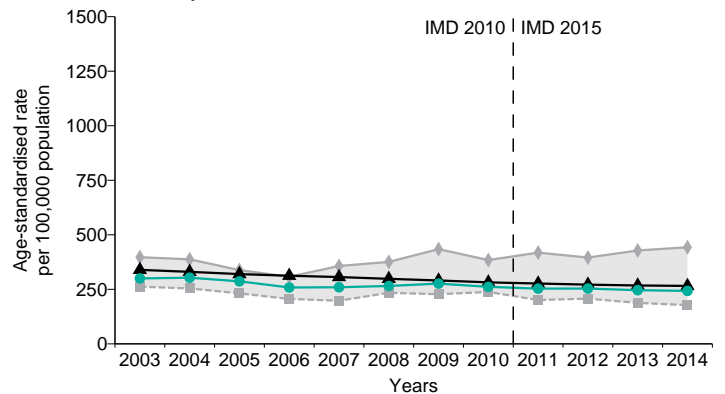
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

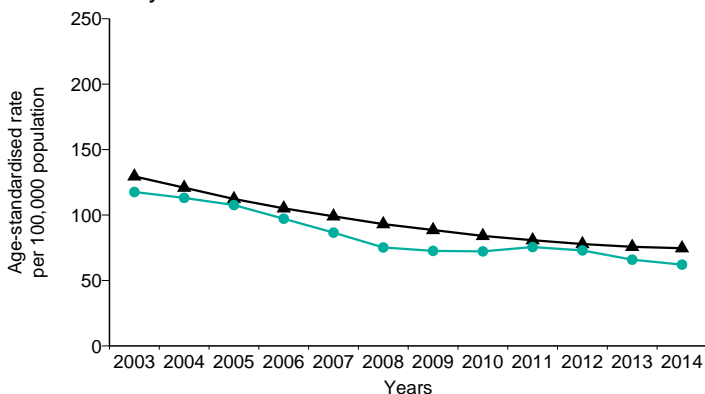
Early deaths from all causes: men



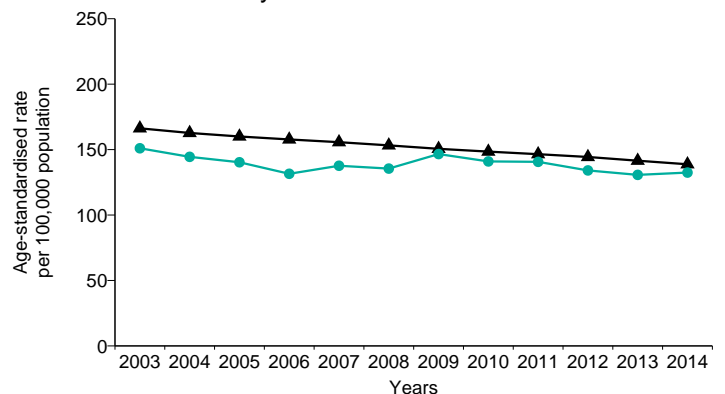
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Regional average [€]		England average		England range	England best
					Eng value	Eng worst	25th percentile	75th percentile		
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	13.7	21.8	42.0				5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	4,000	14.3	20.1	39.2				6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	*1	*1	0.9					
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	846	55.4	57.8	44.8				78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	1,749	10.1	17.2	36.7				4.5
Children's and young people's health	6 Long term unemployment	2016	122	1.1 ^{Λ20}	3.7 ^{Λ20}	13.8				0.4
	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	195	10.9	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0				1.8
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	1,316	75.2	74.3	47.2				92.9
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	261	17.5	19.8	28.5				9.4
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	20	20.1	37.4	121.3				10.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	46	17.1	20.8	43.8				5.4
	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	10.5	15.5	25.7				4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	59.8	57.0	44.8				69.8
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	59.2	64.8	76.2				46.5
	Disease and poor health	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	324	51.1	52.4	39.0			
16 Hospital stays for self-harm†		2015/16	249	130.6	196.5	635.3				55.7
17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†		2015/16	937	563.4	647	1,163				374
18 Recorded diabetes		2014/15	9,744	6.5	6.4	9.2				3.3
19 Incidence of TB		2013 - 15	20	3.8	12.0	85.6				0.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	674	572.6	795	3,288				223
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	172	552.1	589	820				312
	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	80.8	79.5	74.3				83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	83.5	83.1	79.4				86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	25	4.7	3.9	8.2				0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	132	25.4	38.5	103.7				10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	34	7.7	10.1	17.4				5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5					
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	269	62.1	74.6	137.6				43.1
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	571	132.4	138.8	194.8				98.6
30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	217	16.2	19.6	36.0				6.9	

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

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Harborough

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017



Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Harborough is generally better than the England average. Harborough is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 9% (1,300) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

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, 15.8% (133) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 21*. This represents 4 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy and GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 565*, better than the average for England. This represents 515 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 117*, better than the average for England. This represents 99 stays 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, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Harborough include maintaining positive mental health, healthy weight, and supporting the young and ageing population. For more information see www.harborough.gov.uk and www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



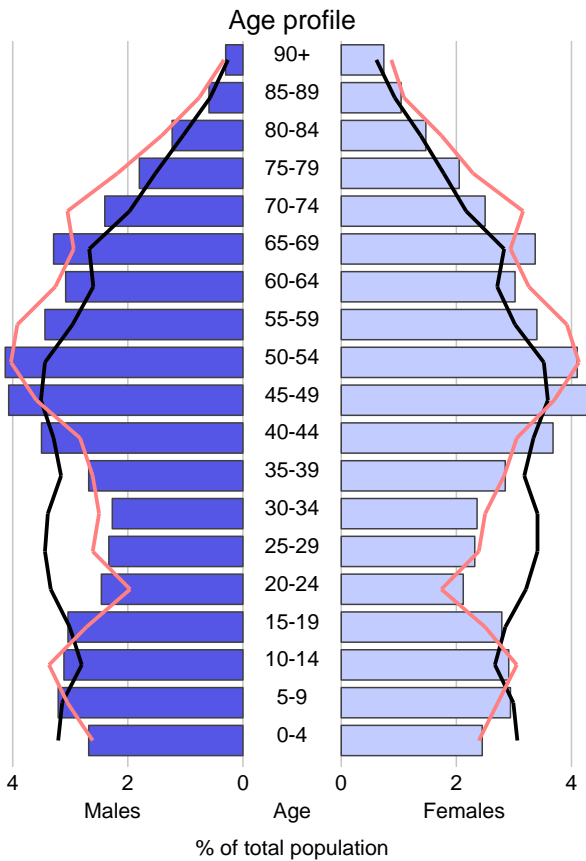
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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Harborough (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	44	45	89
Projected population (2020):	46	47	92
% people from an ethnic minority group:	*	*	2.4%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			68.1%

	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

* - value suppressed due to small numbers

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

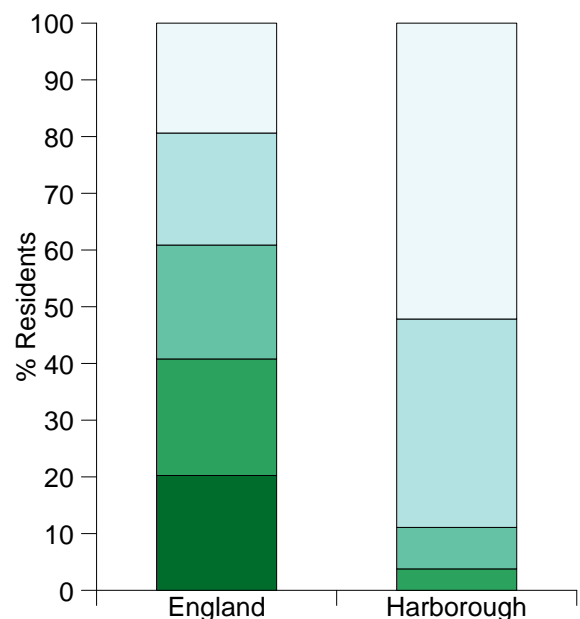
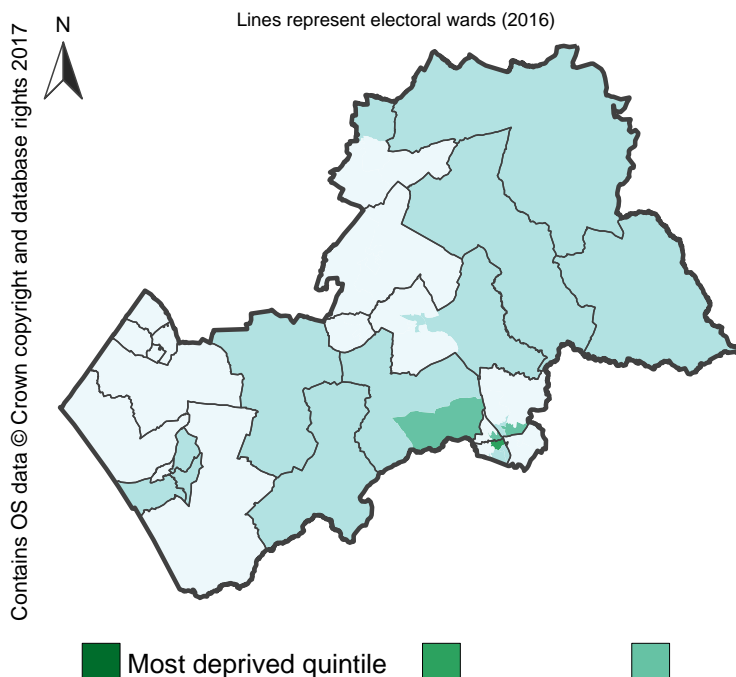
The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

