

Cherwell

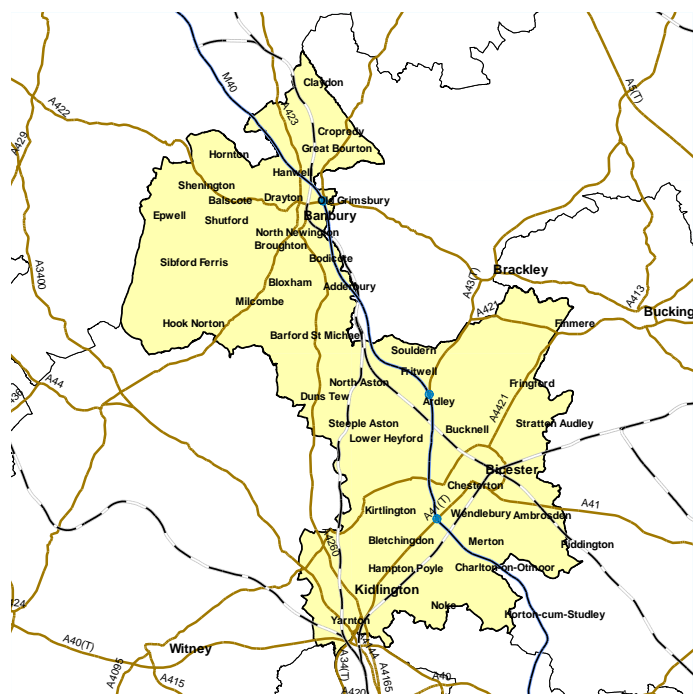
This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit the Health Profiles website for:

- Profiles of all local authorities in England
- Interactive maps – see how health varies between areas
- More health indicator information
- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

www.healthprofiles.info



© Crown Copyright and database rights 2012, Ordnance Survey 100020290
Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

