Health Profile 2015

Hyndburn

District

Health in summary
The health of people in Hyndburn is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 20.5% (3,500) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 11.2 years lower for men and 6.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Hyndburn than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 21.5% (209) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 93.1*, worse than the average for England. This represents 17 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 27.7% of adults are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 751*, worse than the average for England. This represents 572 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 343.3*, worse than the average for England. This represents 275 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 411*, worse than the average for England. This represents 171 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult smoking and physical activity are worse than the England average. The rate of sexually transmitted infections is better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Hyndburn include reducing deaths from road traffic accidents, increasing physical activity, and improving mental health and wellbeing (especially amongst the elderly). For more information see www.lancashire.gov.uk and www.hyndburn.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population

Population: 80,000
Mid-2013 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people’s health in Hyndburn. 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 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: 11.2 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 6.1 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).

### Early deaths from all causes: MEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tr>
<td>Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population</td>
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### Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
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### Early deaths from heart disease and stroke

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<th>Years</th>
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<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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<td>Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population</td>
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</table>

### Early deaths from cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2003</th>
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<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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#### Health inequalities: ethnicity

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Local number of emergency admissions</th>
<th>Local value %</th>
<th>England average (all ethnic groups)</th>
<th>95% confidence interval</th>
<th>Local inequality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ethnic groups</td>
<td>10,272</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8,793</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>22.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

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Health summary for Hyndburn

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.

1. Deprivation
2. Children in poverty (under 16s)
3. Statutory homelessness
4. GCSE achieved (5A*-G inc. Eng & Maths)
5. Violent crime (violence offences)
6. Long term unemployment
7. Smoking status at time of delivery
8. Breastfeeding initiation
9. Obese children (Year 6)
10. Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)
11. Under 18 conceptions
12. Smoking prevalence
13. Percentage of physically active adults
14. Obese adults
15. Excess weight in adults
16. Incidence of malignant melanoma
17. Hospital stays for self-harm
18. Hospital stays for alcohol related harm
19. Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use
20. Recorded diabetes
21. Inadequate birth weight
22. New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25)
23. Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
24. Excess winter deaths (three year)
25. Life expectancy at birth (Male)
26. Life expectancy at birth (Female)
27. Infant mortality
28. Smoking related deaths
29. Suicide rate
30. Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular
31. Under 75 mortality rate: cancer
32. Killed and seriously injured on roads

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 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 9 % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013 10 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013 11 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 12 % adults aged 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) 13 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 14 % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013 15 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2013 16 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 17 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2010-12 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2010-12 20 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age and sex 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 21 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 01.08-31.07.13 22 New STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011, local number per year figure is the average count 22 All new STI diagnoses 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 01.08-31.07.13. 25 At birth, 2011-13 26 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2011-13 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2011-13 28 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 31 Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13 32 33 34

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