- Harborborough 2015 (Male)
- Harborborough 2015 (Female)
- England 2015
- Harborborough 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

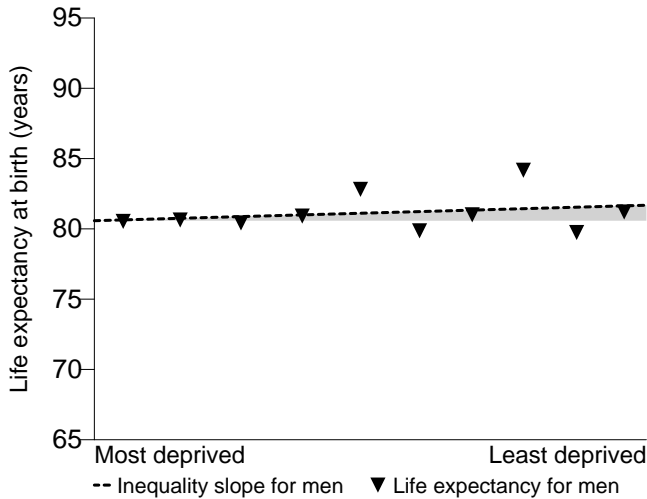
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



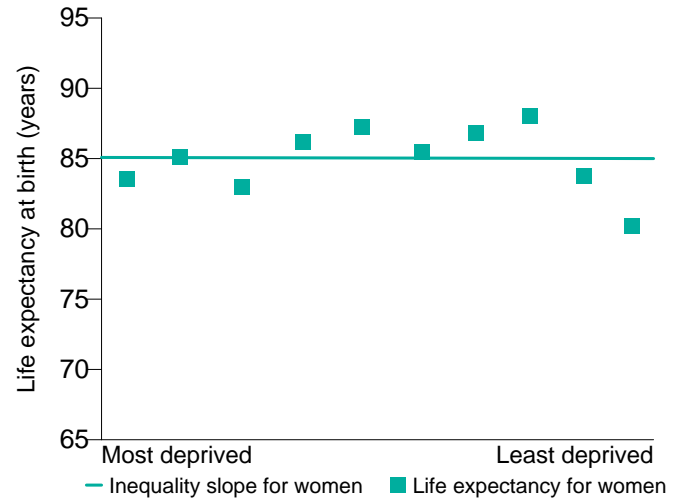
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 1.1 years



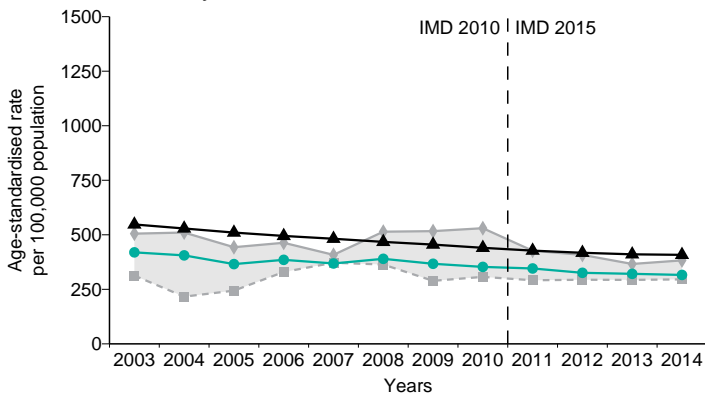
Life expectancy gap for women: -0.1 years



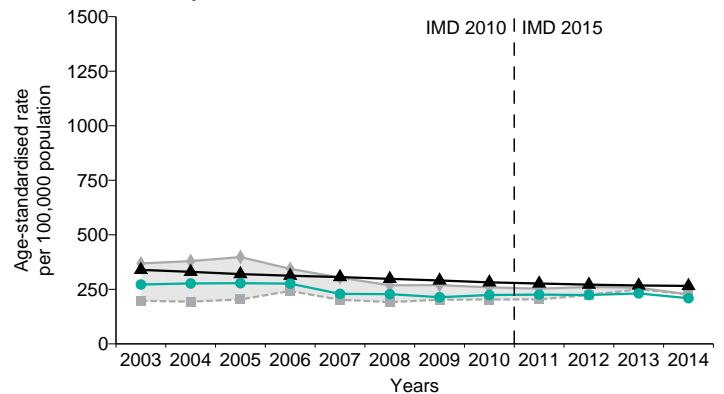
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

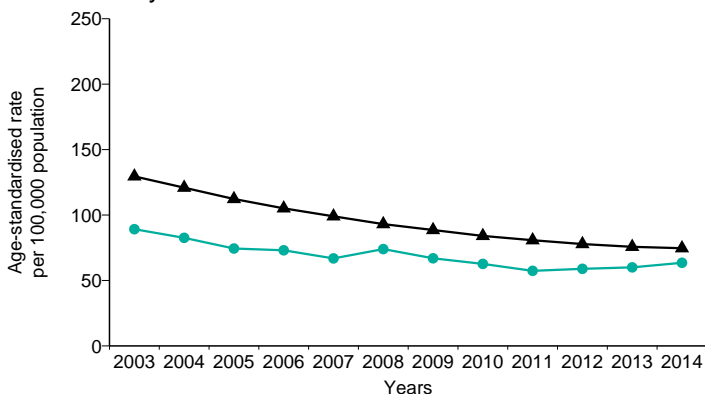
Early deaths from all causes: men



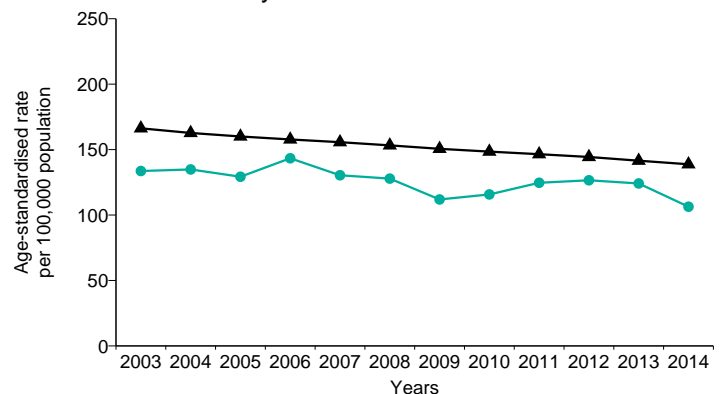
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Regional average [€]			England average		England best
					Eng value	Eng worst	England range	England range		
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	8.3	21.8	42.0			5.0	
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	1,285	8.5	20.1	39.2			6.6	
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	*1	*1	0.9					
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	636	68.7	57.8	44.8			78.7	
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	515	5.9	17.2	36.7			4.5	
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	30	0.6 ^{Λ20}	3.7 ^{Λ20}	13.8			0.4	
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	76	8.9	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0			1.8	
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	581	76.8	74.3	47.2			92.9	
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	133	15.8	19.8	28.5			9.4	
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	12	21.4	37.4	121.3			10.5	
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	22	13.7	20.8	43.8			5.4	
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	11.2	15.5	25.7			4.9	
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	64.9	57.0	44.8			69.8	
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	63.9	64.8	76.2			46.5	
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	204	52.4	52.4	39.0			63.1	
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	99	117.5	196.5	635.3			55.7	
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	515	565.5	647	1,163			374	
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	3,786	5.5	6.4	9.2			3.3	
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	13	4.9	12.0	85.6			0.0	
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	237	428.7	795	3,288			223	
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	99	541.4	589	820			312	
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	81.0	79.5	74.3			83.4	
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.5	83.1	79.4			86.7	
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	7	2.8	3.9	8.2			0.8	
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	106	40.1	38.5	103.7			10.4	
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	23	x ²	10.1	17.4			5.6	
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5					
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	159	63.5	74.6	137.6			43.1	
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	266	106.4	138.8	194.8			98.6	
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	93	12.4	19.6	36.0			6.9	

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

*1 Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count ^{Λ20} Value based on an average of monthly counts x² Value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small ^{\$1} There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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Hinckley and Bosworth

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Hinckley and Bosworth is generally better than the England average. About 12% (2,200) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 5.4 years lower for men and 4.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Hinckley and Bosworth than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 15.0% (156) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 17*, better than the average for England. This represents 4 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.

