

Health Profile for South Ribble 2006

Introduction



Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. With other local information¹ these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

¹e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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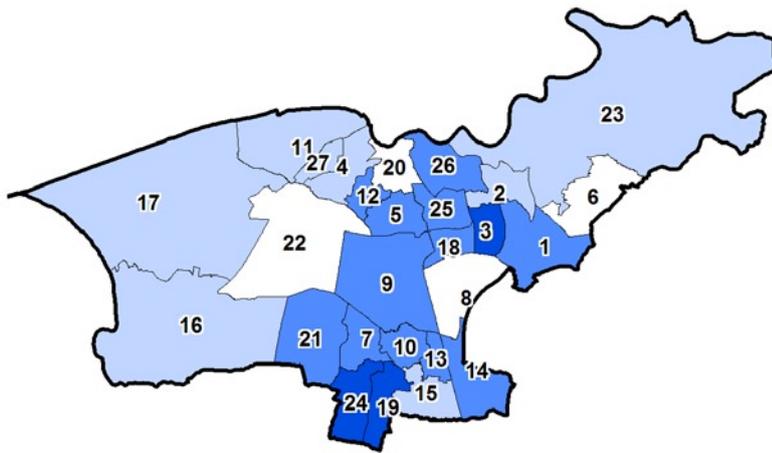
Key points

- For South Ribble, 11 of the 25 indicators are better than the national and 19 are better than the regional average. 9 indicators are worse than the national average.
- Men can expect to live 77.2 years in South Ribble and women 81.1 years, both longer than the regional and national average. Within South Ribble, there is a gap in life expectancy of 5.1 years between the poorest and the most affluent areas- the largest gap nationally being 10.1 years and the smallest 2.7 years.
- Alcohol misuse is a significant problem in the North West. It is estimated that 22.1% of adults binge drink in South Ribble. This is less than the regional but more than the national average. Similarly, less people are admitted to hospital for alcohol related conditions than the regional but more than the national average.

Best & worst health indicators (in addition to life expectancy and alcohol)

- Deprivation is significantly better than the regional and national average.
- 11.7% of children under 16 live in "low income households", much lower than the national average, there are fewer teenage pregnancies and GCSE achievement is relatively good.
- It is estimated that less people aged 16-74 smoke (23.8%) than the national average.
- Deaths from heart disease and stroke are lower than the national average.
- The average number of decayed, missing and filled teeth in children aged five and under is 2, higher than the national average.
- It is estimated that 20.2% of adults eat five or more pieces of fruit/vegetables per day, less than both the regional and national average.

Health inequalities – life expectancy



This map shows inequalities in life expectancy at birth for males and females combined, by ward. It is based on significance above and below the England average.

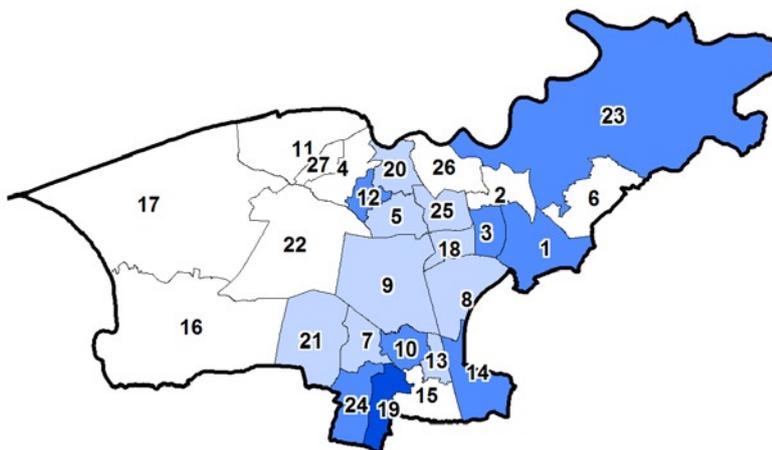
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

- Significantly lower
- Lower but not statistically significant
- Higher but not statistically significant
- Significantly higher

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 76.7 years compared with 81.8 years for the highest fifth.

