

Bradford

This is a Spearhead area

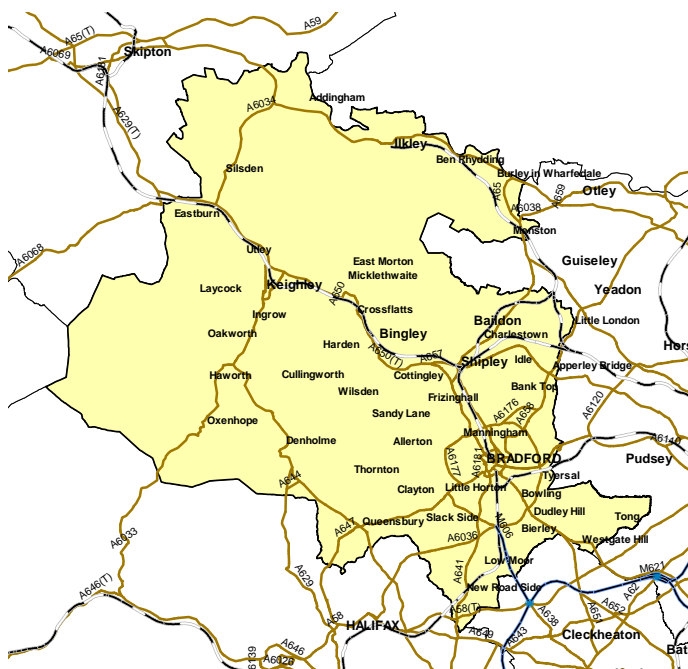
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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POPULATION 497,400

