Solihull

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

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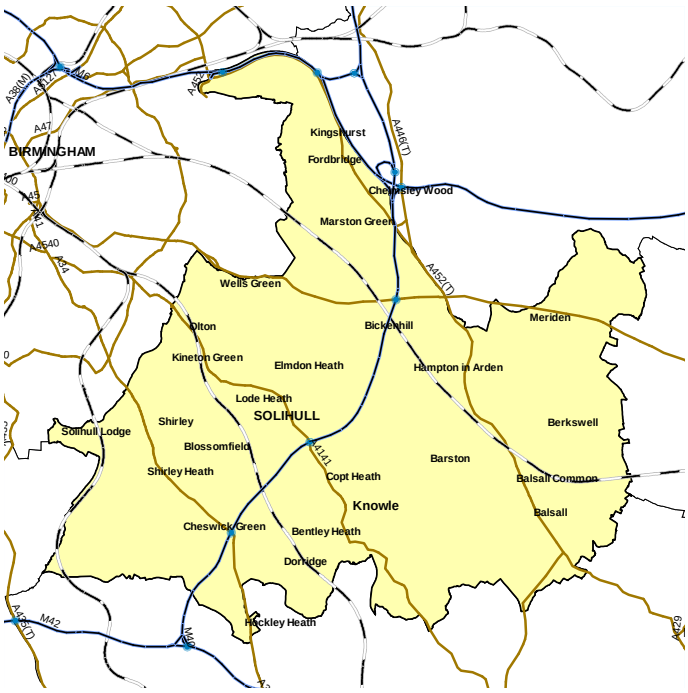

POPULATION 203,000

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Solihull at a glance

- The health of the people of Solihull is in most respects better than the average for England.
- Levels of deprivation in Solihull are mostly low but there are some areas which fall into the most deprived fifth of areas in England. Comparing most and least deprived areas in Solihull, life expectancy for men is 6.9 years less and for women 5.5 years less in the most deprived areas.
- Over the past ten years death rates from all causes, rates of early death from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have all fallen generally in parallel with average rates for England and keeping below the England average.
- Life expectancy for men and women is longer than the England average. Rates of death from smoking related causes and estimated proportion of adults who smoke are less than the England average.
- Rates of hospital stays for hip fracture in those aged 65 years and over and rates of new cases of tuberculosis are less than the England average.
- The proportion of mothers who initiate breast feeding is less than the England average.
- Solihull Care Trust is reviewing the strategy to close the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived communities to ensure that effective interventions are being implemented.
- Further information can be found in the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Solihull.

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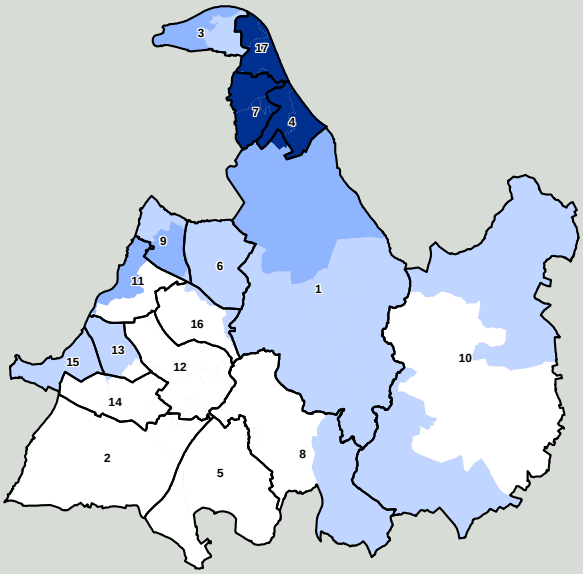
Deprivation: **a national perspective**

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the whole of England* (based on IMD 2007).

National deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



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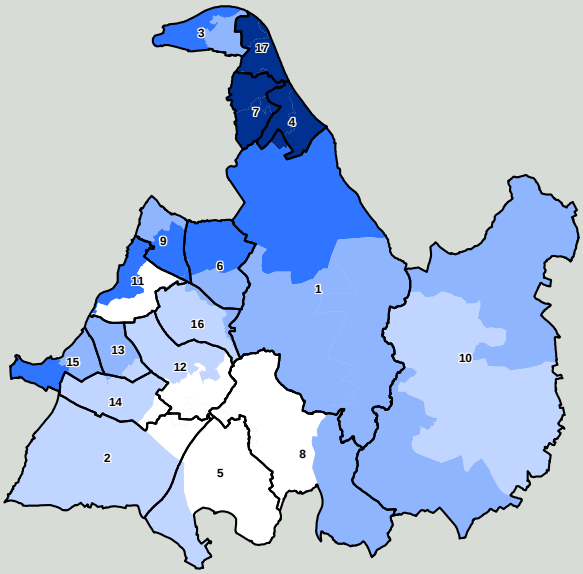
Deprivation: **a local perspective**

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the local authority as a whole* (based on IMD 2007).

Local deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



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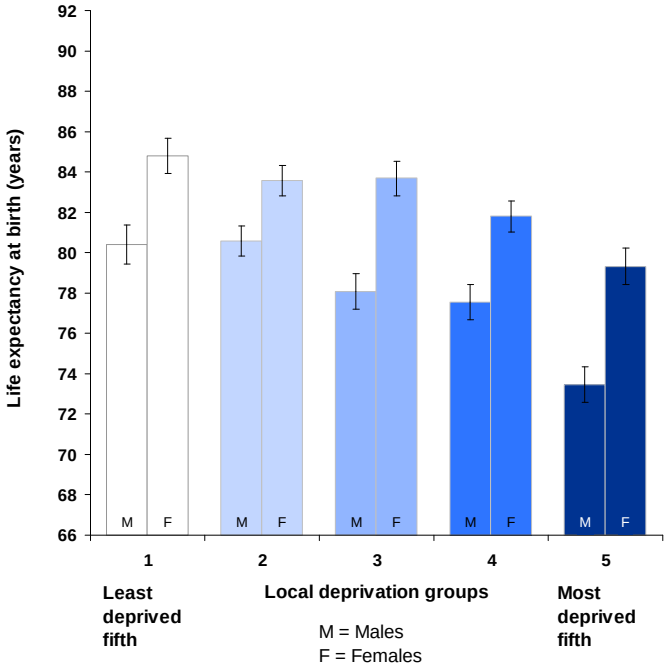
Ward legend

1 Bickenhill
2 Blythe
3 Castle Bromwich
4 Chelmsley Wood
5 Dorridge and Hockley Heath
6 Elmdon
7 Kingshurst and Fordbridge
8 Knowle
9 Lyndon
10 Meriden
11 Olton
12 St Alphege
13 Shirley East
14 Shirley South
15 Shirley West
16 Silhill
17 Smith's Wood

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSOA (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSOA is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to www.communities.gov.uk. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.

Health inequalities: **a local perspective**

Inequalities in life expectancy (2002-2006) for men and women who live in areas with different levels of deprivation (within this local authority).



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.

Health inequalities: **changes over time**

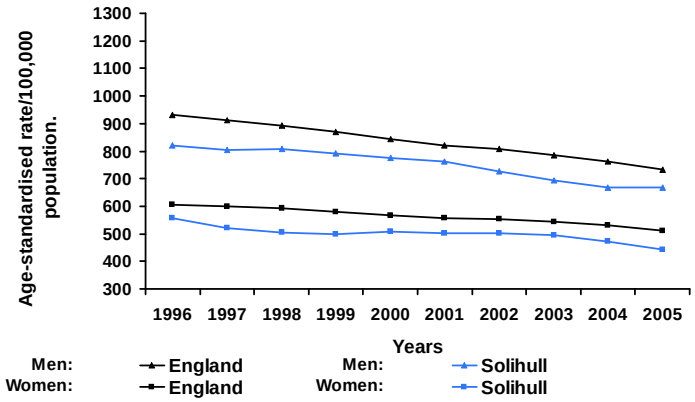
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