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Health inequalities – deprivation



This map shows deprivation by ward. The four categories are population-based, ie. 'most deprived 25%' refers to the most deprived wards accounting for 25% of England's population.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Ward averages

- Most deprived 25%
- Second most deprived 25%
- Second least deprived 25%
- Least deprived 25%

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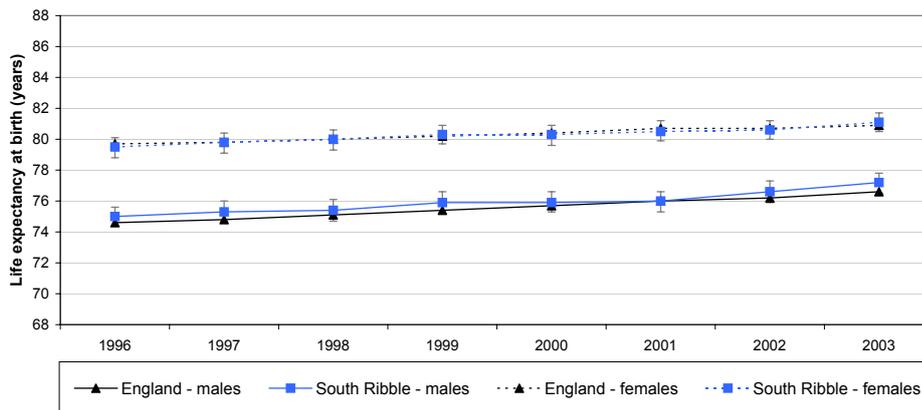
Ward legend

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Bamber Bridge East | 15 Leyland St. Mary's |
| 2 Bamber Bridge North | 16 Little Hoole and Much Hoole |
| 3 Bamber Bridge West | 17 Longton and Hutton West |
| 4 Broad Oak | 18 Lostock Hall |
| 5 Charnock | 19 Lowerhouse |
| 6 Coupe Green and Gregson Lane | 20 Middleforth |
| 7 Earnshaw Bridge | 21 Moss Side |
| 8 Farington East | 22 New Longton and Hutton East |
| 9 Farington West | 23 Samlesbury and Walton |
| 10 Golden Hill | 24 Seven Stars |
| 11 Howick and Priory | 25 Tardy Gate |
| 12 Kingsfold | 26 Walton-le-Dale |
| 13 Leyland Central | 27 Whitefield |
| 14 Leyland St. Ambrose | |

Wards are Standard Table Wards, Census 2001. Boundaries may have changed.

