

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Herefordshire

Unitary Authority



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Health Profile 2015

Health in summary

The health of people in Herefordshire is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 13.2% (4,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 5.2 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Herefordshire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 16.8% (264) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 56.5*, worse than the average for England. This represents 20 stays per year. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health

In 2012, 23.7% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 546*, better than the average for England. This represents 1,055 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 171.2*, better than the average for England. This represents 302 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 246*, better than the average for England. This represents 309 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of statutory homelessness is worse than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in County of Herefordshire include reducing alcohol related harm, stopping smoking, and improving the dental health of children. For more information see https://factsandfigures.herefordshire.gov.uk/

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Population: 186,000

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

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Herefordshire. 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 www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.



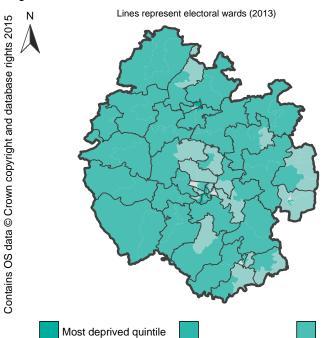
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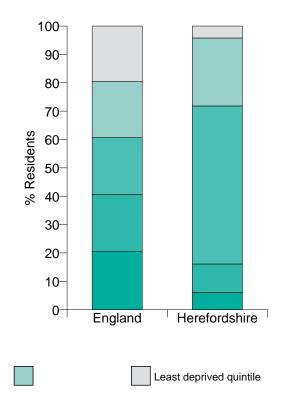
^{*} rate per 100,000 population

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.



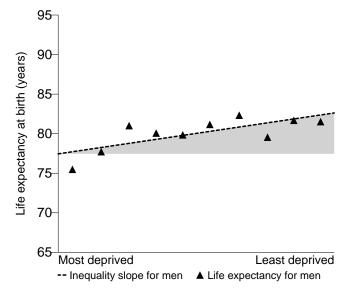
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



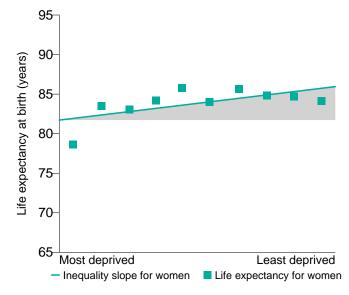
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

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: 5.2 years

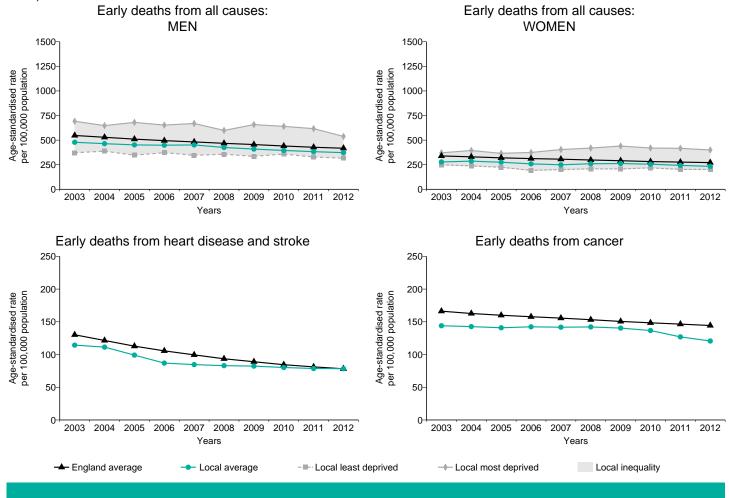


Life expectancy gap for women: 4.2 years



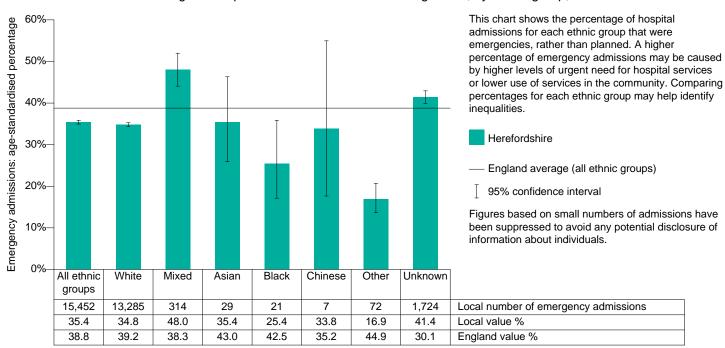
Health inequalities: changes over time

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 Herefordshire

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.

Signit	cantly worse than England average			England	Regional a	verage^ England Average	Englar
Not significantly different from England average				Worst	*	25th 75th	Best
Signit	icantly better than England average	Local No	Local	Eng	Eng	Percentile Percentile	Eng
Domain	Indicator	Per Year	value	value	worst	England Range	best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	11,284	6.1	20.4	83.8	♦ 0	0.0
	2 Children in poverty (under 16s)	4,010	13.2	19.2	37.9	♦ •	5.8
	3 Statutory homelessness	219	2.7	2.3	12.5	••	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)†	1,074	58.7	56.8	35.4	♦ ○	79.9
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	1,905	10.3	11.1	27.8	(0	2.8
	6 Long term unemployment	353	3.1	7.1	23.5	♦ •	0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	255	14.1	12.0	27.5		1.9
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	1,276	75.5	73.9			
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	264	16.8	19.1	27.1	•	9.4
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)†	20.0	56.5	40.1	105.8	•	11.2
	11 Under 18 conceptions	78	24.1	24.3	44.0	♦ ♦	7.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence	n/a	17.3	18.4	30.0		9.0
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	260	60.4	56.0	43.5	♦ 0	69.7
	14 Obese adults	n/a	23.7	23.0	35.2		11.2
	15 Excess weight in adults	312	66.8	63.8	75.9		45.9
Disease and poor health	16 Incidence of malignant melanoma†	31.3	18.4	18.4	38.0	\rightarrow	4.8
	17 Hospital stays for self-harm	302	171.2	203.2	682.7		60.9
	18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm†	1,055	546	645	1231	♦ 0	366
	19 Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use	719	6.2	8.4	25.0	• •	1.4
	20 Recorded diabetes	9,404	6.3	6.2	9.0	♦	3.4
	21 Incidence of TB†	6.0	3.2	14.8	113.7	•	0.0
	22 New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25)	700	610	832	3269	(O	172
	23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	238	529	580	838	•	354
Life expectancy and causes of death	24 Excess winter deaths (three year)	94.8	15.7	17.4	34.3		3.9
	25 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	80.1	79.4	74.3	♦ 0	83.0
	26 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	83.9	83.1	80.0	♦ ○	86.4
	27 Infant mortality	7	3.6	4.0	7.6	♦	1.1
	28 Smoking related deaths	309	246.0	288.7	471.6		167.4
	29 Suicide rate	17	9.2	8.8			
	30 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	142	78.4	78.2	137.0		37.1
	31 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	220	120.7	144.4	202.9		104.0
	32 Killed and seriously injured on roads	72	38.9	39.7	119.6	O	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

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

 $\label{thm:model} \mbox{More information is available at $\underline{\mbox{www.healthprofiles.info}}$ and $\underline{\mbox{http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles}$}$$

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