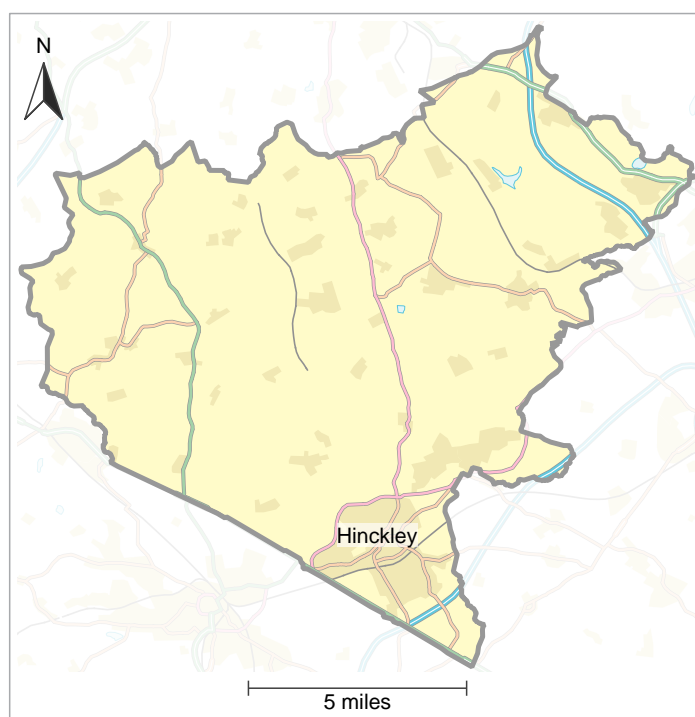
Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 584*, better than the average for England. This represents 650 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 145*, better than the average for England. This represents 150 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse 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 and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Hinckley and Bosworth include reducing obesity in children and adults, promoting good mental health and wellbeing, supporting an ageing population, reducing the misuse of alcohol, reducing smoking, and supporting teenage parents. For more information see www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk and www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



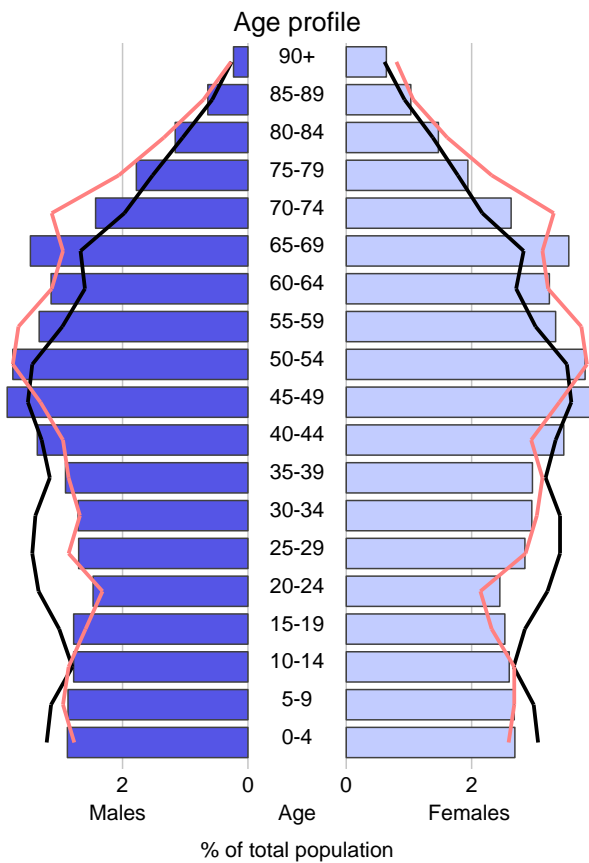
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This profile gives a picture of people's health in Hinckley and Bosworth. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Hinckley and Bosworth (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	54	55	109
Projected population (2020):	55	57	112
% people from an ethnic minority group:	6.1%	4.5%	5.3%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			66.4%

	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

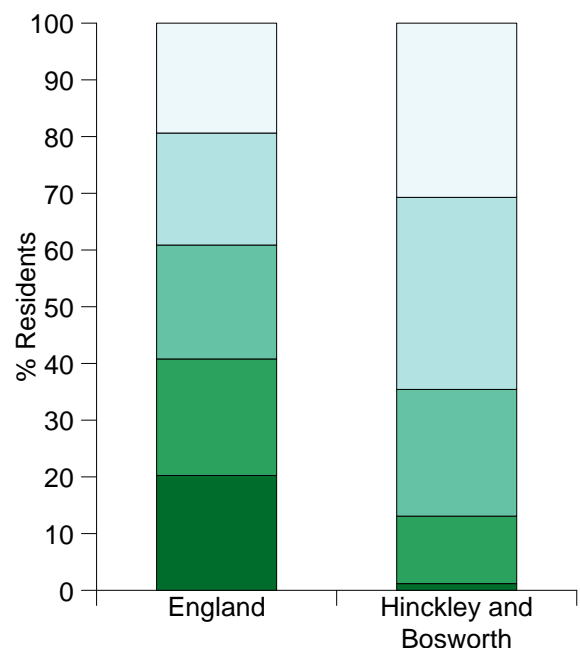
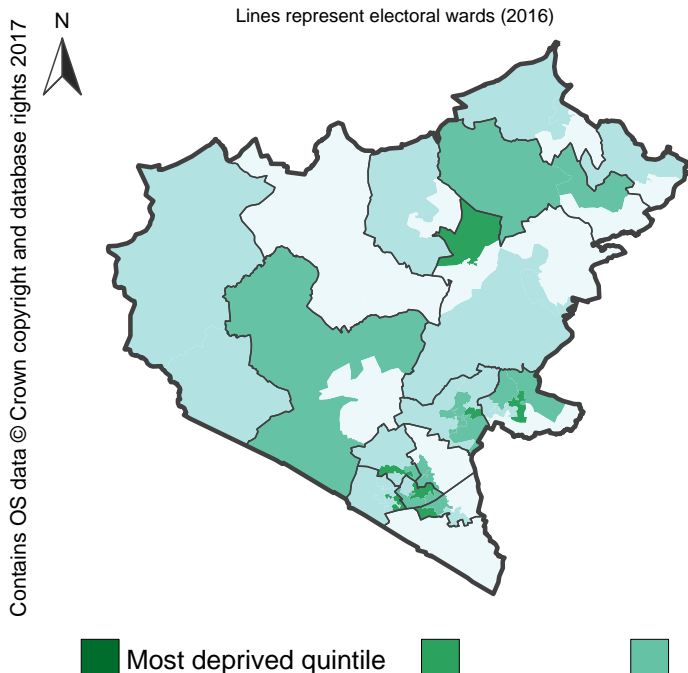
The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

- Hinckley and Bosworth 2015 (Male)
- Hinckley and Bosworth 2015 (Female)
- England 2015
- Hinckley and Bosworth 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

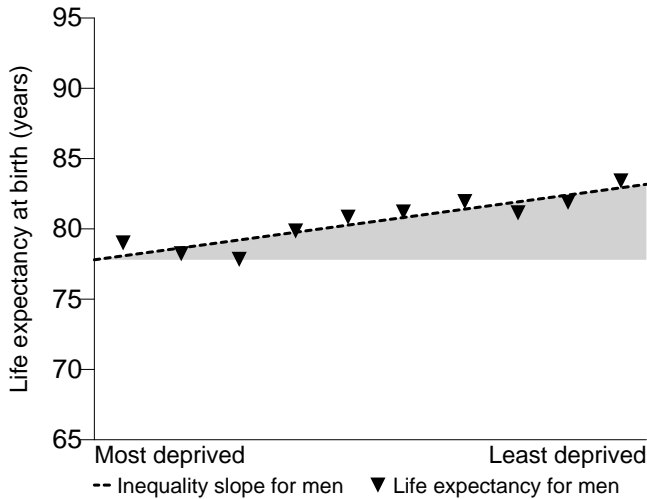
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



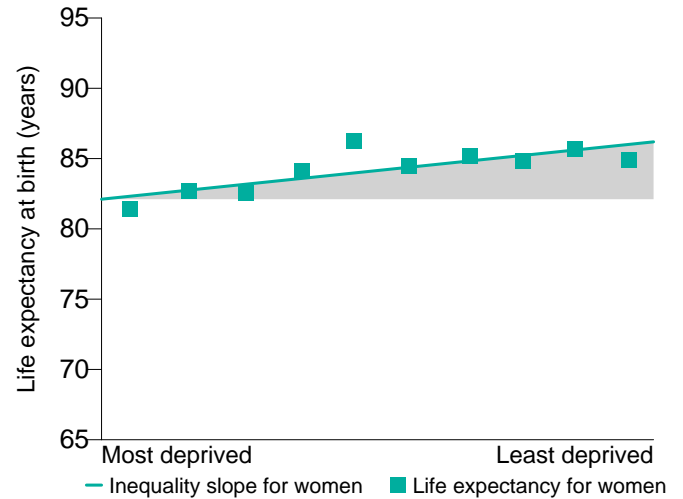
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 5.4 years



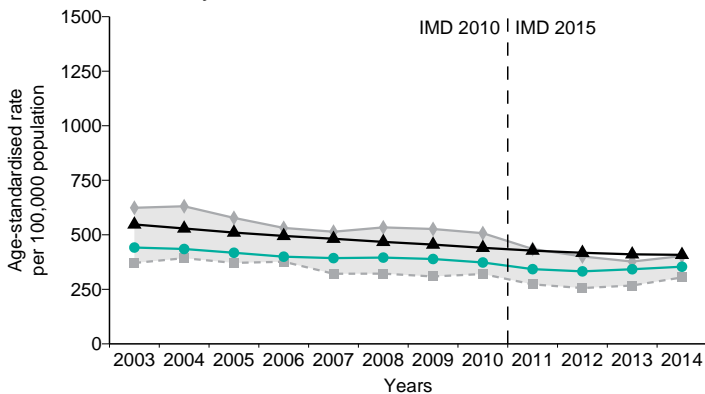
Life expectancy gap for women: 4.1 years



