

Health Profile for Hambleton 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

Every ward in Hambleton is less deprived than average, with no hotspots of deprivation even at the neighbourhood level. The percentage of children living in poverty is similarly very low.

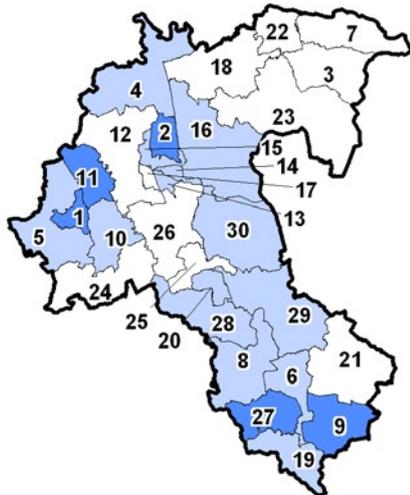
The district has a low rate of violent crime (a Best Value indicator), and schools in the borough achieve significantly better than average GCSE results (a PSA target). The county as a whole falls below average in the proportion of older people helped to live at home, but separate figures are not available for Hambleton.

Lifestyle indicators have been estimated based on the socio-demographic characteristics of the local population. These suggest that Hambleton residents are significantly less likely than average to smoke (a PSA indicator), and more likely to follow healthy eating advice.

Life expectancy is significantly higher than average for both males and females, with no individual wards where it is significantly below the national average. The death rates from smoking and from heart disease and stroke are both well below average. The cancer death is also below the English average, but not by a significant amount, and does not show such a clear downward trend. Deaths and injuries on the roads are somewhat higher than average given the amount of traffic. Most of these issues are the subject of PSA targets.

Hambleton residents are significantly less likely than average to describe their health as 'not good', or to be registered as having diabetes, undergo treatment for drug misuse or severe mental illness, or require hospitalisation for reasons related to alcohol. The teenage conception rate, a key PSA target, is significantly below 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.

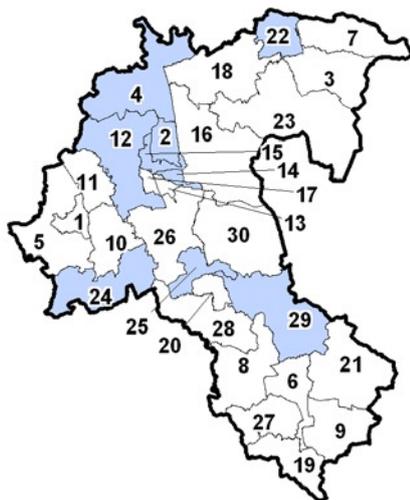
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

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

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 78.1 years compared with 83 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 Bedale | 15 Northallerton North | 29 White Horse |
| 2 Brompton | 16 Osmotherley | 30 Whitestonecliffe |
| 3 Broughton and Greenhow | 17 Romanby | |
| 4 Cowtons | 18 Rudby | |
| 5 Crakehall | 19 Shipton | |
| 6 Easingwold | 20 Sowerby | |
| 7 Great Ayton | 21 Stillington | |
| 8 Helperby | 22 Stokesley | |
| 9 Huby and Sutton | 23 Swainby | |
| 10 Leeming | 24 Tanfield | |
| 11 Leeming Bar | 25 Thirsk | |
| 12 Morton-on-Swale | 26 Thorntons | |
| 13 Northallerton Broomfield | 27 Tollerton | |
| 14 Northallerton Central | 28 Topcliffe | |

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

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		Hambleton	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	0	0.0	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*			%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	1,351	8.4	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	732	65.3	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	725	8.5	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	7,503	69.2	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)*	129	28.4	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		19.5	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		19.3	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		28.5	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		23.2	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		78.4	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		82.1	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	400	96.1	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	234	72.3	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	357	113.3	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	5	2.0	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	246	9.0	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	5,992	5.9	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	432	0.5	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	523	126.1	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	131	433.8	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	2,549	3.0	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		1.4	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>
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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>
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