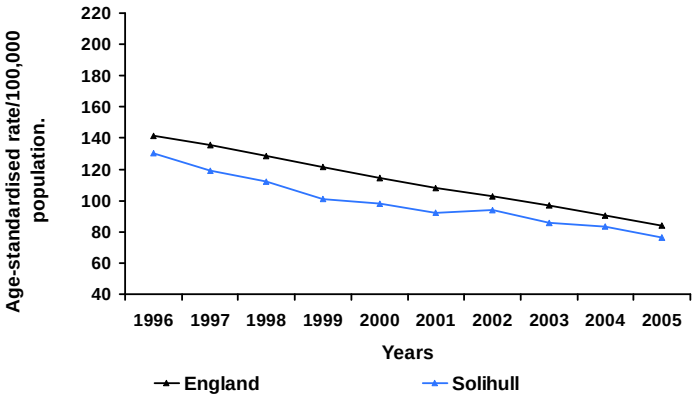
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

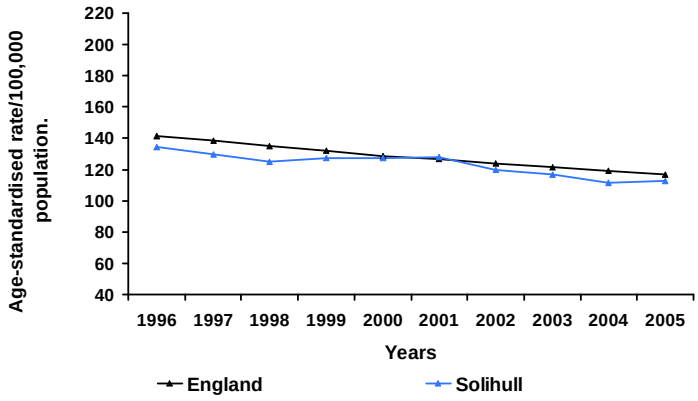
Trend 1:
All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2:
Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



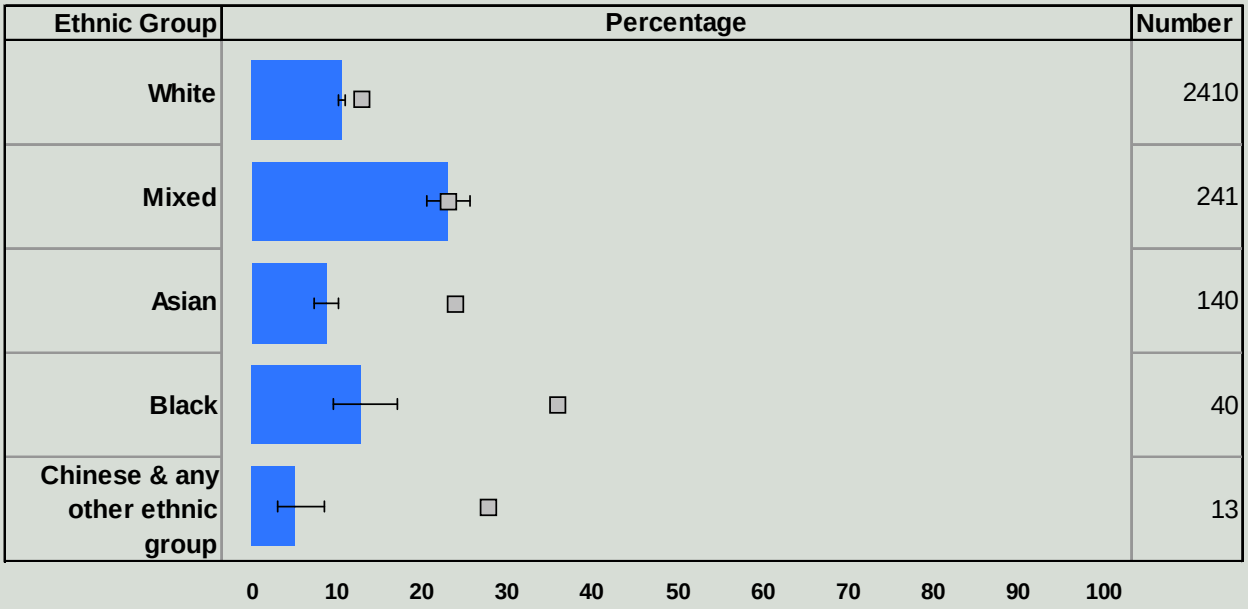
Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: **ethnicity**

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2007). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between groups.