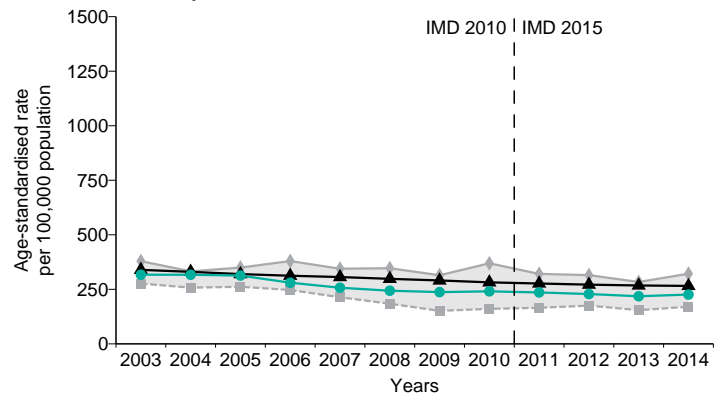
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

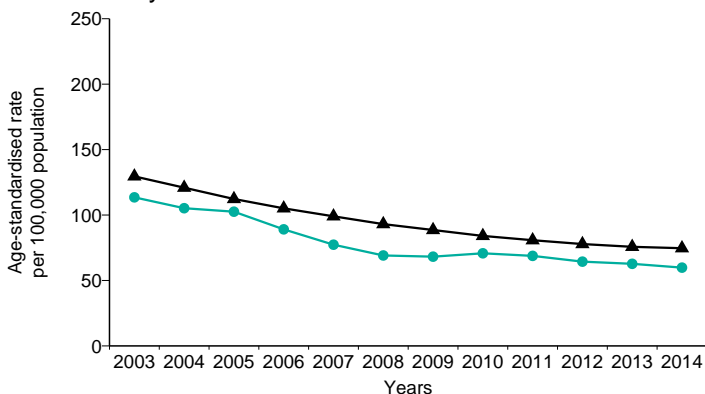
Early deaths from all causes: men



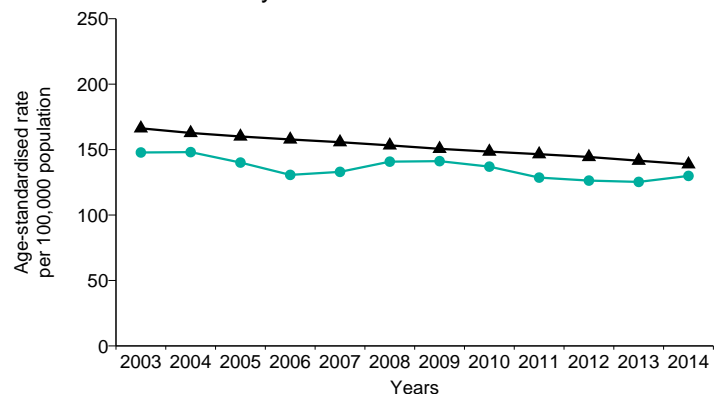
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Regional average [€]		England average		England range	England best
					Eng value	Eng worst	25th percentile	75th percentile		
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	12.8	21.8	42.0				5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	2,215	12.1	20.1	39.2				6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	*1	*1	0.9					
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	583	53.0	57.8	44.8				78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	950	8.8	17.2	36.7				4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	123	1.8 ^{Λ20}	3.7 ^{Λ20}	13.8				0.4
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	118	11.2	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0				1.8
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	740	75.0	74.3	47.2				92.9
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	156	15.0	19.8	28.5				9.4
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	11	17.1	37.4	121.3				10.5
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	27	14.8	20.8	43.8				5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	11.6	15.5	25.7				4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	58.2	57.0	44.8				69.8
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	69.3	64.8	76.2				46.5
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	271	56.2	52.4	39.0				63.1
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	150	145.2	196.5	635.3				55.7
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	650	584.0	647	1,163				374
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	5,575	6.7	6.4	9.2				3.3
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	9	2.8	12.0	85.6				0.0
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	426	626.3	795	3,288				223
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	122	573.3	589	820				312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	80.3	79.5	74.3				83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.2	83.1	79.4				86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	10	3.0	3.9	8.2				0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	100	30.9	38.5	103.7				10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	23	x ²	10.1	17.4				5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5					
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	187	59.8	74.6	137.6				43.1
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	409	129.9	138.8	194.8				98.6
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	180	20.3	19.6	36.0				6.9

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

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Melton

District



This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Melton is varied compared with the England average. About 12% (1,000) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for men is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 6.0 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Melton than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 18.2% (87) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 19*. This represents 2 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment and breastfeeding initiation are better than the England average.

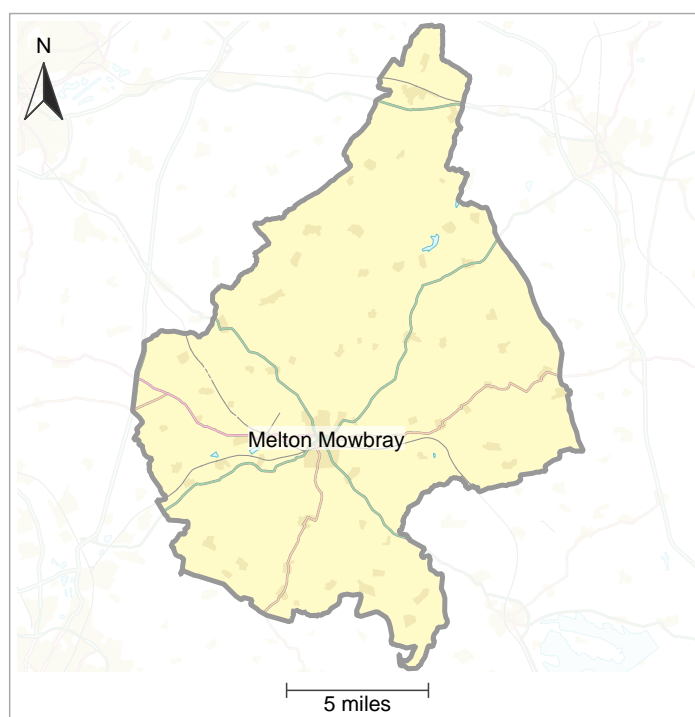
Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 595*. This represents 317 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 112*, better than the average for England. This represents 54 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of hip fractures, sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of statutory homelessness is worse than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Melton include obesity and healthy weight management, smoking cessation and tobacco control, alcohol and substance abuse, mental health, sexual health and teenage pregnancy, and supporting the ageing population. For more information see www.melton.gov.uk and www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



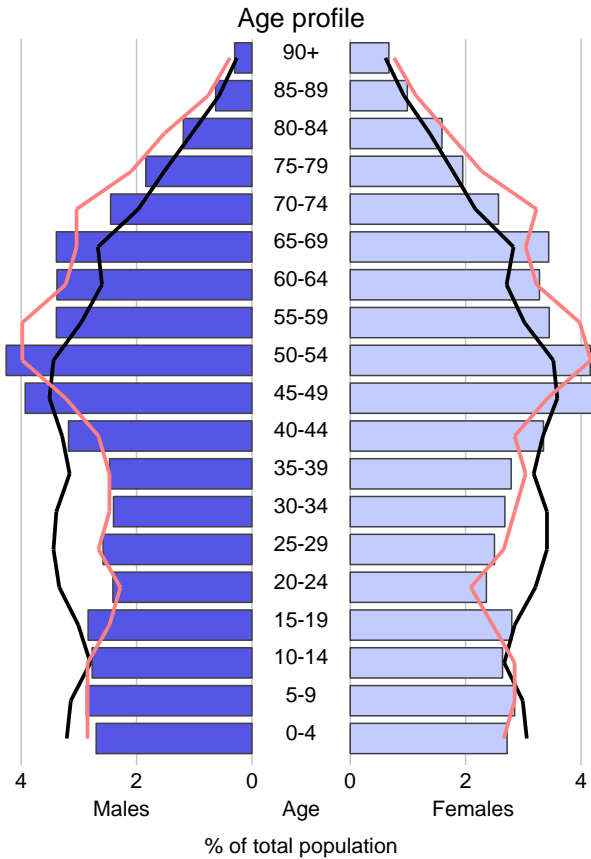
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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Melton (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	25	26	51
Projected population (2020):	26	27	53
% people from an ethnic minority group:	*	*	*
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			66.7%

