# Rugby

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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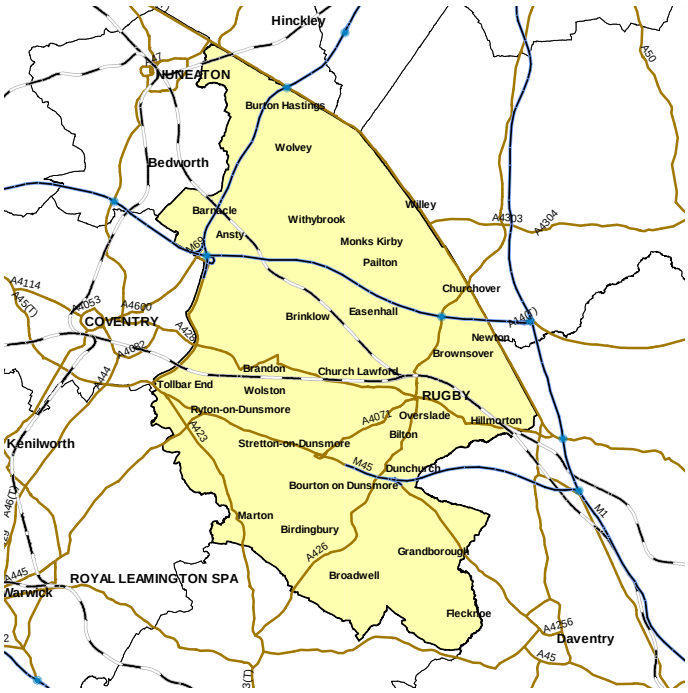


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**POPULATION 91,000**

Mid-2007 population estimate

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

## Rugby at a glance

- The health of the people of Rugby is generally better than the England average. However, the estimated percentage of obese adults and the rate of road injuries and death are worse than the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live nearly 5.5 years longer than those in the more deprived areas, women in the least deprived areas can expect to live nearly 3 years longer. Few Rugby residents live in the most deprived areas nationally.
- Early deaths from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen, as have the England averages. Early death rates from heart disease and stroke are lower than the England average.
- Levels of deprivation and children in poverty are lower than the England average and GCSE achievement is higher.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- Physical activity in adults and children is better than the England average and the percentage of obese children is lower.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are lower than average.
- Priorities for Rugby are to reduce road injuries and death, to reduce obesity by increasing physical activity and to further reduce smoking and related deaths.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Warwickshire at www.warwickshirepct.nhs.uk

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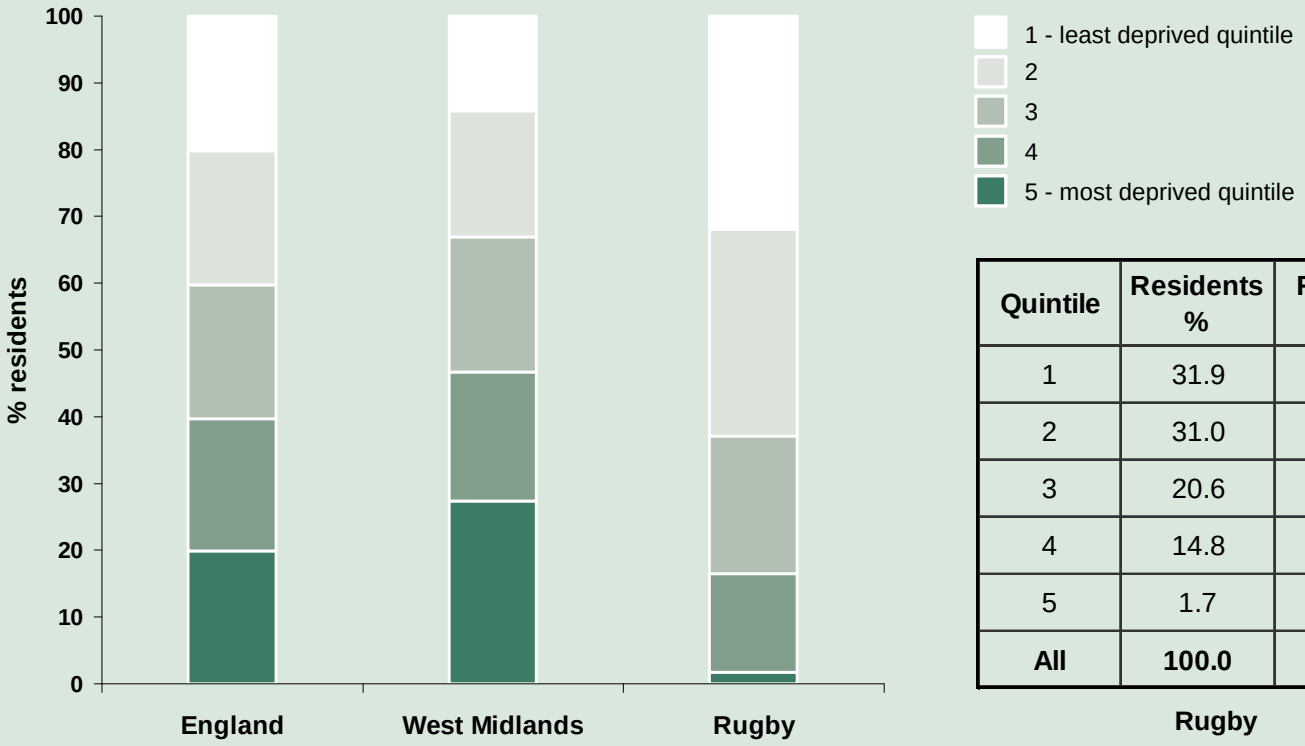
## Deprivation

