Health Profile 2016

Rossendale District

Health in summary
The health of people in Rossendale is varied compared with the England average. About 18% (2,400) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 6.1 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Rossendale than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 19.1% (137) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 50.6*. This represents 8 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding initiation and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 643*. This represents 434 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 240.6*, worse than the average for England. This represents 129 deaths per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 363*, worse than the average for England. This represents 129 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight and physical activity are worse than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of early deaths from cardiovascular diseases is worse than average. The rate of violent crime is better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Rossendale include improving mental health and wellbeing, premature mortality, and encouraging healthier lifestyles. For more information see www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight and www.rossendale.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population

Population: 69,000
Mid-2014 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people’s health in Rossendale. 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.

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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 2015 (IMD2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

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 2012-2014. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD2010), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.1 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 3.8 years

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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 (IMD2010) in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Early deaths from all causes:

- MEN
- WOMEN

Early deaths from heart disease and stroke

Early deaths from cancer

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2014/15

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

Rossendale

- 95% confidence interval
- England average (all ethnic groups)

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.
## Health summary for Rossendale

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.

### England worst

- **Deprivation score (IMD 2015)**
- **Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm**
- **Long term unemployment**
- **Incidence of TB**
- **Percentage of physically active adults**
- **% of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery**
- **Violent crime (violence offences)**
- **Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over**
- **Value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small**
- **Life expectancy at birth (Female)**
- **% school children in Year 6 (age 10-11)**
- **Excess weight in adults**
- **Excess winter deaths**
- **% children (under 16) in low income families**
- **Rate per 100,000 population**
- **Obese children (Year 6)**
- **Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over**
- **Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households**
- **Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 All new**
- **Hospital stays for self-harm**
- **Breastfeeding initiation**
- **Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population**
- **The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count**
- **Suicide rate†**
- **Under 75 mortality rate: cancer**
- **Life expectancy at birth (Male)**
- **Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64**
- **Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population**
- **Cancer diagnosed at early stage #**
- **Smoking prevalence in adults†**
- **Under 18 conceptions**
- **Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)**
- **Current smokers, Annual Population Survey (APS)**
- **Deaths from drug misuse #**
- **Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2**
- **Under 18 mortality rate: cancer**
- **Killed and seriously injured on roads**
- **2014/15 - 2012/13**

### England best

- **2012 - 2011**
- **2015 - 2013**

### England Range

- **2014/15 - 2012/13**
- **2015 - 2013**
- **2014 - 2012**

### Local No

- **2015 - 2013**
- **2014 - 2012**
- **2015 - 2012**
- **2014 - 2012**

### Not compared

- **2013 - 2011**
- **2014 - 2012**
- **2015 - 2013**
- **2014 - 2012**

### Domain

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Local No</th>
<th>Local value</th>
<th>Erg value</th>
<th>Eng value</th>
<th>Eng worst</th>
<th>England Range</th>
<th>Eng best</th>
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<td>Deprivation score (IMD 2015) #</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>2014/15</td>
<td>409</td>
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<td>Smoking status at time of delivery</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
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<td>Breastfeeding initiation</td>
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<td>2014/15</td>
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<td>Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)</td>
<td>2012/13 - 14/15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
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<td>Under 18 conceptions</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>Smoking prevalence in adults†</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>16.9</td>
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<td>Percentage of physically active adults</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>57.0</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>64.6</td>
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<td>50.7</td>
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<td>Hospital stays for self-harm</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>240.6</td>
<td>191.4</td>
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<td>Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>643</td>
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<td>1223</td>
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<td>Recorded diabetes</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>3,678</td>
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<td>Incidence of TB</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
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<td>Newly transmitted infections (STI)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>3263</td>
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<td>Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>745</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth (Male)</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>74.7</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth (Female)</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
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<td>83.2</td>
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<td>Infant mortality†</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Killed and seriously injured on roads</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>119.4</td>
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<td>9.9</td>
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<td>Suicide rate†</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>x²</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaths from drug misuse #</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>x²</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking related deaths</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>363.2</td>
<td>274.8</td>
<td>458.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>135.0</td>
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<td>39.3</td>
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<td>Under 75 mortality rate: cancer</td>
<td>2012 - 14</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>145.2</td>
<td>141.5</td>
<td>195.6</td>
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<td>102.9</td>
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<td>Excess winter deaths</td>
<td>Aug 2011 - Jul 2014</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>15.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
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</table>

### Indicator notes

1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015
2. % children (under 16) in low income families
3. Eligible homeless people not in priority need
4. Age of A-C including English & Maths
5. Recorded violence against the person crimes
6. under 16s
7. Total count
8. of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery
9. school children in Year 6 (age 10-11)
10. % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority

**# New indicator for Health Profiles 2016.**

**‡** Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values.

**§** New indicator for Health Profiles 2016.

Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count

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