England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

* - value suppressed due to small numbers

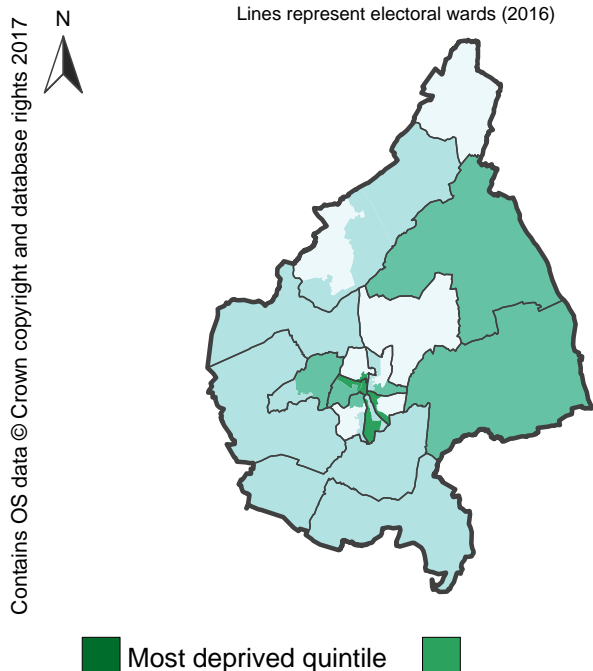
The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

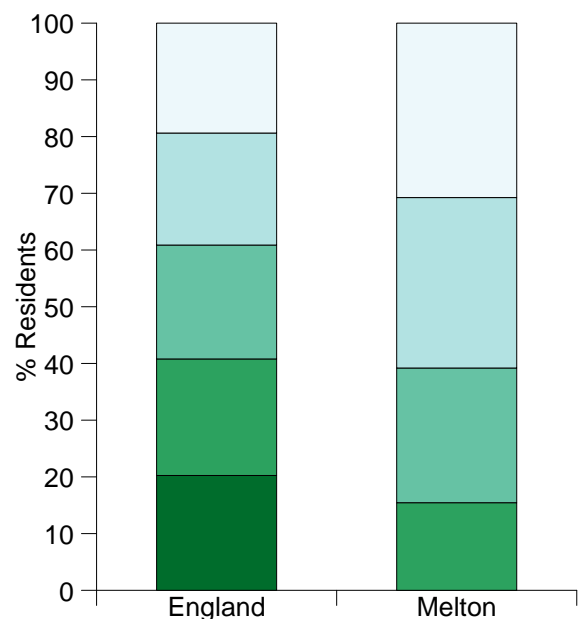
- Melton 2015 (Male)
- Melton 2015 (Female)
- England 2015
- Melton 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.



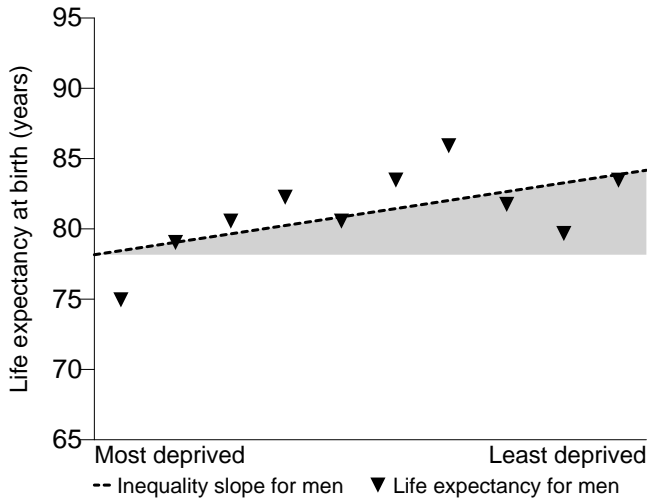
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



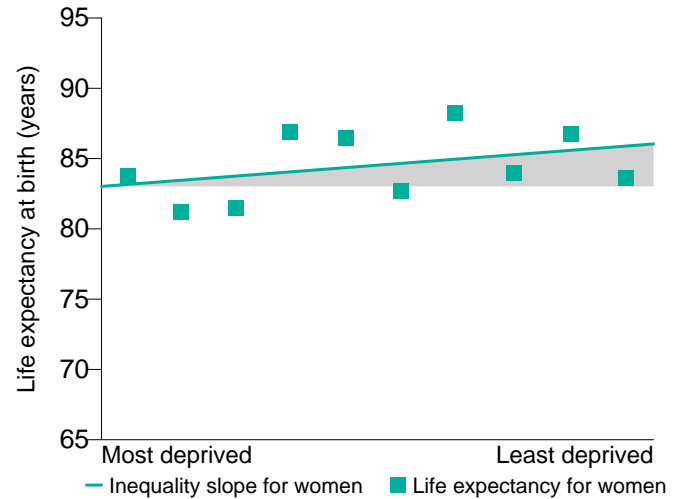
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.0 years



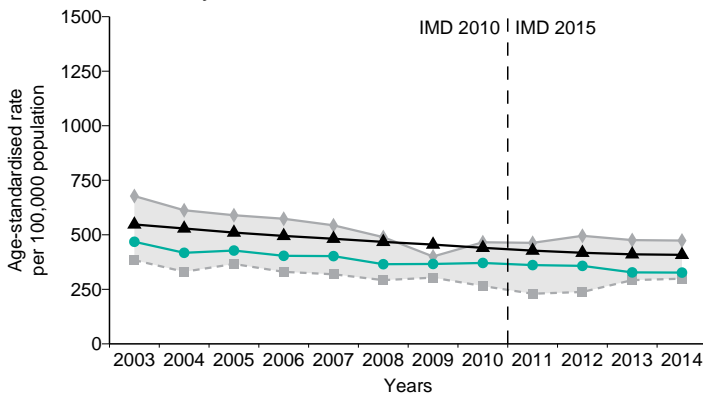
Life expectancy gap for women: 3.0 years



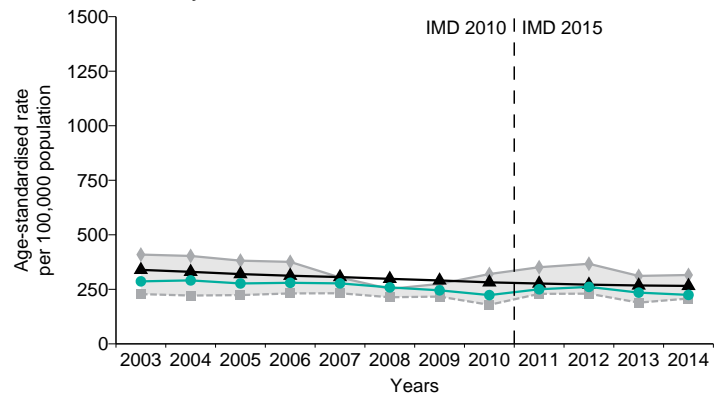
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

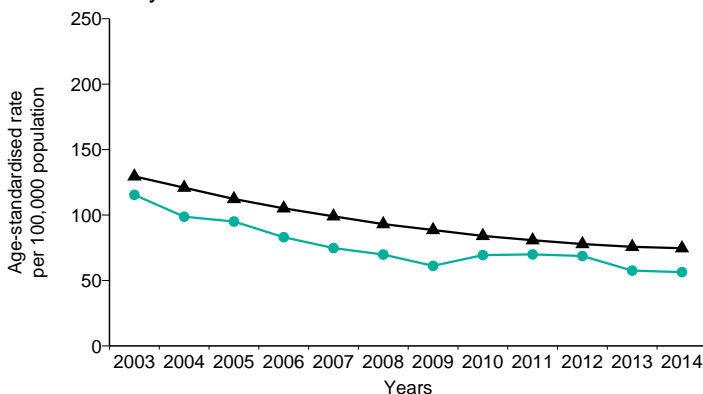
Early deaths from all causes: men



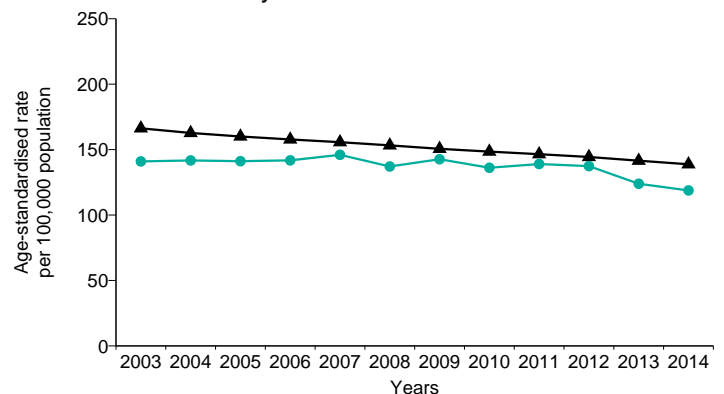
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Regional average [€]		England average		Eng best
							England worst	25th percentile	75th percentile	England best	
							England range				
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	13.1	21.8	42.0					5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	1,020	11.9	20.1	39.2					6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	74	3.3	0.9						
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	322	64.3	57.8	44.8					78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	404	7.9	17.2	36.7					4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	50	1.6 ^{^20}	3.7 ^{^20}	13.8					0.4
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	38	8.6	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0					1.8
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	363	79.8	74.3	47.2					92.9
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	87	18.2	19.8	28.5					9.4
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	6	19.4	37.4	121.3					10.5
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	11	12.2	20.8	43.8					5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	10.5	15.5	25.7					4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	60.4	57.0	44.8					69.8
Disease and poor health	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	68.7	64.8	76.2					46.5
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	87	45.8	52.4	39.0					63.1
	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	54	111.7	196.5	635.3					55.7
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	317	595.1	647	1,163					374
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	2,722	6.5	6.4	9.2					3.3
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	0	0.0	12.0	85.6					0.0
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	87	273.6	795	3,288					223
Life expectancy and causes of death	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	38	366.1	589	820					312
	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	81.0	79.5	74.3					83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	83.7	83.1	79.4					86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	6	4.1	3.9	8.2					0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	88	57.6	38.5	103.7					10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	14	x ²	10.1	17.4					5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5						
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	84	56.4	74.6	137.6					43.1
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	177	118.8	138.8	194.8					98.6
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	89	20.8	19.6	36.0					6.9