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.

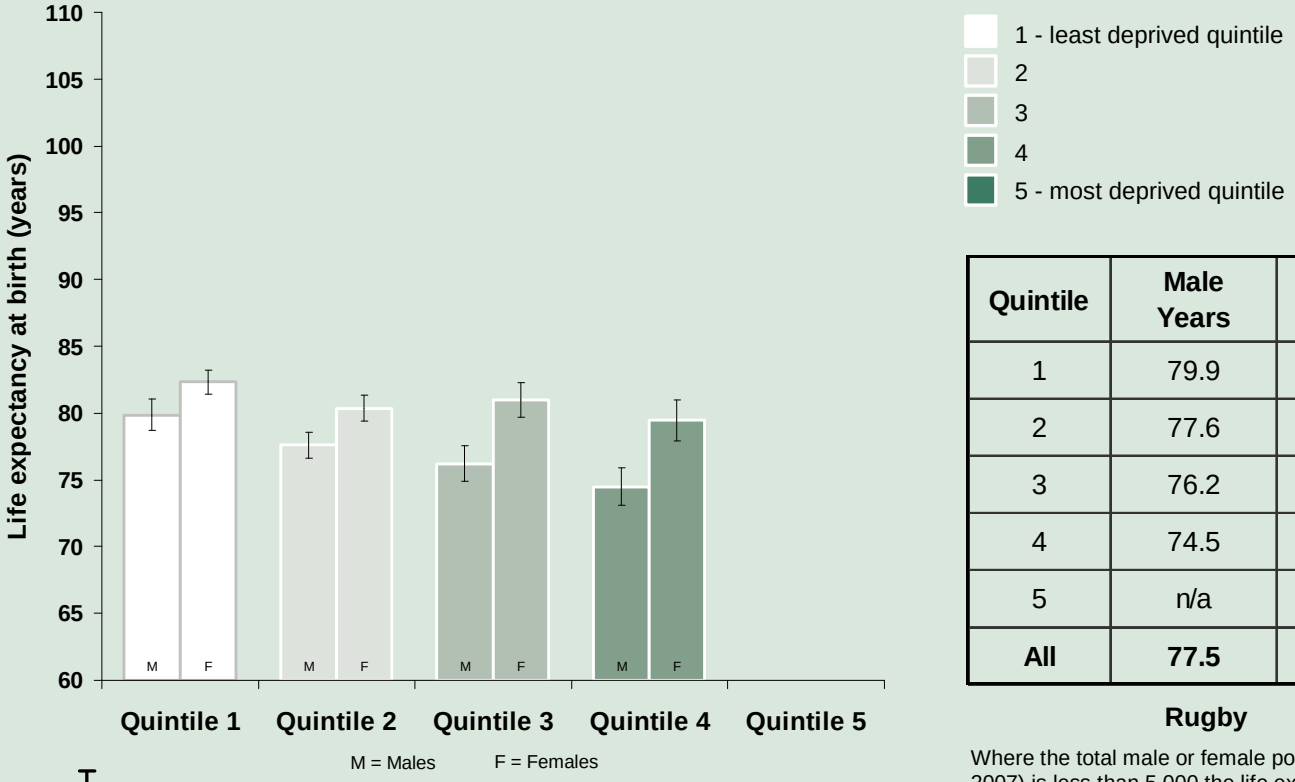



| Quintile | Residents % | Residents Number |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 31.9 | 28,563 |
| 2 | 31.0 | 27,765 |
| 3 | 20.6 | 18,480 |
| 4 | 14.8 | 13,212 |
| 5 | 1.7 | 1,542 |
| **All** | **100.0** | **89,562** |

**Rugby**

## 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.




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

| Quintile | Male Years | Female Years |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 79.9 | 82.3 |
| 2 | 77.6 | 80.4 |
| 3 | 76.2 | 81.0 |
| 4 | 74.5 | 79.5 |
| 5 | n/a | n/a |
| **All** | **77.5** | **80.9** |

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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).


