

Bromsgrove

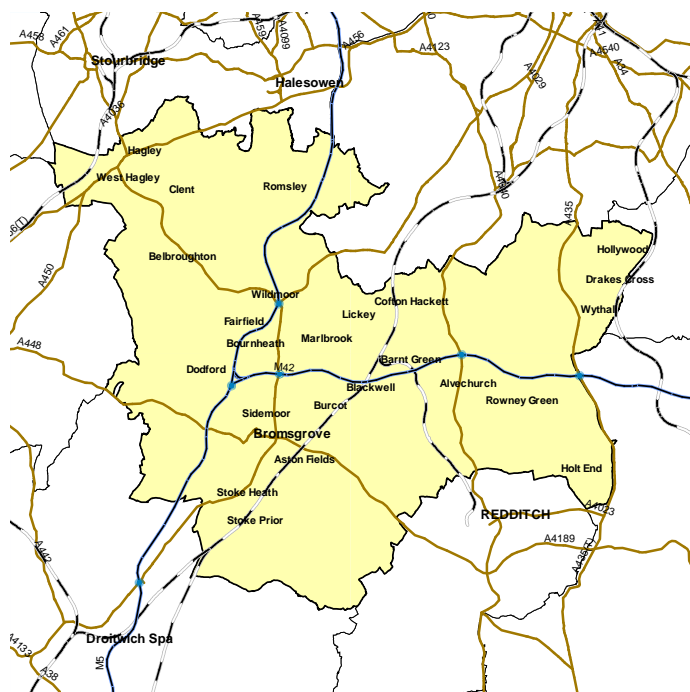
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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POPULATION 92,300

Mid-2007 population estimate

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



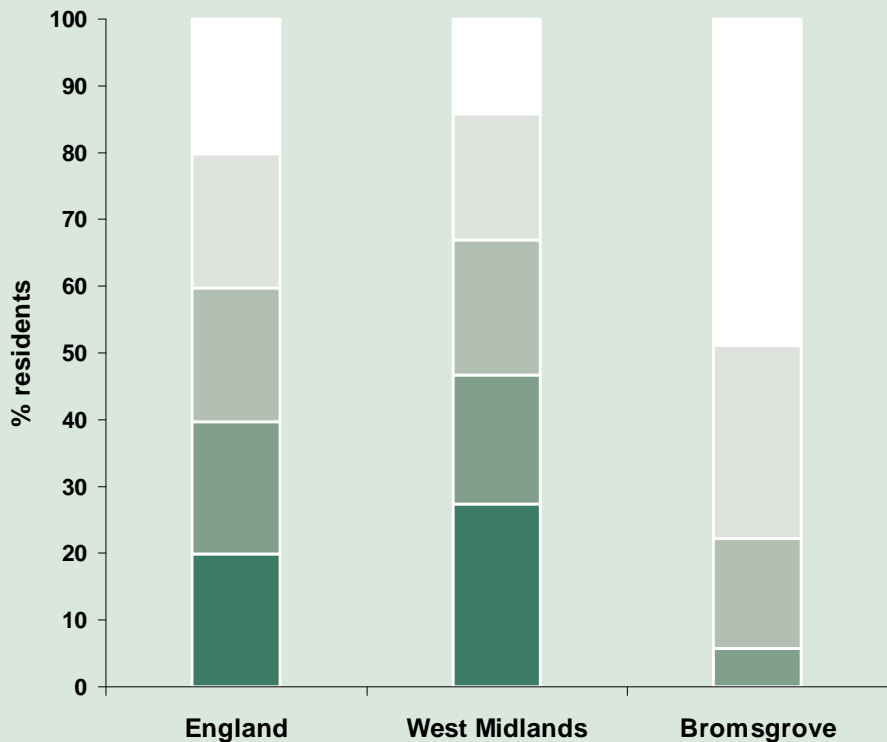
Bromsgrove at a glance

- The health of the people of Bromsgrove is generally better than the England average. Physical activity in children is the one indicator which is worse than the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 5.5 years longer than those in the more deprived areas, whilst in women the gradient is unclear. No Bromsgrove resident lives in the most deprived fifth of areas nationally.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain below the England average rates which have also fallen.
- Levels of deprivation, children in poverty and violent crime are lower than the England average and GCSE achievement is higher.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are lower than the average.
- Teenage pregnancy rates are less than the England average.
- The estimated percentage of adults who smoke and deaths due to smoking are less than average.
- Priorities for Bromsgrove are to further reduce smoking and smoking related deaths and to continue to reduce obesity in adults and children.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at www.worcspct.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.