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

^{^20} Value based on an average of monthly counts x² Value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small \$¹ There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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North West Leicestershire

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in North West Leicestershire is varied compared with the England average. About 14% (2,500) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 8.3 years lower for men and 7.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of North West Leicestershire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 17.0% (169) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 32*. This represents 6 stays per year. Levels of breastfeeding initiation are worse than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 642*. This represents 630 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 139*, better than the average for England. This represents 133 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in North West Leicestershire include physical activity and weight management, reducing smoking, prevention of falls in older people, reducing social isolation, and improving mental health. For more information see www.nwleics.gov.uk and www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



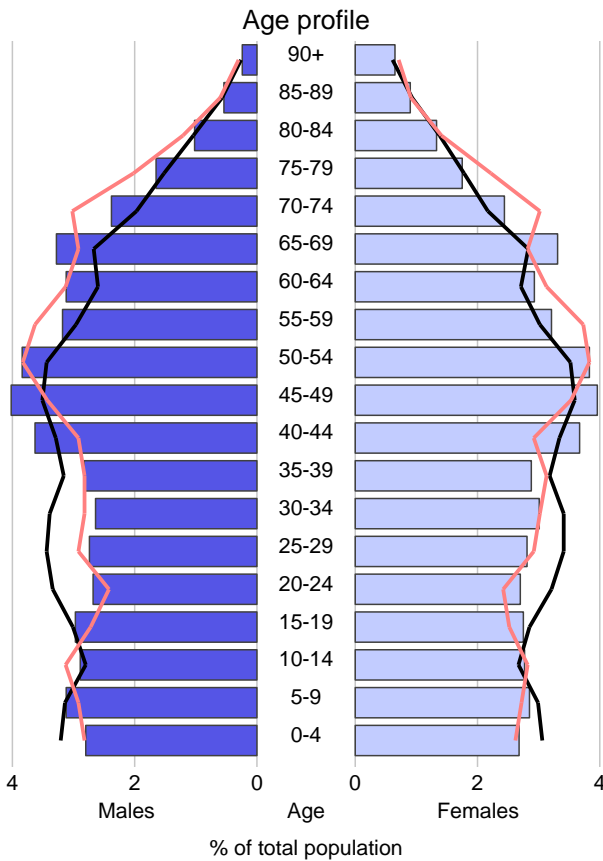
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This profile gives a picture of people's health in North West Leicestershire. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health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

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
North West Leicestershire (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	48	49	97
Projected population (2020):	49	50	99
% people from an ethnic minority group:	7.6%	7.0%	7.3%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			63.8%

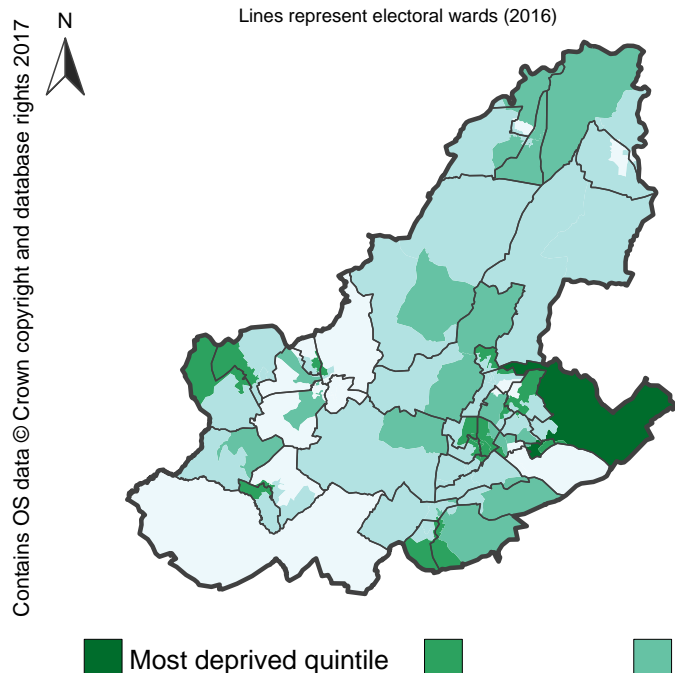
	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

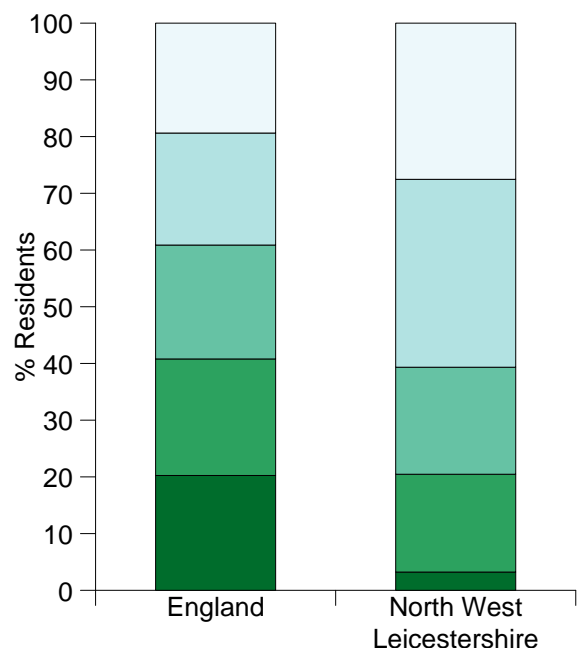
The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.



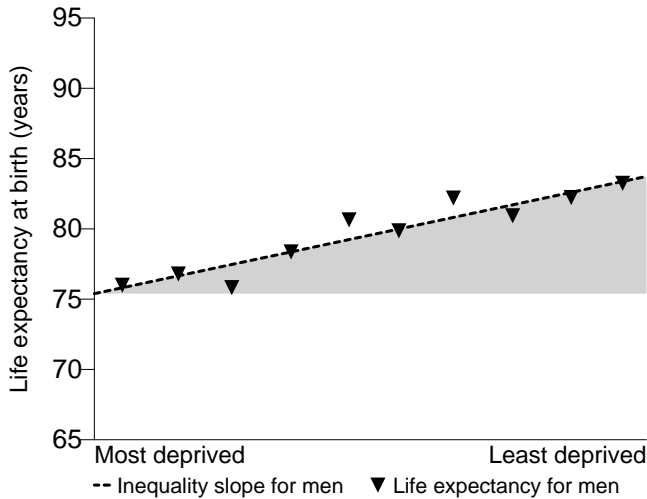
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



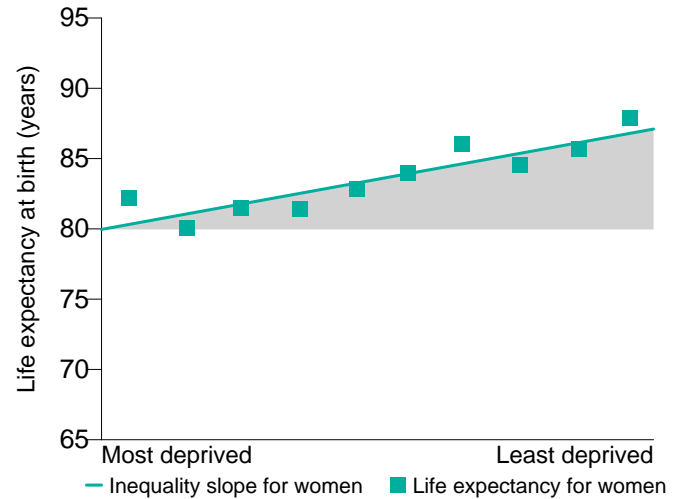
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 8.3 years



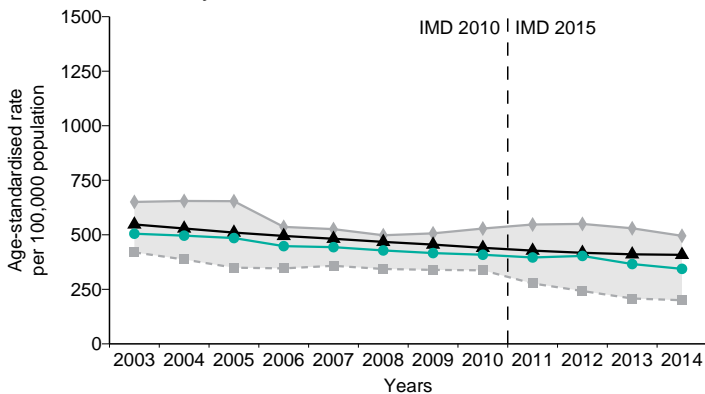
Life expectancy gap for women: 7.1 years