Population 140,000

Mid-2010 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



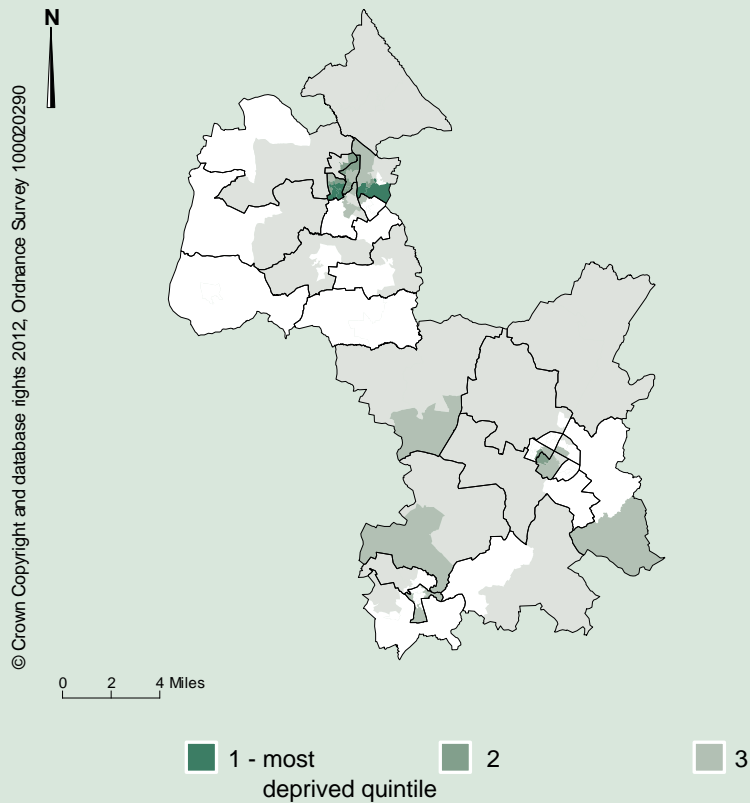
Cherwell at a glance

- The health of people in Cherwell is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 3,600 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is higher than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 10.7 years lower for men and 5.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cherwell than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen.
- About 15.3% of Year 6 children are classified as obese, lower than the average for England. The level of GCSE attainment is worse than the England average. Levels of teenage pregnancy, breast feeding initiation and smoking in pregnancy are better than the England average.
- An estimated 20.4% of adults smoke and 24.0% are obese. The rate of road injuries and deaths is worse than the England average. Rates of smoking related deaths and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are better than the England average. The incidence of malignant melanoma is higher than average.
- Priorities in Cherwell include tackling obesity, increasing physical activity levels, reducing high risk alcohol behaviour and encouraging more smoking quitters. For more information see www.oxfordshirepct.nhs.uk or www.oxfordshire.gov.uk

