Health Profile 2010

Bournemouth

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Health Profiles are produced every year by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

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Population 163,900

Mid-2008 population estimate Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk





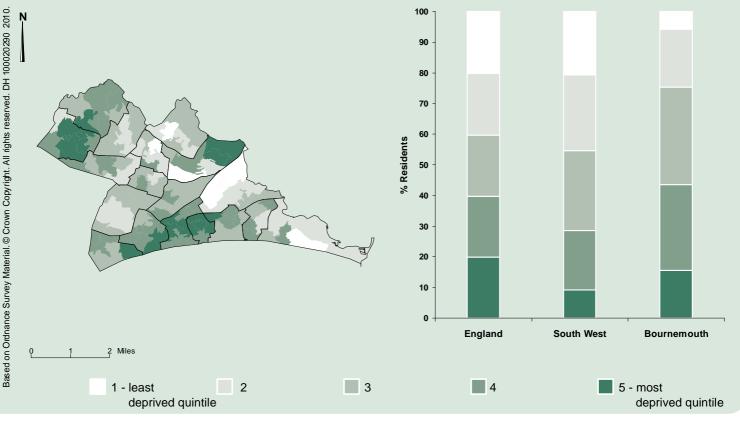


- The health of people in Bournemouth is similar to the England average. However, there are inequalities in life expectancy within Bournemouth. Men living in the most deprived areas can expect to live 8 years less than those in the least deprived areas. For women this gap is 5 years.
- The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen over the last 10 years and is better than the England average.
- The level of breastfeeding initiation is higher than the England average. The percentage of children spending at least 3 hours per week on school sport is higher than average. The percentage of children in Reception year classified as obese is lower.
- Estimated adult rates of smoking, physical activity and binge drinking are similar to the England average. Although the death rate from smoking is lower than the average, smoking still kills around 290 people every year in Bournemouth. The level of smoking during pregnancy is better than the England average.
- The rate of new cases of malignant melanoma skin cancer is higher than the England average.
- The Local Area Agreement for Bournemouth makes tackling health inequalities a priority, including drug and alcohol misuse, sexual health, smoking cessation, and physical activity.
- For more information, please refer to the Bournemouth and Poole Joint Strategic Needs Assessment at www.bournemouthandpoole.nhs.uk



Deprivation: a national view

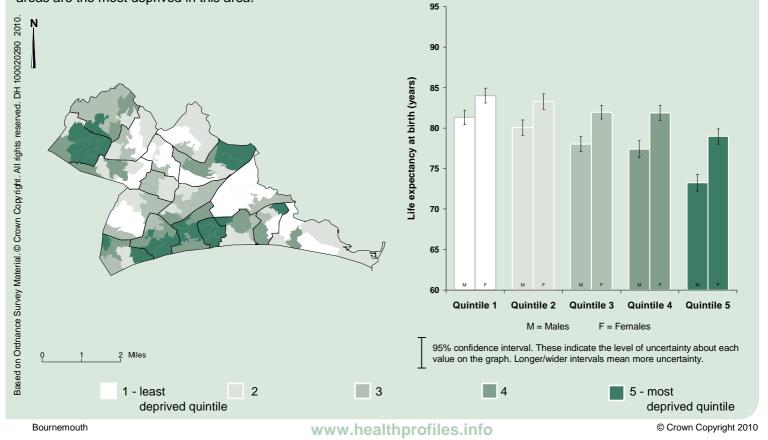
This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England. This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



Health inequalities: **a local view**

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2004-2008) for each of the quintiles in this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

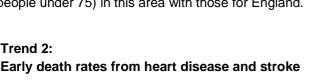
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

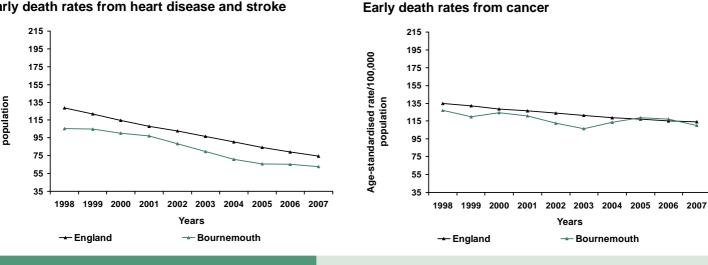
Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

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

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

Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

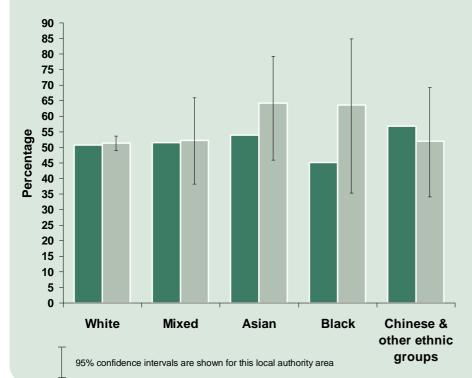




Health inequalities: ethnicity

Age-standardised rate/100,000

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2008/09 (A* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.