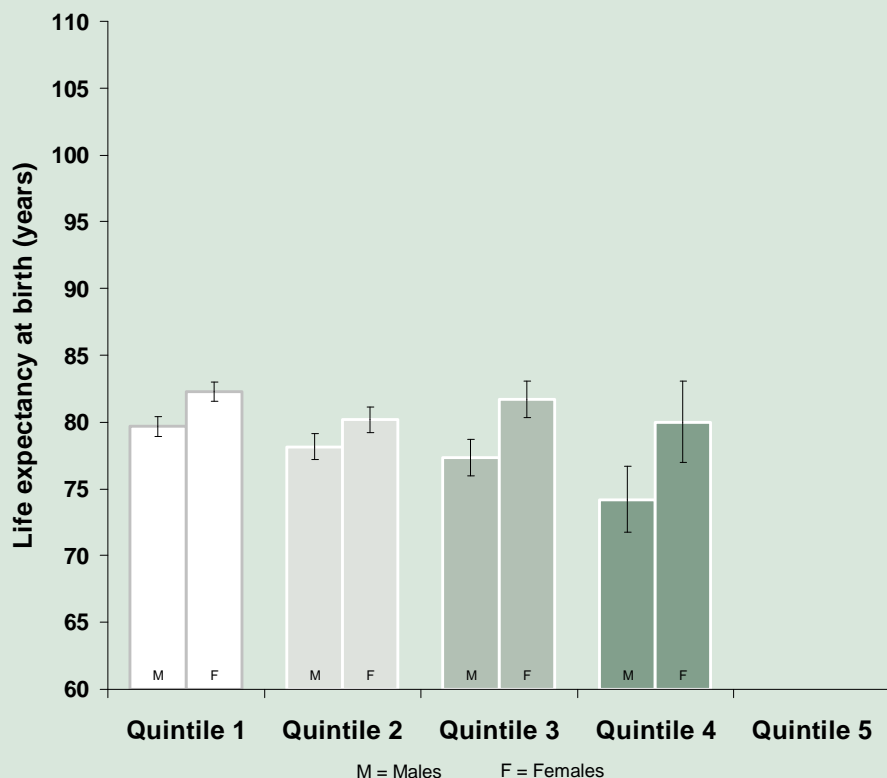
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	48.8	44,277
2	29.0	26,253
3	16.5	15,006
4	5.7	5,139
5	0.0	0
All	100.0	90,675

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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	79.7	82.3
2	78.1	80.2
3	77.3	81.7
4	74.2	80.0
5		
All	78.6	81.4

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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

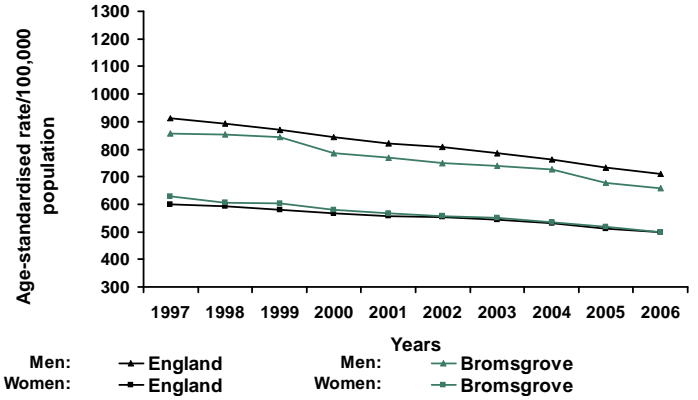
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

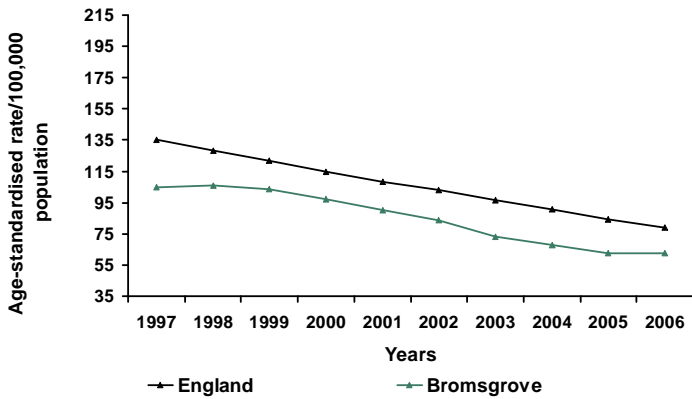
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

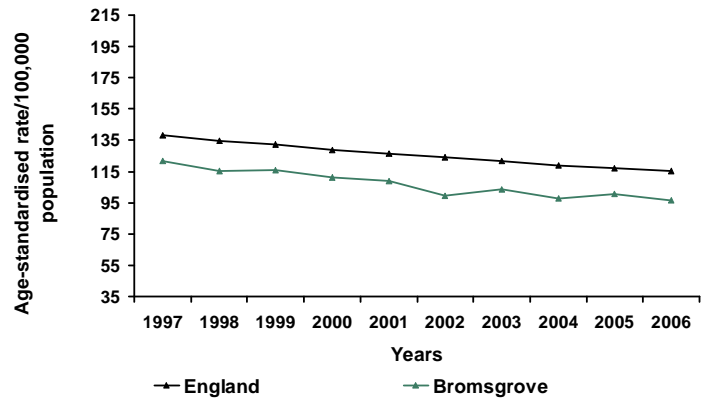
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