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# Health inequalities: **changes over time**

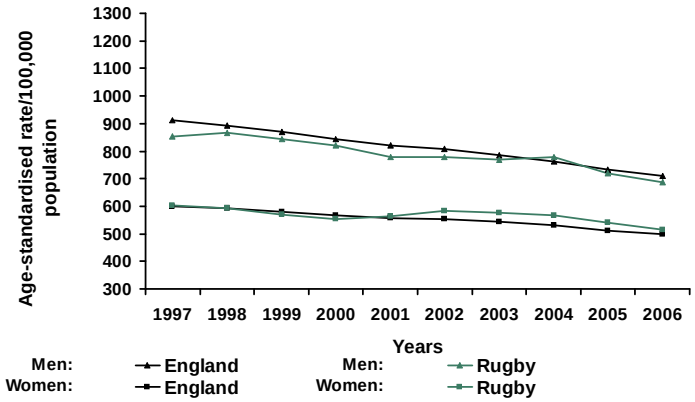
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

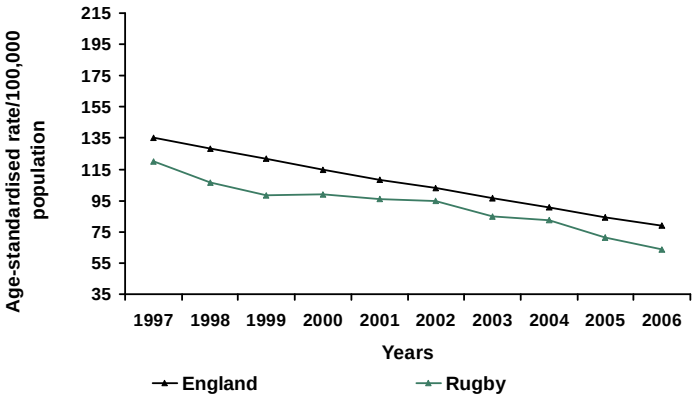
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

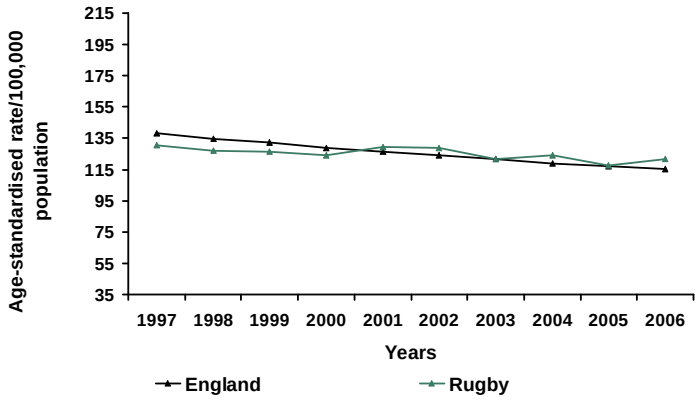
**Trend 1:**
**All age, all cause mortality**