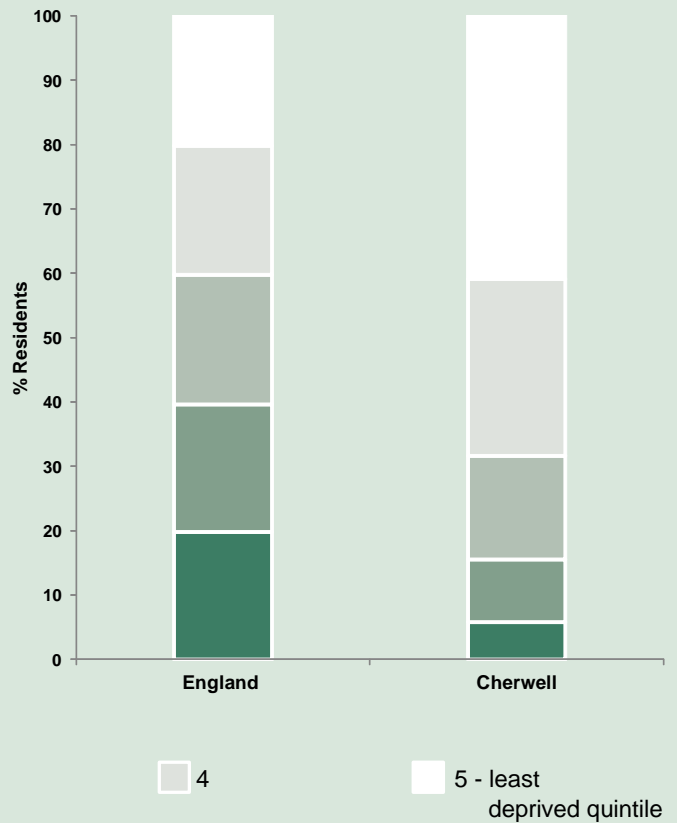


Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

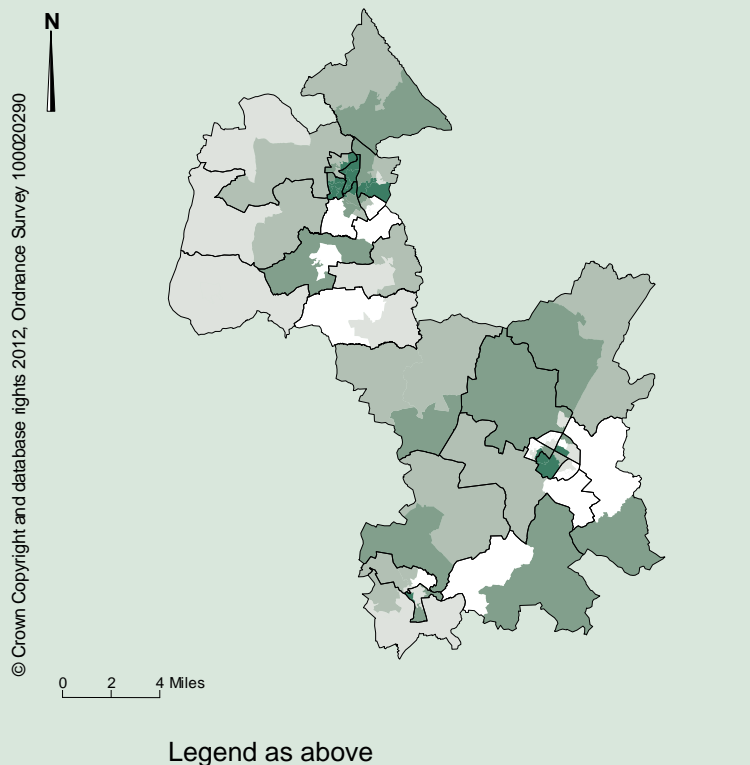


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

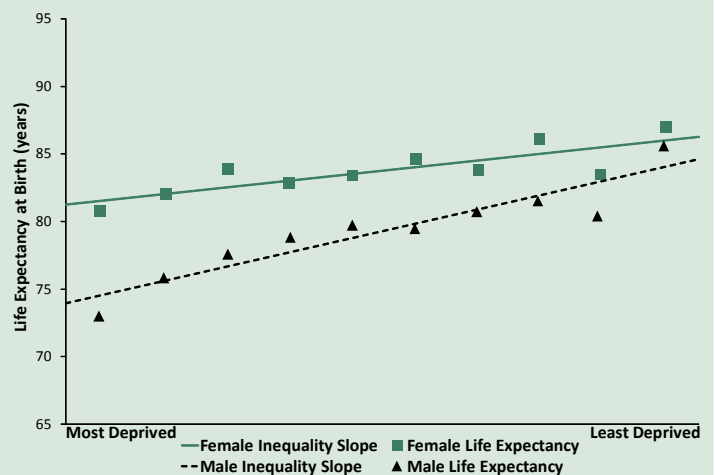


Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life-expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 10.7 years for males and 5 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

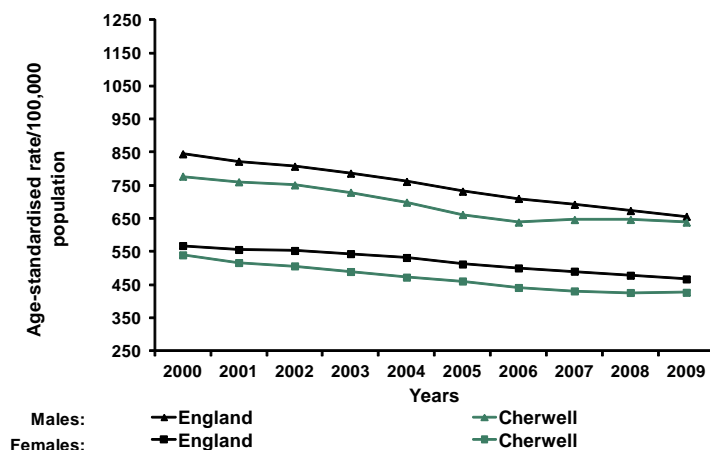
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

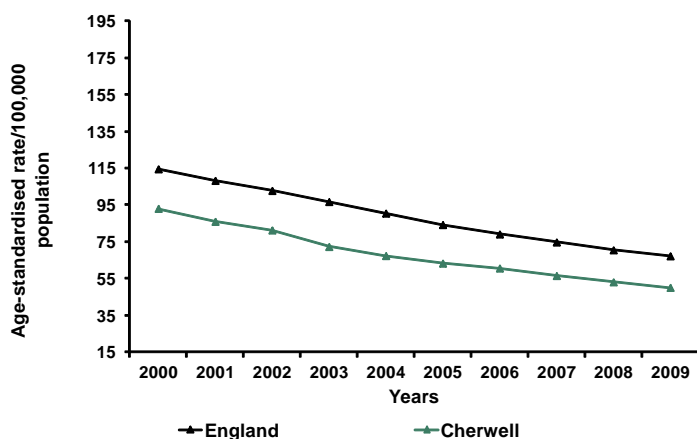
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