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



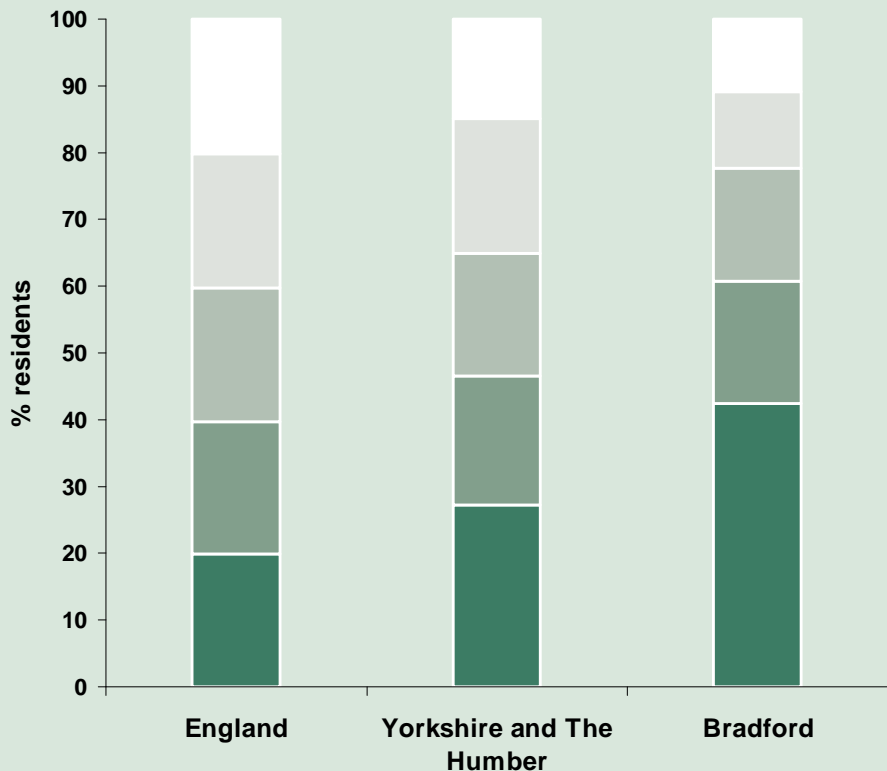
Bradford at a glance

- The health of the people in Bradford is generally worse than the England average. Deaths from smoking and early deaths from heart disease and stroke are all worse than the England average.
- There are inequalities within Bradford by gender, deprivation and ethnicity. Men from the most deprived parts of the district have about eight years shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived areas.
- The percentage of children who are eligible for free school meals (a marker of deprivation and poor health) is higher than the England average, and particularly high locally for children from Asian ethnic backgrounds.
- Over the last ten years, all age all cause mortality and early deaths from heart disease and stroke have decreased in Bradford but remain worse than the England average. Early deaths from cancer are now similar to the England average.
- Rates of breast feeding initiation, children classified as obese, teenage pregnancies, and infant mortality are all worse than the England average.
- NHS Bradford and Airedale, with its strategic partners, has prioritised tackling infant mortality, obesity, sexual health, mental health and the harm caused by alcohol, tobacco and illegal drug use. The Primary Care Trust also has a strong focus on improving access to services for disadvantaged groups and promoting independent living.
- Further local health information is available via the Bradford Observatory: <http://www.bradford.nhs.uk>



Deprivation

This chart shows the proportion of residents within England, the region and the local authority living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles. These quintiles were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to the deprivation scores in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and dividing them into five equal groupings. The resident numbers are based on the 2005 population figures.



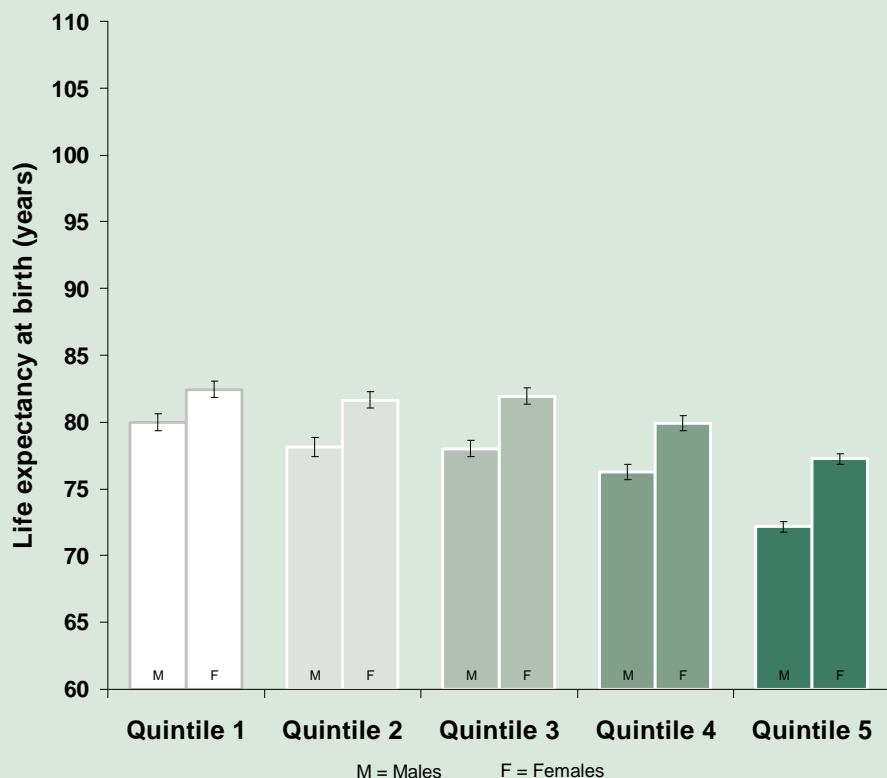
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	11.0	53,457
2	11.4	55,743
3	16.9	82,293
4	18.4	89,823
5	42.3	206,634
All	100.0	487,950

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Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2003-2007) within the local authority by national deprivation quintiles. Note the figures in this chart are based on data for five years. The life expectancy figures presented in the health summary chart are based on data for three years.



- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	80.0	82.4
2	78.1	81.7
3	78.0	82.0
4	76.3	79.9
5	72.2	77.2
All	75.6	79.7

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Where the total male or female population (2003-2007) is less than 5,000 the life expectancy figures are not shown (n/a).