**Trend 2:**
**Early death rates from heart disease and stroke**

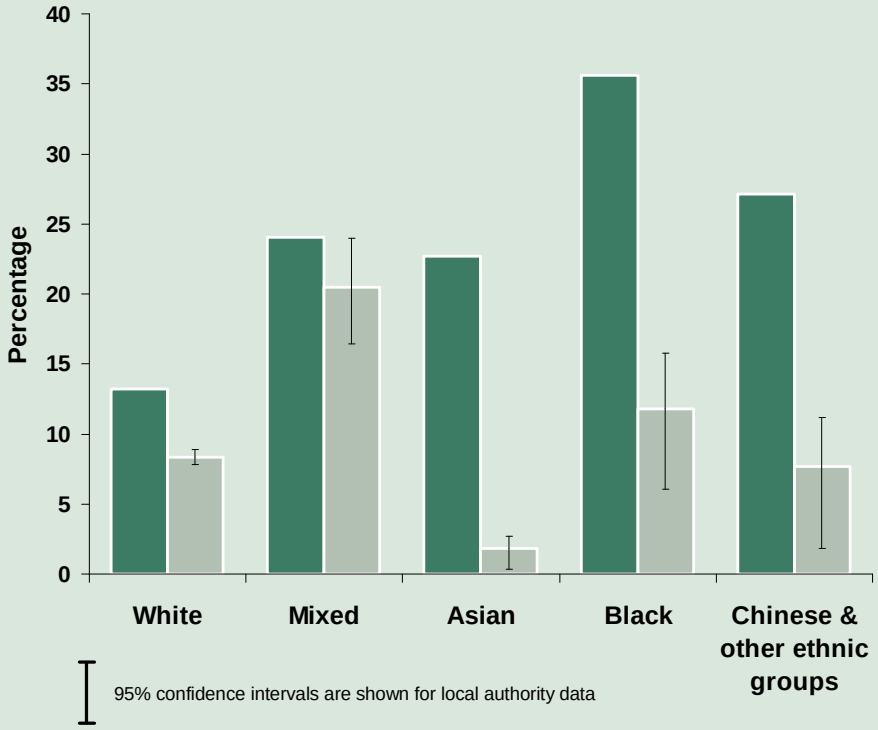



**Trend 3:**
**Early death rates from cancer**




# 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.




England
Rugby

| Ethnic Groups | % eligible | Number eligible |
|---|---|---|
| White | 8.4 | 860 |
| Mixed | 20.5 | 90 |
| Asian | 1.9 | 10 |
| Black | 11.8 | 20 |
| Chinese/other | 7.7 | 10 |

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.

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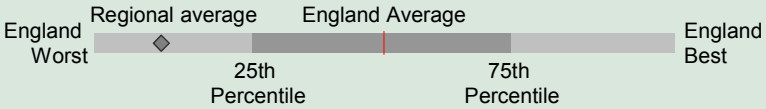
# Health summary for Rugby

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 | 1542 | 1.7 | 19.9 | 89.2 | | 0.0 |
| | **2** Children in poverty * | 2375 | 13.1 | 22.4 | 66.5 | | 6.0 |
| | **3** Statutory homelessness | | | 2.8 | 8.9 | | 0.0 |
| | **4** GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) * | 644 | 56.4 | 48.3 | 26.5 | | 73.3 |
| | **5** Violent crime * | 1514 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 38.4 | | 4.8 |
| | **6** Carbon emissions * | 828 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 15.7 | | 4.6 |
| Children's and young people's health | **7** Smoking in pregnancy | 168 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 37.8 | | 3.7 |
| | **8** Breast feeding initiation * | 767 | 71.2 | 71.0 | 32.5 | | 92.2 |
| | **9** Physically active children * | 11276 | 97.2 | 90.0 | 77.5 | | 100.0 |
| | **10** Obese children * | 59 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 16.2 | | 3.9 |
| | **11** Children's tooth decay (at age 5) | n/a | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3.2 | | 0.0 |
| | **12** Teenage pregnancy (under 18) * | 70 | 35.9 | 41.2 | 79.1 | | 15.0 |
| Adults' health and lifestyle | **13** Adults who smoke * | n/a | 23.5 | 24.1 | 40.9 | | 13.7 |
| | **14** Binge drinking adults | n/a | 17.9 | 18.0 | 28.9 | | 9.7 |
| | **15** Healthy eating adults | n/a | 27.5 | 26.3 | 15.8 | | 45.8 |
| | **16** Physically active adults | n/a | 14.2 | 10.8 | 4.4 | | 17.1 |
| | **17** Obese adults | n/a | 27.0 | 23.6 | 31.2 | | 11.9 |
| Disease and poor health | **18** Over 65s 'not in good health' | 2756 | 19.2 | 21.5 | 32.5 | | 13.5 |
| | **19** Incapacity benefits for mental illness * | 970 | 17.8 | 27.7 | 59.4 | | 8.7 |
| | **20** Hospital stays for alcohol related harm * | 1091 | 999.3 | 1472.5 | 2615.1 | | 639.9 |
| | **21** Drug misuse | 169 | 2.9 | 9.8 | 27.5 | | 1.3 |
| | **22** People diagnosed with diabetes | 3634 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 6.3 | | 2.6 |
| | **23** New cases of tuberculosis | 6 | 6.7 | 15.0 | 102.1 | | 0.0 |
| | **24** Hip fracture in over-65s | 108 | 590.8 | 479.8 | 699.8 | | 219.0 |
| Life expectancy and causes of death | **25** Excess winter deaths | 37 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 30.3 | | 4.0 |
| | **26** Life expectancy - male * | n/a | 78.0 | 77.7 | 73.2 | | 83.7 |
| | **27** Life expectancy - female * | n/a | 81.4 | 81.8 | 78.1 | | 87.8 |
| | **28** Infant deaths | 4 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 9.6 | | 1.3 |
| | **29** Deaths from smoking | 132 | 188.8 | 210.2 | 330.2 | | 134.4 |
| | **30** Early deaths: heart disease & stroke * | 66 | 63.9 | 79.1 | 130.5 | | 39.6 |
| | **31** Early deaths: cancer * | 122 | 122.0 | 115.5 | 164.3 | | 75.7 |
| | **32** Road injuries and deaths * | 76 | 84.5 | 54.3 | 188.3 | | 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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