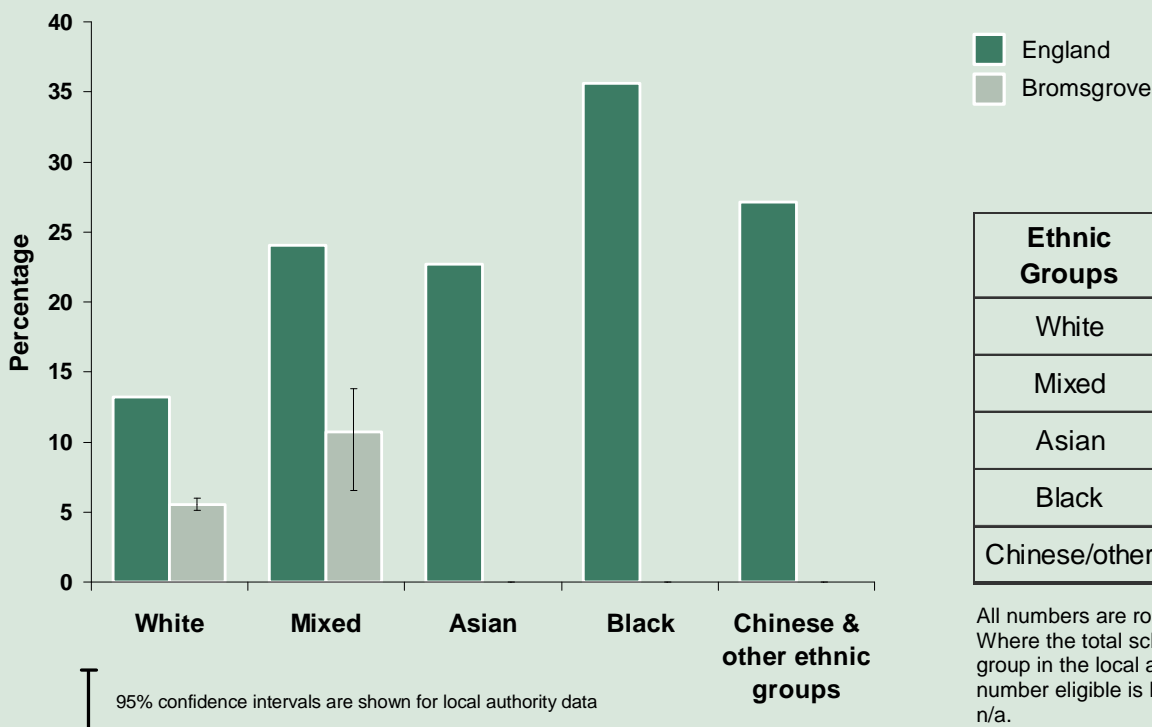


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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.



Legend:
■ England
■ Bromsgrove

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	5.6	580
Mixed	10.7	30
Asian	n/a	n/a
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

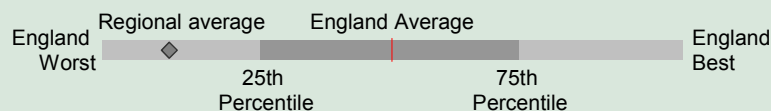
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Bromsgrove

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	0	0.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond at 19.9, local result at 0.0]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	1554	9.0	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond at 22.4, local result at 9.0]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	90	2.6	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond at 2.8, local result at 2.6]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	703	53.4	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond at 48.3, local result at 53.4]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	967	10.5	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond at 17.6, local result at 10.5]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	577	6.3	7.2	15.7	[Bar with diamond at 7.2, local result at 6.3]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	106	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond at 14.7, local result at 12.0]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	608	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 71.0, local result at 68.8]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	10921	87.6	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond at 90.0, local result at 87.6]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	66	7.4	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond at 9.6, local result at 7.4]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.6	1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond at 1.5, local result at 0.6]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	45	24.2	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond at 41.2, local result at 24.2]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	17.3	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond at 24.1, local result at 17.3]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	17.2	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond at 18.0, local result at 17.2]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	25.6	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond at 26.3, local result at 25.6]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	12.6	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond at 10.8, local result at 12.6]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	24.0	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond at 23.6, local result at 24.0]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2765	18.6	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 21.5, local result at 18.6]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	910	16.5	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond at 27.7, local result at 16.5]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1436	1228.6	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond at 1472.5, local result at 1228.6]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	294	5.0	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond at 9.8, local result at 5.0]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3290	3.6	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond at 4.1, local result at 3.6]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond at 15.0, local result at n/a]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	121	568.1	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond at 479.8, local result at 568.1]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	49	16.0	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond at 17.0, local result at 16.0]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	79.1	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond at 77.7, local result at 79.1]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	81.7	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond at 81.8, local result at 81.7]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	5	5.9	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond at 4.9, local result at 5.9]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	131	164.4	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond at 210.2, local result at 164.4]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	71	62.5	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond at 79.1, local result at 62.5]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	106	96.8	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond at 115.5, local result at 96.8]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	44	48.0	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond at 54.3, local result at 48.0]	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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