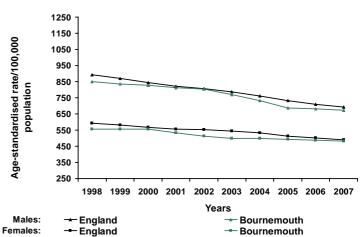


England Bournemouth

| Ethnic Groups | % pupils achieved grades | No. of pupils achieved grades | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| White | 51.3 | 849 | |
| Mixed | 52.2 | 24 | |
| Asian | 64.3 | 18 | |
| Black | 63.6 | 7 | |
| Chinese/other | 51.9 | 14 | |

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 3:

Health summary for Bournemouth

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 red 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

| | ficantly better than England average gnificance can be calculated | | | | ngland Worst n the S | t 25th 75th Percentile Percentile outh East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority | Engla Best y avera |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Domain | Indicator | Local No. Per Year | Local Value | Eng Avg | Eng Worst | England Range | Eng Best |
| es. | 1 Deprivation | 25059 | 15.6 | 19.9 | 89.2 | | 0.0 |
| | 2 Children in poverty | 5734 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 66.5 | \diamond | 6.0 |
| Our communities | 3 Statutory homelessness | 8 | 0.11 | 2.48 | 9.37 | \diamond | 0.0 |
| com | 4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) | 917 | 51.5 | 50.9 | 32.1 | | 76. |
| Our | 5 Violent crime | 4413 | 27.0 | 16.4 | 36.6 | | 4.8 |
| | 6 Carbon emissions | 885 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 14.4 | ♦ 0 | 4.1 |
| | 7 Smoking in pregnancy | 254 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 33.5 | O | 3.8 |
| s d | 8 Breast feeding initiation | 1660 | 76.5 | 72.5 | 39.7 | \Diamond | 92. |
| Children's and young people's health | 9 Physically active children | 9844 | 52.7 | 49.6 | 24.6 | | 79. |
| nildrer ung p hea | 10 Obese children | 102 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 14.7 | \diamond | 4.7 |
| Yo C | 11 Tooth decay in children aged 5 years | n/a | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | | 0.2 |
| | 12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) | 105 | 39.4 | 40.9 | 74.8 | ○ ◊ | 14. |
| | 13 Adults who smoke | n/a | 23.5 | 22.2 | 35.2 | ○ ♦ | 10. |
| Adults' health and lifestyle | 14 Binge drinking adults | n/a | 19.7 | 20.1 | 33.2 | | 4.0 |
| s' healtr lifestyle | 15 Healthy eating adults | n/a | 30.9 | 28.7 | 18.3 | | 48. |
| dults' life | 16 Physically active adults | n/a | 11.0 | 11.2 | 5.4 | ○ | 16. |
| ₹ | 17 Obese adults | n/a | 24.3 | 24.2 | 32.8 | | 13. |
| Disease and poor health | 18 Incidence of malignant melanoma | 27 | 17.7 | 12.6 | 27.3 | | 3. |
| | 19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness | 4528 | 44.5 | 27.6 | 58.5 | | 9.0 |
| | 20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm | 2763 | 1370 | 1580 | 2860 | $\diamond O$ | 78 |
| | 21 Drug misuse | | | | | | |
| | 22 People diagnosed with diabetes | 7270 | 4.44 | 4.30 | 6.72 | | 2.6 |
| | 23 New cases of tuberculosis | 18 | 11 | 15 | 110 | $\bigcirc \diamondsuit$ | 0 |
| | 24 Hip fracture in over-65s | 279 | 529.8 | 479.2 | 643.5 | \circ | 273 |
| and ath | 25 Excess winter deaths | 116 | 19.0 | 15.6 | 26.3 | \diamond | 2. |
| | 26 Life expectancy - male | n/a | 78.1 | 77.9 | 73.6 | \circ | 84 |
| | 27 Life expectancy - female | n/a | 82.2 | 82.0 | 78.8 | | 88 |
| tancy of dea | 28 Infant deaths | 7 | 3.54 | 4.84 | 8.67 | \diamond \diamond | 1.0 |
| Life expectancy and causes of death | 29 Deaths from smoking | 290 | 188.5 | 206.8 | 360.3 | 0 \$ | 118 |
| Life e cau | 30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke | 109 | 62.5 | 74.8 | 125.0 | | 40 |
| | 31 Early deaths: cancer | 186 | 110.3 | 114.0 | 164.3 | ○ ◇ | 70 |
| | 32 Road injuries and deaths | 87 | 53.5 | 51.3 | 167.0 | | 14 |

Indicator Notes

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 2008/09 4% at Key Stage 4 2008/09 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 6 Total end user CO₂ emissions per capita (tonnes CO₂ per resident) 2007 7% of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2008/09 8% of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2008/09 9% of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09 10% of school children in reception year 2008/09 11 Weighted mean number of teeth per 5 yr old child sampled that were actively decayed, missing or filled 2007/08 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2006-2008 (provisional) 13% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 16% aged 16+ 2008/09 17% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2008 15% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 16% aged 16+ 2008/09 17% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2008 15% adults, modelled estimate per 1,000 oppulation 2008/09 (rounded) 21 New Problematic Drug User estimates were not available in time for inclusion 22% of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2008/09 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2008-2008 24 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 2008/20 S Rate of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths innus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.05- 31.07.08 26 At birth, 2006-2008 27 At birth, 2006-2008 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per

More indicator 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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