

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Lancashire

County



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Health Profile 2015

Health in summary

The health of people in Lancashire is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 17.1% (36,500) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 10.3 years lower for men and 7.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Lancashire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

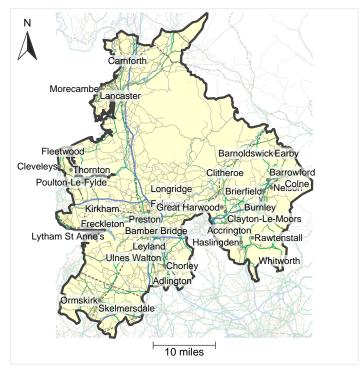
In Year 6, 18.1% (2,082) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 62.7*, worse than the average for England. This represents 153 stays per year. Levels of breastfeeding are worse than the England average.

Adult health

In 2012, 22.9% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 693*, worse than the average for England. This represents 8,048 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 261.8*, worse than the average for England. This represents 3,075 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 331*, worse than the average for England. This represents 2,247 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are worse than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of hip fractures, sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Lancashire include Starting Well, Living Well and Ageing Well. For more information see www.lancashire.gov.uk



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Population: 1,180,000

Mid-2013 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Lancashire. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit <u>www.healthprofiles.info</u> for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.



^{*} rate per 100,000 population

Deprivation: a national view

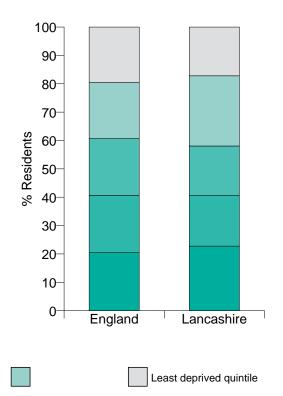
The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

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Lines represent electoral wards (2013)

Most deprived quintile

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



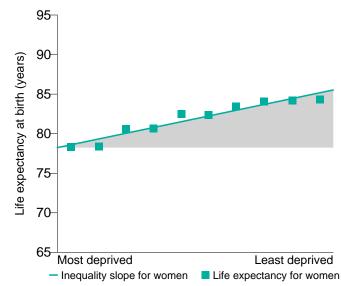
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2011-2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 10.3 years

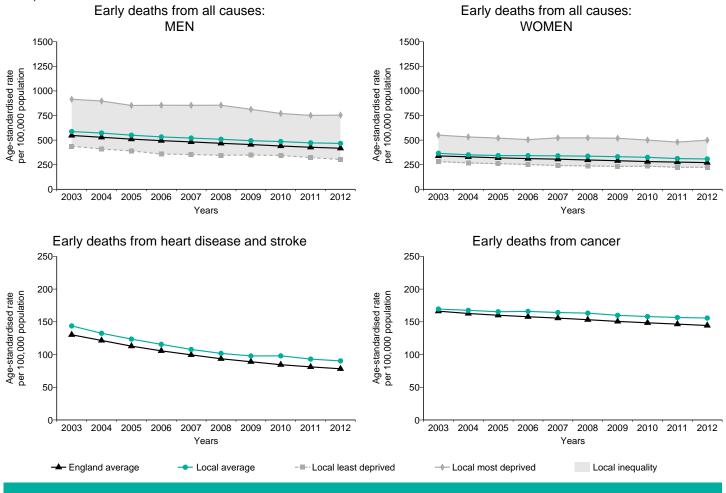


Life expectancy gap for women: 7.3 years



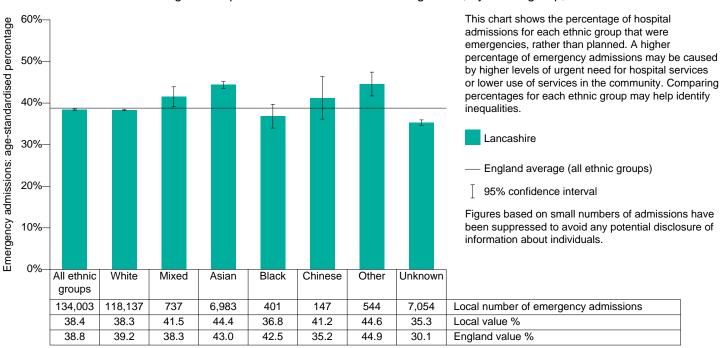
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).



Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2013



Health summary for Lancashire

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

Signifi	cantly worse than England average				Regional av	verage^ England Average	
Not significantly different from England average				England Worst			England Best
Significantly better than England average			Local	Eng	Eng	25th 75th Percentile Percer	n ntile Eng
Domain	Indicator	Per Year	value	value	worst	England Range	best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	268,506	22.8	20.4	83.8		0.0
	2 Children in poverty (under 16s)	36,525	17.1	19.2	37.9		6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	330	0.7	2.3	12.5		0.1
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)†	7,403	56.9	56.8	35.4	(74.4
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	14,031	11.9	11.1	27.8		4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	3,612	4.9	7.1	23.5		1.3
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	n/a	-	12.0	27.5	♦	1.9
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	8,534	69.1	73.9			
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2,082	18.1	19.1	26.7	♦ ○	11.1
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)†	153.3	62.7	40.1	100.0	•	13.7
	11 Under 18 conceptions	547	26.2	24.3	43.9		9.2
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence	n/a	19.8	18.4	29.4		10.5
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	3,040	54.2	56.0	43.5		67.0
	14 Obese adults	n/a	22.9	23.0	35.2	• •	11.2
	15 Excess weight in adults	1,943	64.7	63.8	74.4		45.9
Disease and poor health	16 Incidence of malignant melanoma†	229.3	22.2	18.4	37.3	• •	4.8
	17 Hospital stays for self-harm	3,075	261.8	203.2	682.7	•	60.9
	18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm†	8,048	693	645	1231	•	366
	19 Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use	6,394	8.4	8.4	20.8	• •	1.9
	20 Recorded diabetes	61,970	6.5	6.2	8.7	•	3.7
	21 Incidence of TB†	110.0	9.4	14.8	113.7		0.5
	22 New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25)	5,059	670	832	3269	¦O	349
	23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	1,298	547	580	838		382
Life expectancy and causes of death	24 Excess winter deaths (three year)	599.8	15.9	17.4	27.0		4.3
	25 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	78.3	79.4	74.3	••	82.6
	26 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	82.0	83.1	80.0	••	86.2
	27 Infant mortality	69	5.1	4.0	7.1	• •	1.3
	28 Smoking related deaths	2,247	330.7	288.7	471.6	••	186.6
	29 Suicide rate	118	10.2	8.8	13.6		4.5
	30 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	931	90.2	78.2	137.0	(0	52.1
	31 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	1,624	155.8	144.4	198.9	••	104.0
	32 Killed and seriously injured on roads	621	52.8	39.7	78.9		16.6

Indicator notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info and http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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³ Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 4 % key stage 4, 2013/14 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 12 % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2013 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2013/14 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count 22 All new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2013 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2013/14 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths
01.08.10-31.07.13 25, 26 At birth, 2011-13 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2011-13 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13