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

Health inequalities: changes over time

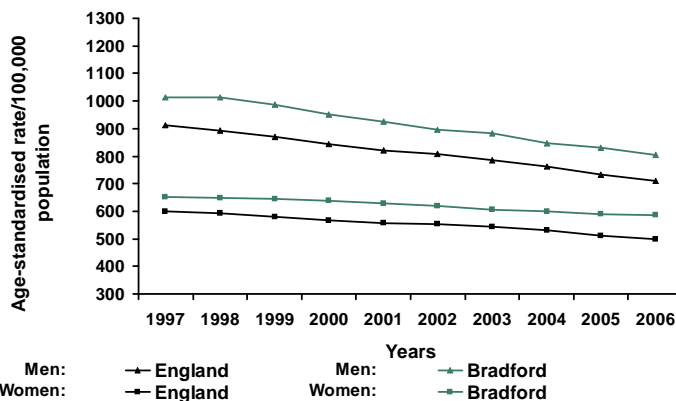
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

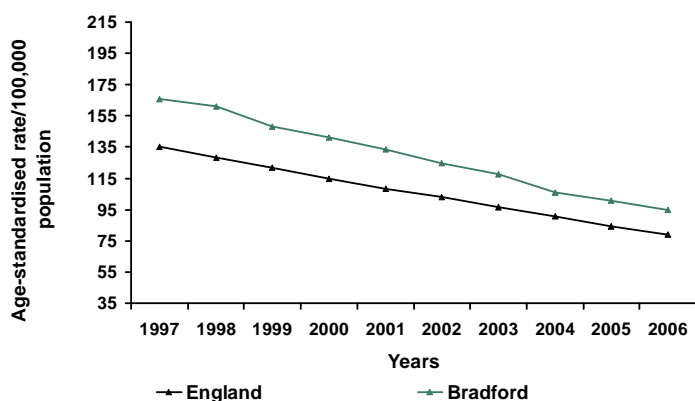
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

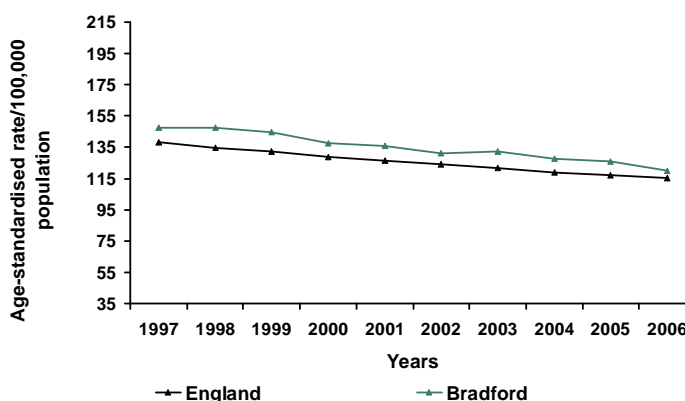
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