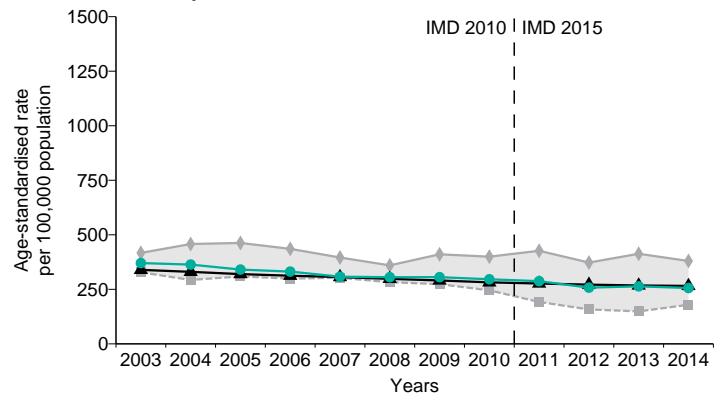
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

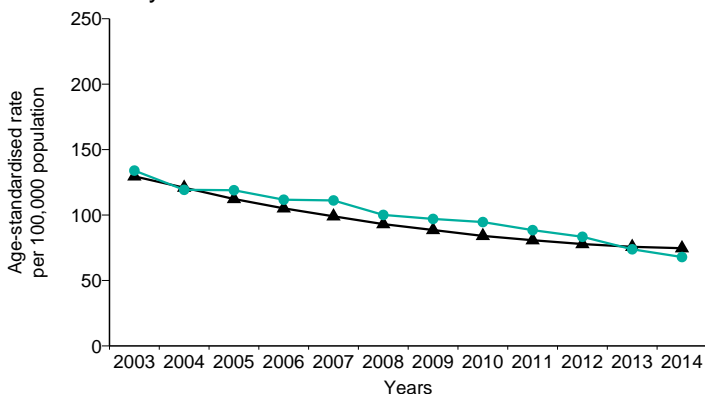
Early deaths from all causes: men



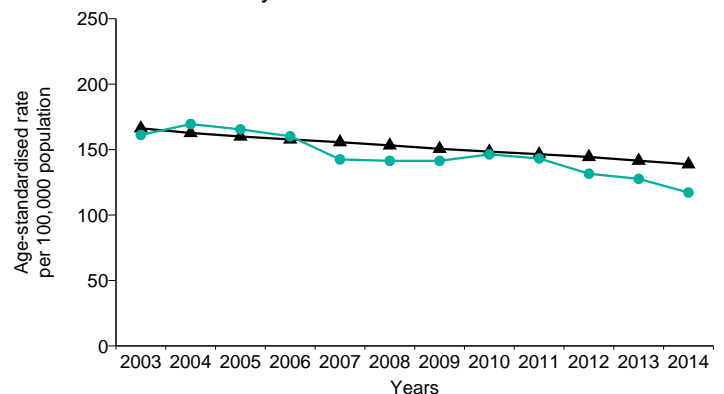
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Regional average [€]		England average		Eng best
							England worst	25th percentile	75th percentile	England best	
							England range				
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	14.9	21.8	42.0				5.0	
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	2,460	14.4	20.1	39.2				6.6	
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	*1	*1	0.9						
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	599	58.4	57.8	44.8				78.7	
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	879	9.2	17.2	36.7				4.5	
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	104	1.7 ^{Λ20}	3.7 ^{Λ20}	13.8				0.4	
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	109	11.2	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0				1.8	
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	681	68.5	74.3	47.2				92.9	
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	169	17.0	19.8	28.5				9.4	
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	19	31.6	37.4	121.3				10.5	
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	35	20.9	20.8	43.8				5.4	
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	19.0	15.5	25.7				4.9	
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	55.3	57.0	44.8				69.8	
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	67.6	64.8	76.2				46.5	
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	147	43.8	52.4	39.0				63.1	
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	133	138.5	196.5	635.3				55.7	
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	630	642.4	647	1,163				374	
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	5,636	6.7	6.4	9.2				3.3	
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	10	3.5	12.0	85.6				0.0	
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	303	491.4	795	3,288				223	
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	102	579.6	589	820				312	
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	79.4	79.5	74.3				83.4	
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	83.3	83.1	79.4				86.7	
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	18	6.1	3.9	8.2				0.8	
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	133	46.2	38.5	103.7				10.4	
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	25	9.8	10.1	17.4				5.6	
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5						
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	185	67.9	74.6	137.6				43.1	
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	313	117.2	138.8	194.8				98.6	
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	143	17.5	19.6	36.0				6.9	

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

*1 Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count ^{Λ20} Value based on an average of monthly counts ^{\$1} There is a data quality issue with this value

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Oadby and Wigston

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017



Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Oadby and Wigston is varied compared with the England average. About 14% (1,300) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for women is higher than the England average.

Child health

In Year 6, 18.5% (103) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 18*. This represents 2 stays per year.

Adult health

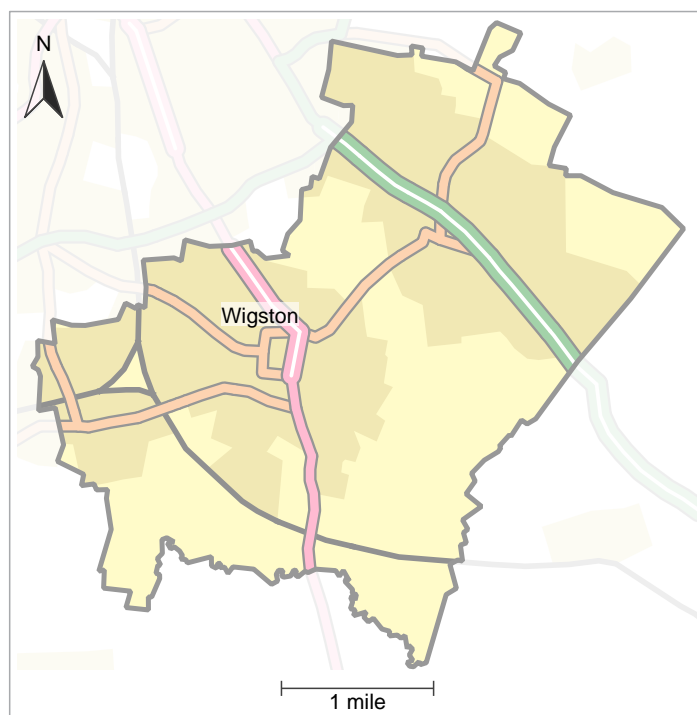
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 699*. This represents 386 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 147*, better than the average for England. This represents 82 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average. The rate of statutory homelessness is worse than average. Rates of violent crime and long term unemployment are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Oadby and Wigston include diabetes and weight management, drug and alcohol misuse, and dementia and mental health. For more information see

www.activeoadbywigston.org.uk/health and
www.leics.gov.uk/healthwellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population



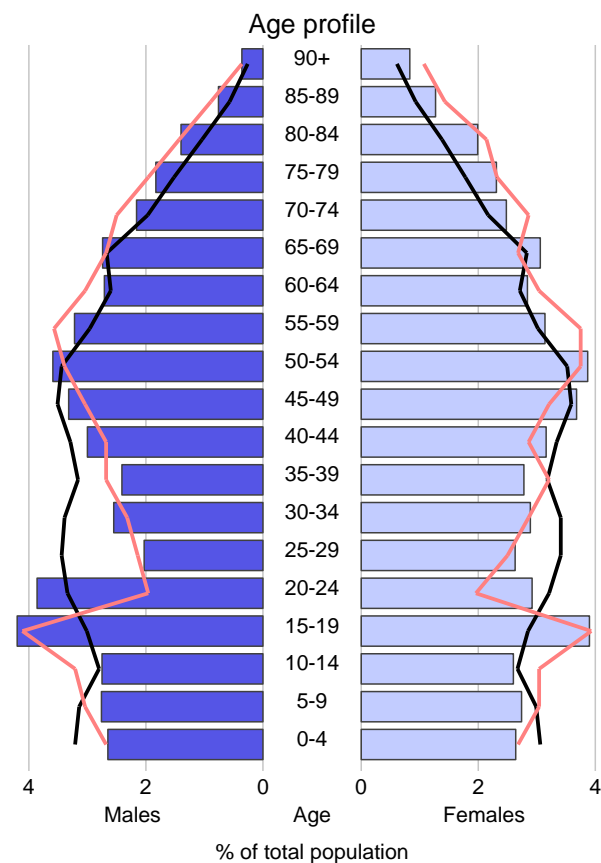
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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Oadby and Wigston (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27	29	56
Projected population (2020):	27	29	56
% people from an ethnic minority group:	28.1%	28.5%	28.3%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			65.6%