Percentage and number of children eligible for free school meals



Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

England - average

Solihull

Confidence intervals are shown for local data

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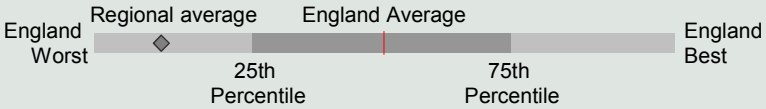
Health summary for Solihull

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. 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
- No significance can be calculated

* relates to National Indicator 2007



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	**1** Deprivation	30350	15.0	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	6228	15.4	22.4	66.5		6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	583	6.7	4.4	14.4		0.0
	4 GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	2230	69.2	60.1	35.8		82.7
	5 Violent crime	3149	15.7	19.3	38.9		4.5
	6 Carbon emissions *	1574	7.9	7.6	20.6		4.6
Children's and young people's health	**7** Smoking in pregnancy	314	15.6	16.1	38.8		4.4
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	1151	57.3	69.2	33.2		90.9
	9 Physically active children *	26610	85.0	85.7	63.3		99.2
	10 Obese children *	157	8.9	9.9	16.1		4.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.7	1.5	3.2		0.4
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	156	37.2	41.1	83.1		12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	**13** Adults who smoke *	n/a	20.1	24.1	40.9		13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	17.1	18.0	28.9		9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	29.0	26.3	14.2		45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.3	11.6	7.5		17.2
	17 Obese adults	n/a	23.9	23.6	31.2		11.9
Disease and poor health	**18** Under-15s 'not in good health'	354	9.5	11.6	20.8		6.4
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	2670	22.0	27.5	68.6		8.4
	20 Hospital stays related to alcohol *	482	236.5	260.3	741.1		87.6
	21 Drug misuse	1062	8.3	9.9	34.9		1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	7306	3.6	3.7	5.9		2.1
	23 Sexually transmitted infections						
	24 New cases of tuberculosis	15	7.0	15.0	102.0		0.0
	25 Hip fracture in over-65s	195	418.4	479.8	699.8		219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	**26** Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.3	77.3	73.0		83.1
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	83.3	81.6	78.3		87.2
	28 Infant deaths	10	4.7	5.0	10.3		0.0
	29 Deaths from smoking	305	190.2	225.4	355.0		139.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	178	76.4	84.2	142.4		39.7
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	260	112.9	117.1	167.8		76.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	86	42.4	56.3	194.6		20.8

Note (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2005 **2** % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2005 **3** Crude rate per 1,000 households 2005-2006 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2006-2007 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes (crude rate per 1,000 population) 2006-2007 **6** Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2005 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2006-2007 **8** % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status known 2006-2007 **9** % 5-16 year olds who spend at least 2 hrs/wk on high quality PE and school sport 2006-2007 **10** %. Schoolchildren in Reception year. 2006-2007 **11** Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled, or had been extracted (age 5) 2005-2006 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2004-2006 (provisional) **13** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **14** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **15** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **16** % aged 16+ 2005/06 **17** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **18** % who self assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age standardised) 2001 **19** Crude rate per 1,000 working age population. 2006 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 pop. 2006-2007 **21** Crude rate per 1000 population aged 15-64. No significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004-2005 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes. 2005-2006 **23** Indicator blank as data not yet available for local authorities. **24** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006 **25** Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 **26** At birth, years 2004-2006 **27** At birth, years 2004-2006 **28** Rate /1,000 live births 2004-06 **29** Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate. 2004-2006 **30** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **32** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006

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