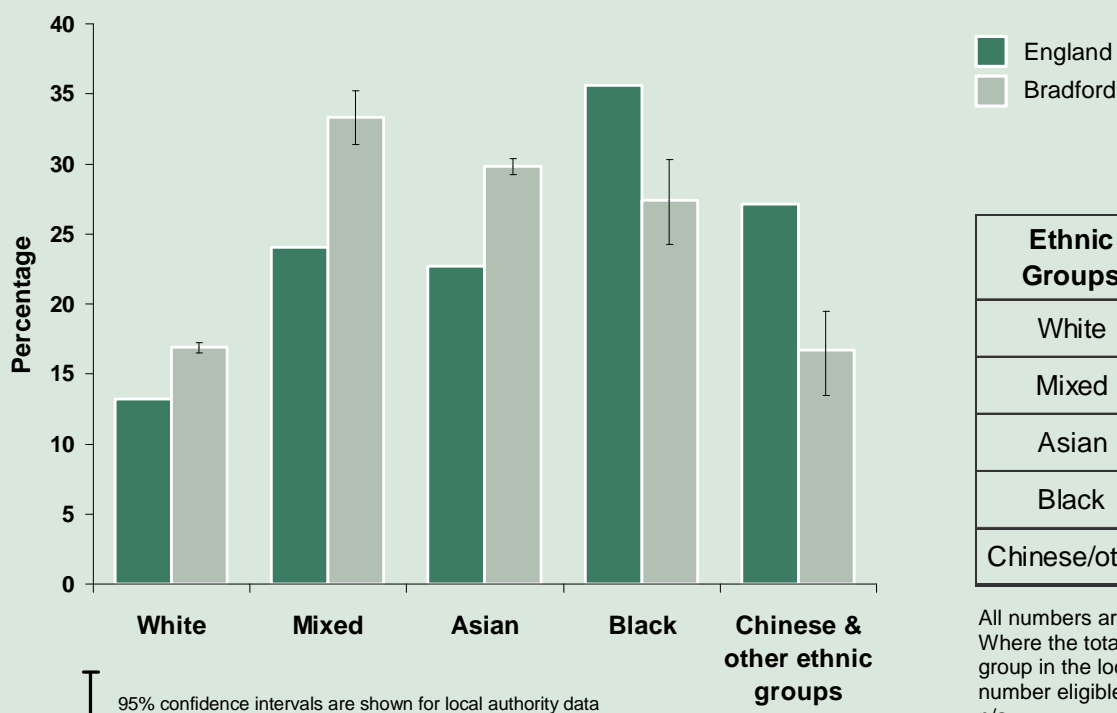


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2008). 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 the groups.



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	16.9	6,910
Mixed	33.3	770
Asian	29.8	7,820
Black	27.4	230
Chinese/other	16.7	100

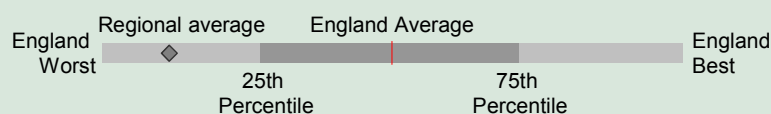
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Bradford

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 Set 2009



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	206634	42.3	19.9	89.2	[Red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	35110	31.7	22.4	66.5	[Red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	837	4.2	2.8	8.9	[Red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	2239	36.9	48.3	26.5	[Red circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	8780	17.8	17.6	38.4	[Green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	2945	6.0	7.2	15.7	[White circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	1173	14.4	14.7	37.8	[Yellow circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	5253	65.2	71.0	32.5	[Red circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	61627	88.6	90.0	77.5	[Green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	635	10.6	9.6	16.2	[Red circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	2.4	1.5	3.2	[Red circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	492	47.7	41.2	79.1	[Red circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	23.9	24.1	40.9	[Yellow circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	20.1	18.0	28.9	[Yellow circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	23.2	26.3	15.8	[Red circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.4	10.8	4.4	[Green circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	21.6	23.6	31.2	[Yellow circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	16626	25.2	21.5	32.5	[Red circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	10230	33.4	27.7	59.4	[Red circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	8509	1670.7	1472.5	2615.1	[Red circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	5303	16.5	9.8	27.5	[Red circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	23501	4.7	4.1	6.3	[Red circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	156	32.0	15.0	102.1	[Red circle]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	426	494.7	479.8	699.8	[Yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	214	15.0	17.0	30.3	[Yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	75.9	77.7	73.2	[Red circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	79.8	81.8	78.1	[Red circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	68	8.3	4.9	9.6	[Red circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	808	260.6	210.2	330.2	[Red circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	437	94.6	79.1	130.5	[Red circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	548	119.8	115.5	164.3	[Yellow circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	252	51.6	54.3	188.3	[Yellow circle]	18.4

Notes (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2007/08 4 % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 9 % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 10 % of school children in reception year 2007/08 11 Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 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+ 2007/08 17 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 18 % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 21 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 24 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 26 At birth, 2005-2007 27 At birth, 2005-2007 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More information is available in The Indicator Guide: www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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