	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

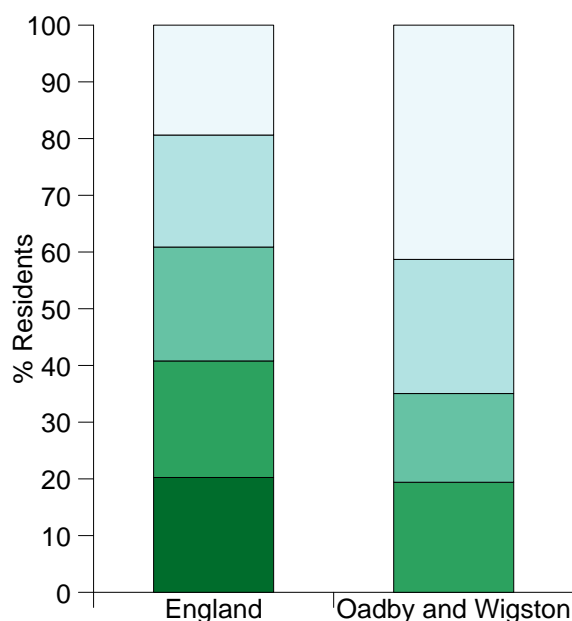
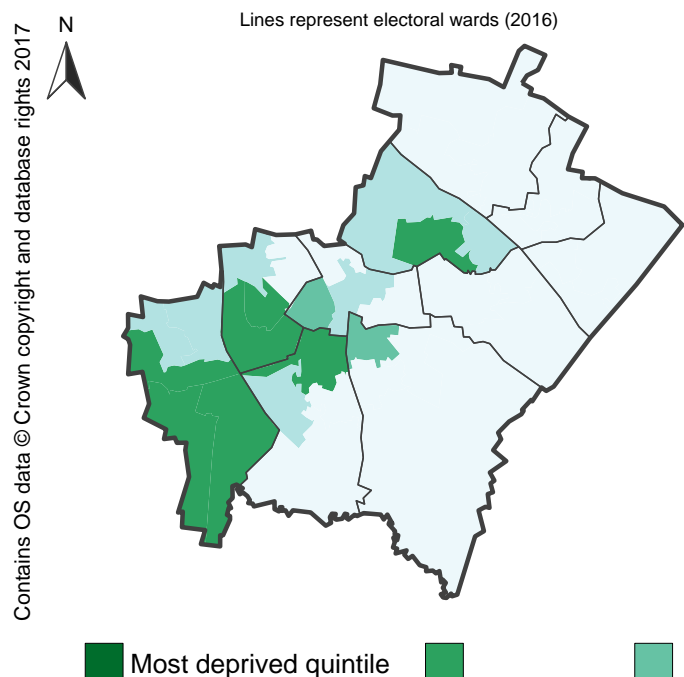
The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

- Oadby and Wigston 2015 (Male)
- Oadby and Wigston 2015 (Female)
- England 2015
- Oadby and Wigston 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.

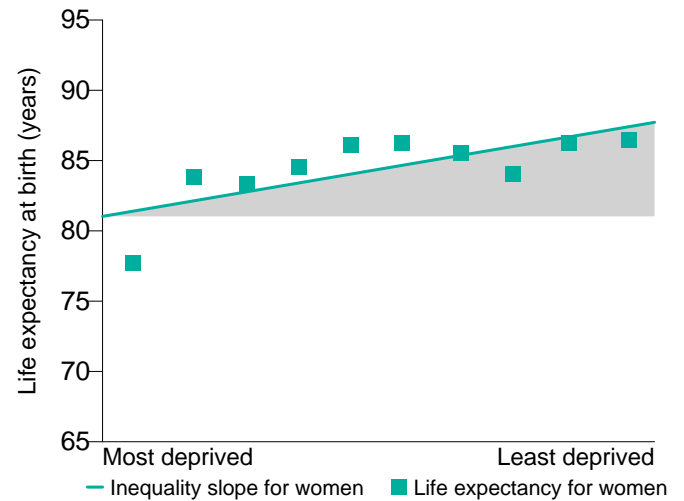


Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

The slope index of inequality for men in Oadby and Wigston cannot be calculated, due to the unreliability of the life expectancy value for one or more deprivation decile in this area

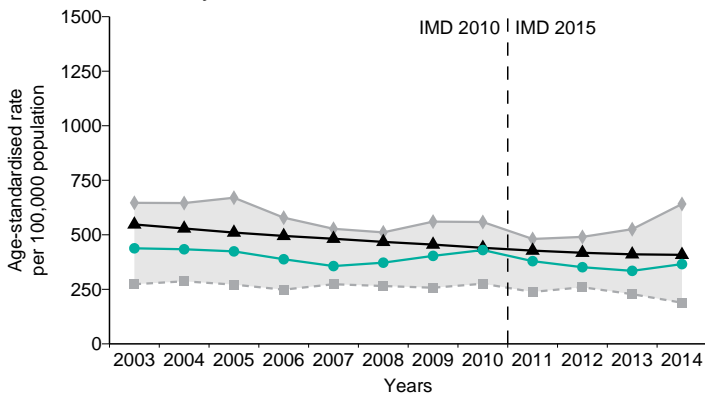
Life expectancy gap for women: 6.7 years



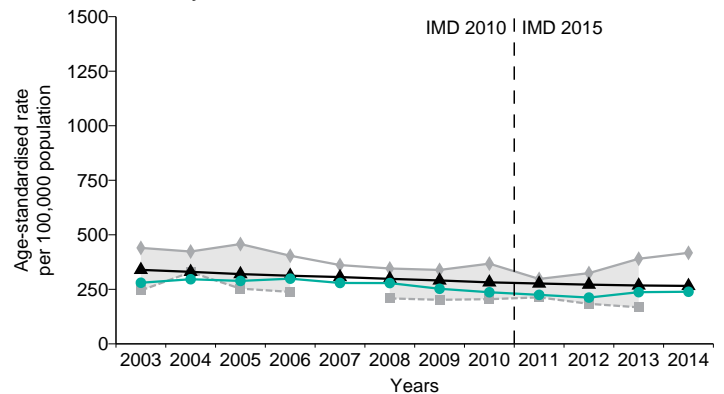
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

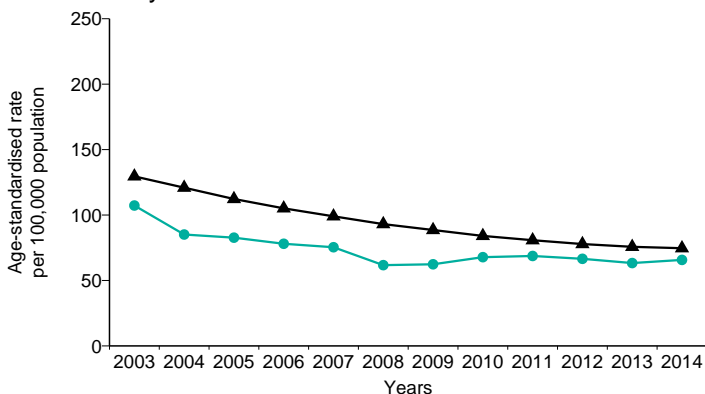
Early deaths from all causes: men



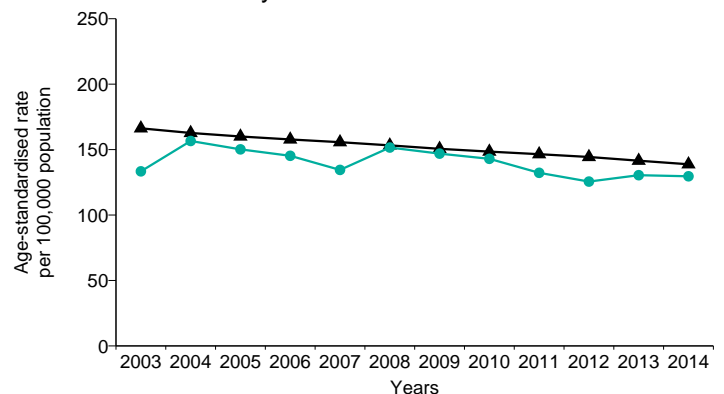
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Regional average [€]		England average		Eng best
							England worst	25th percentile	75th percentile	England best	
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	13.1	21.8	42.0					5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	1,310	13.8	20.1	39.2					6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	33	1.5	0.9						
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	366	59.1	57.8	44.8					78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	516	9.2	17.2	36.7					4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	49	1.4 ^{Λ20}	3.7 ^{Λ20}	13.8					0.4
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	48	8.6	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0					1.8
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	400	75.9	74.3	47.2					92.9
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	103	18.5	19.8	28.5					9.4
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	6	17.9	37.4	121.3					10.5
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	17	17.4	20.8	43.8					5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	11.1	15.5	25.7					4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	57.8	57.0	44.8					69.8
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	61.1	64.8	76.2					46.5
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	126	49.8	52.4	39.0					63.1
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	82	147.0	196.5	635.3					55.7
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	386	699.2	647	1,163					374
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	3,554	7.5	6.4	9.2					3.3
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	15	8.9	12.0	85.6					0.0
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	157	448.6	795	3,288					223
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	69	535.7	589	820					312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	79.9	79.5	74.3					83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.1	83.1	79.4					86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	5	3.0	3.9	8.2					0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	25	14.9	38.5	103.7					10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	17	x ²	10.1	17.4					5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5						
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	97	65.7	74.6	137.6					43.1
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	189	129.6	138.8	194.8					98.6
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	122	22.9	19.6	36.0					6.9

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

^{Λ20} Value based on an average of monthly counts x² Value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small \$¹ There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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