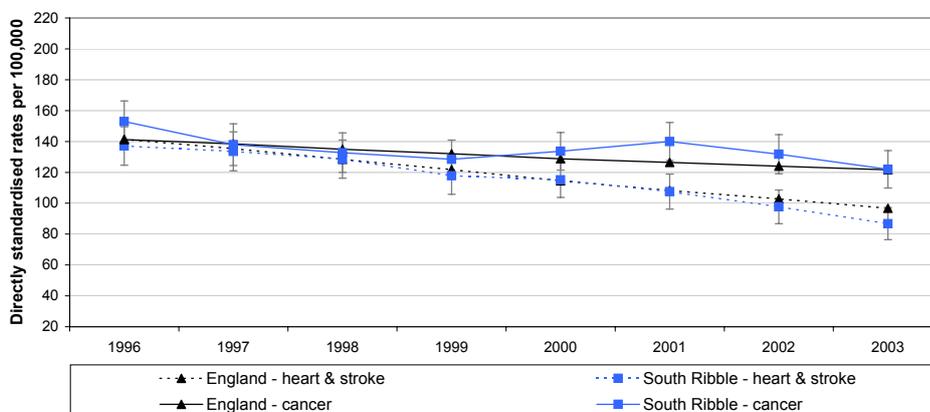
Health inequalities

Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



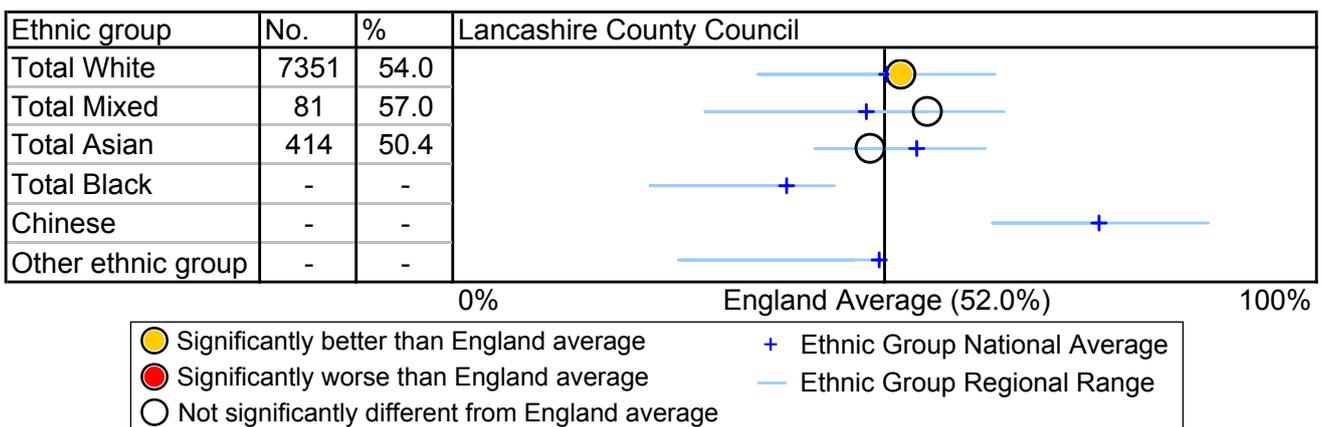
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

Trend 2: Deaths from heart disease/stroke and cancer



This chart compares the trends in deaths for all persons under 75 years due to heart disease/stroke and cancer in this area with that for England.

Health inequalities – GCSE achievement



This chart compares GCSE achievement (no. and % achieving 5 A*-C grades in 2003/04) of children in different ethnic groups in this education authority's schools to the England average for all children. Completeness of ethnicity coding varies for different indicators - GCSE achievement is one of the most complete, at 96%. Where less than 30 children in a particular ethnic group took GCSE exams the % pass rate is not shown.

Further information

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Health summary

How to interpret:

First look at the circle which shows how this local authority is doing, compared with the England average (central line), best (right side) and worst (left side). Look at the numbers, values and time periods in the columns. Some numbers shown are totalled over more than 1 year. Red is significantly worse and amber significantly better than the England average (95% confidence intervals used for the local data). Amber may still indicate a significant public health burden. A clear circle is not significantly different from the England average. Then, compare with the regional average (+ symbol), and the range for similar areas - Prospering smaller towns (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		South Ribble	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	3,800	3.7	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*			%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	2,451	11.7	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	1,040	63.4	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	1,773	16.8	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	15,048	77.6	CR2		31.03.05	4
Giving children and young people a healthy start	Smoking in pregnancy						5
	Breast feeding						5
	Obese children*						5
	Physically active children*						5
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)*	219	33.6	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		23.8	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		22.1	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		20.2	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		22.7	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		77.2	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		81.1	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	551	126.4	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	312	86.8	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	432	122.0	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	9	2.7	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	160	11.0	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	9,210	7.8	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	627	0.6	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	1,105	208.7	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	277	663.4	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	3,855	3.4	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		2.0	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

● Significantly better than England average England Worst England Average England Best
● Significantly worse than England average + Regional average — Cluster range
○ Not significantly different from England average

Notes

Full indicator information in metadata report, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

Notes	<p>1. No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England. 2. No significance is calculated for this indicator. 3. No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT). 4. Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data. 5. GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available. 6. Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England. 7. New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. 8. High rates considered 'better' as reflects better service provision. 9. High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence. 10. Data incomplete or missing for some areas. 11. DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.</p>
Key	<p>* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.</p> <p>DSR1 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over; DSR2 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75; DSR3 Directly age standardised percentage; DSR4 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population; CR1 Crude rate / 1,000 population; CR2 Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over; CR3 Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17; CR4 Crude rate / 1,000 live births; CR5 Crude rate / 100 million vehicle kilometres; CR6 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44; CR7 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.</p>