

Protecting and improving the nation's health

West Lindsey

District



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Health Profile 2015

Health in summary

The health of people in West Lindsey is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 17.1% (2,600) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 5.9 years lower for men and 7.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of West Lindsey than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 16.3% (150) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 39.1*. This represents 7 stays per year. Levels of breastfeeding are worse than the England average. Levels of GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

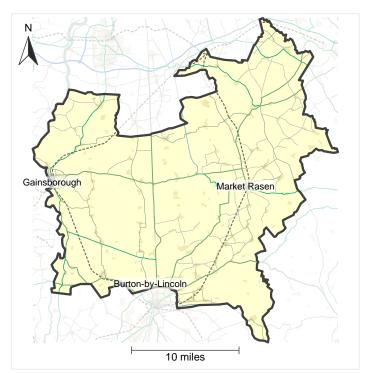
Adult health

In 2012, 24.1% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 597*. This represents 565 stays per year. The rate of selfharm hospital stays was 177.4*. This represents 152 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 270*. This represents 156 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight 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 long term unemployment is worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime and drug misuse are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in West Lindsey include alcohol, tobacco, and obesity. For more information see www.researchlincs.org.uk or www.lincolnshire.gov.uk





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Population: 91,000

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

This profile gives a picture of people's health in West Lindsey. 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.

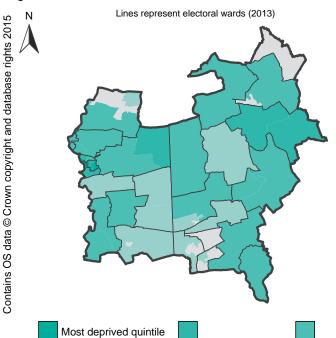
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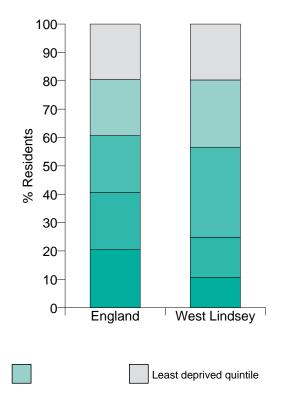
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Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, 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.



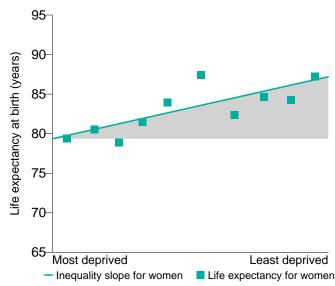
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 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: 5.9 years

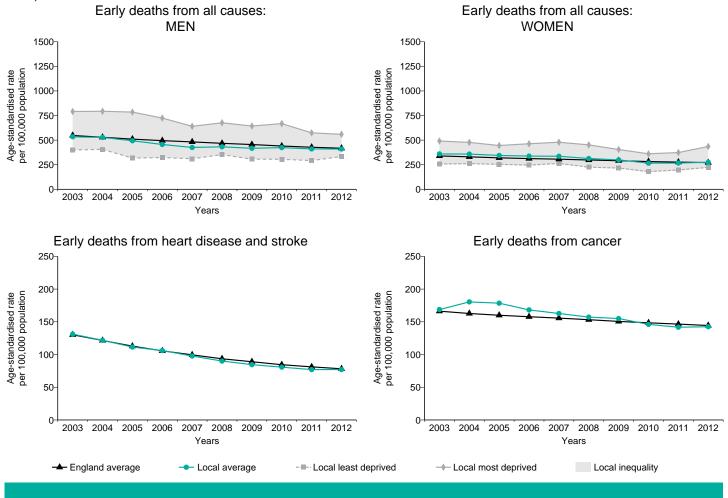


Life expectancy gap for women: 7.8 years



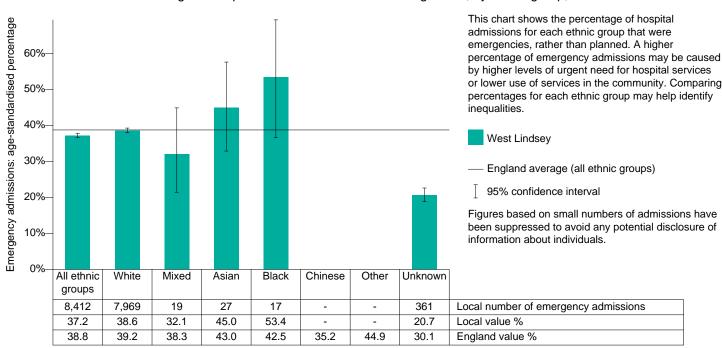
Health inequalities: changes over time

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 West Lindsey

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.

Significantly worse than England average				England	Regional a	verage^ England Avera	England Average	
Not significantly different from England average						25th	75th	
Significantly better than England average Lo			Local	Eng	Eng	Percentile	Percentile	Enç
Domain	Indicator	Per Year	value	value	worst	England R	ange	bes
Our communities	1 Deprivation	9,707	10.7	20.4	83.8			0.0
	2 Children in poverty (under 16s)	2,595	17.1	19.2	37.9			5.8
	3 Statutory homelessness	43	1.1	2.3	12.5			0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)†	687	63.3	56.8	35.4			79.
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	464	5.2	11.1	27.8			2.
	6 Long term unemployment	493	9.0	7.1	23.5	• 🗼		0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	100	12.4	12.0	27.5	♦ Q		1.9
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	541	69.7	73.9				
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	150	16.3	19.1	27.1		O	9.
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)†	6.7	39.1	40.1	105.8	>		11.
	11 Under 18 conceptions	56	31.1	24.3	44.0	0		7.
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence	n/a	16.7	18.4	30.0		<u> </u>	9.
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	252	53.3	56.0	43.5	O •		69.
	14 Obese adults	n/a	24.1	23.0	35.2	0		11.
	15 Excess weight in adults	162	68.6	63.8	75.9			45.
Disease and poor health	16 Incidence of malignant melanoma†	16.3	19.2	18.4	38.0	O	·	4.
	17 Hospital stays for self-harm	152	177.4	203.2	682.7	(C)	60.
	18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm†	565	597	645	1231	(36
	19 Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use	225	4.0	8.4	25.0		0	1.
	20 Recorded diabetes	4,845	7.2	6.2	9.0			3.
	21 Incidence of TB†	2.7	3.0	14.8	113.7	(0	0.
	22 New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25)	183	327	832	3269			17
	23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	102	525	580	838		\ \ \ \	35
Life expectancy and causes of death	24 Excess winter deaths (three year)	62.7	21.8	17.4	34.3	0		3.
	25 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	79.0	79.4	74.3	0		83.
	26 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	82.8	83.1	80.0	0)		86.
	27 Infant mortality	5	5.6	4.0	7.6	0		1.
	28 Smoking related deaths	156	270.3	288.7	471.6		<u> </u>	167.
	29 Suicide rate	9	9.9	8.8				
	30 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	71	77.1	78.2	137.0	(\bar{\rightarrow}		37.
	31 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	131	142.5	144.4	202.9	(C		104.0
	32 Killed and seriously injured on roads	68	75.5	39.7	119.6			7.8

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

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 35 and over, 2011-13 29

Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13 † 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

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