

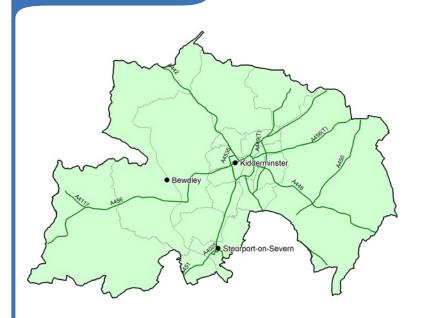
# Choosing Health Making healthier choices easier



# **Health Profile for Wyre Forest 2006**



#### Introduction



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.

Local authority health

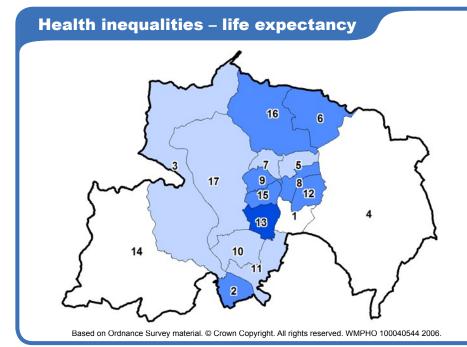
<sup>1</sup>e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. WMPHO 100040544 2006

## **Key points**

- Although deprivation measures are lower than National average, Wyre Forest has
  marked inequalities. Oldington & Foley Park ward, encompassing the Birchen Coppice
  area, forms a pocket of high deprivation; here life expectancy is 2.4 years below the
  England average. The rate of violent crime is significantly lower than nationally.
- Secondary school examination results are significantly lower than the England results.
- Estimates suggest that residents tend to lead healthy lifestyles, with only obesity showing a significantly higher result than the England figures. However, local survey data does not support this, with only 1 in 4 residents eating the recommended daily 5 portions of fruit or vegetables and 1 in 8 taking no exercise.
- Life expectancy is good, 82.6 for females and 78.8 for males. Both have continued to follow the national trend, although males remain lower than the average.
- Deaths from heart disease and stroke and cancers have been steady falling and remain lower than the national. There are significantly lower rates for smoking related deaths.
- Approximately 1 in 14 adults surveyed in Wyre Forest during the last census reported feeling in poor health, significantly lower than the national response. However, in a more recent local survey, 14% of respondents reported their health as 'not good', almost twice the census figure.
- GP patients who are recorded as being diabetic is higher than average.
- Alcohol related hospital admissions, drug misuse and dental health in the under 5s are all significantly better than the national average.
- The Worcestershire Local Area Agreement 2006-2009 examines service delivery under 6 themes to improve quality of life in the area.
- Key document: Wyre Forest Public Health Report 2006

# **PROTOTYPE**



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

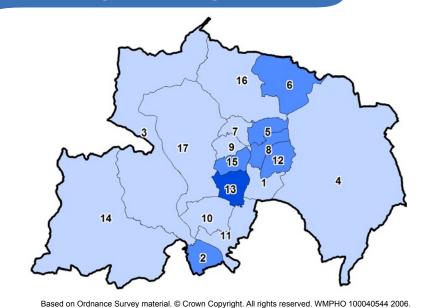
Significantly lower

Lower but not statistically significantHigher but not statistically significant

☐ Significantly higher

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 76.7 years compared with 81.2 years for the highest fifth.

# **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%

# **Ward legend**

- 1 Aggborough and Spennells
- 2 Areley Kings
- 3 Bewdley and Arley
- 4 Blakedown and Chaddesley
- 5 Broadwaters
- 6 Cookley
- 7 Franche
- 8 Greenhill
- 9 Habberley and Blakebrook
- 10 Lickhill
- 11 Mitton
- 12 Offmore and Comberton
- 13 Oldington and Foley Park
- 14 Rock

15 Sutton Park

16 Wolverley

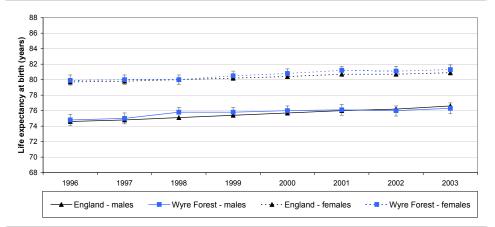
17 Wribbenhall

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

# **PROTOTYPE**

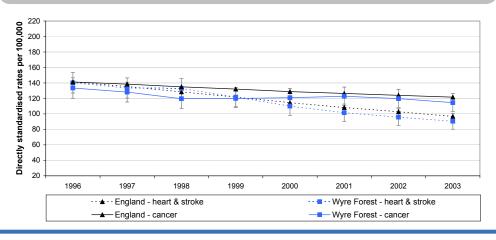
# **Health inequalities**

# Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



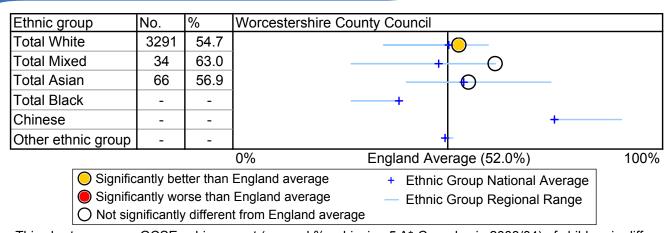
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

# 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**

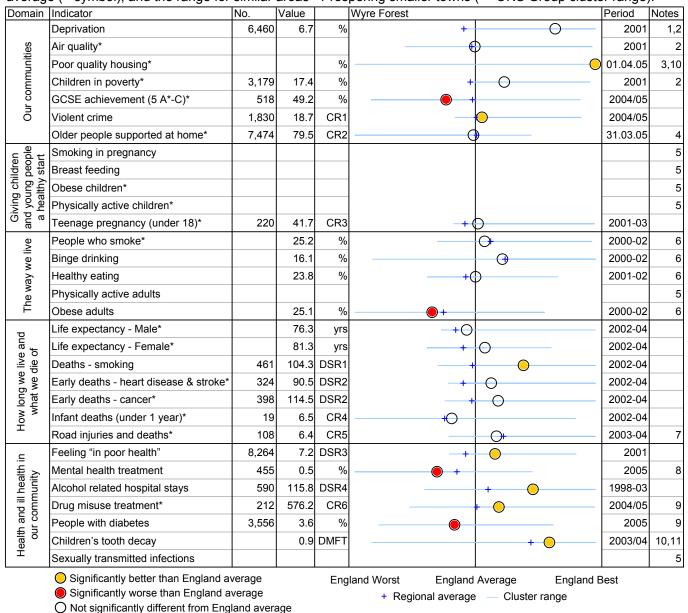
You may use this prototype for non-commercial purposes provided the source (APHO and Department of Health) is acknowledged. Produced by APHO with interpretation by your regional PHO. Thanks to all partner organisations. More information at www.communityhealthprofiles.info and your regional PHO www.apho.org. uk. Also see Audit Commission Area Profiles at www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles. 'Health Profile of England' to be available at www.dh.gov.uk. © Crown Copyright 2006.

# **PROTOTYPE**

# **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).



#### **Notes**

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

lotes

No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England.
 No significance is calculated for this indicator.
 No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT).
 Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data.
 GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available.
 No significance is calculated for transfer (LSVT).
 Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data.
 Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England.
 New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres.
 High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence.
 Data incomplete or missing for some areas.
 DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.

죵

\* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.

DSR1 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over; 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 / 100,000 resident population.