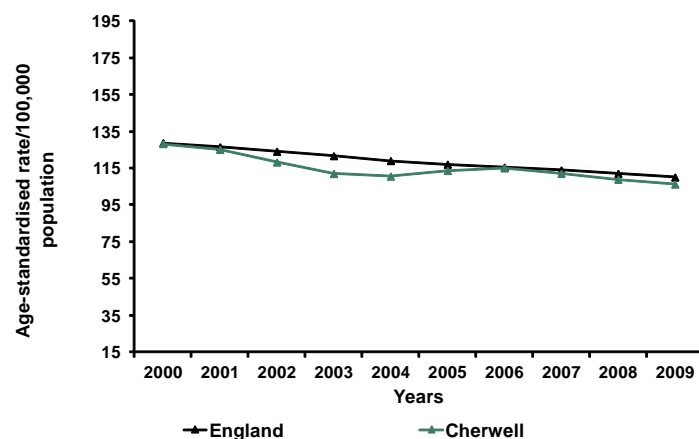
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



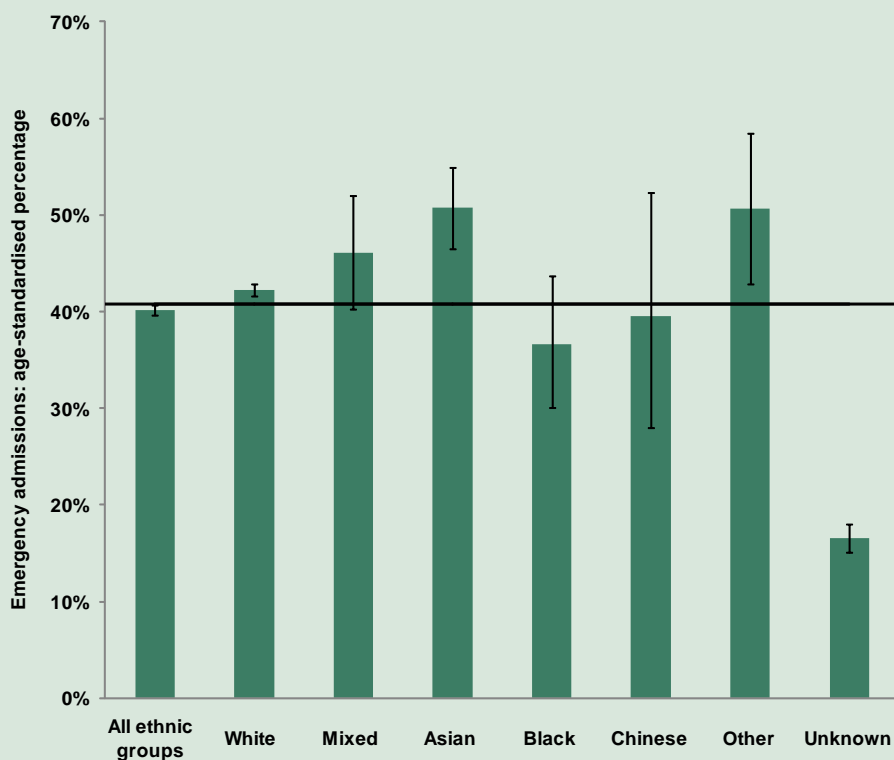
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity



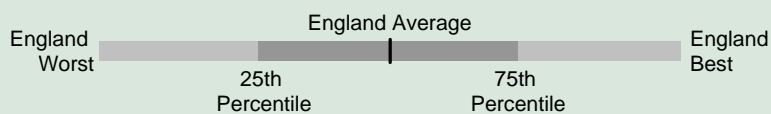
This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2010/11 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

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

| | All ethnic groups | White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese | Other | Unknown | |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---|
| | 11915 | 10910 | 131 | 290 | 71 | 23 | 78 | 412 | Local number of emergency admissions |
| | 40.2% | 42.2% | 46.1% | 50.7% | 36.6% | 39.5% | 50.7% | 16.5% | Local value |
| | 40.8% | 41.3% | 39.7% | 45.3% | 44.2% | 37.4% | 46.6% | 31.1% | England value |

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
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average



| Domain | Indicator | Local No. Per Year | Local Value | Eng Avg | Eng Worst | England Range | Eng Best |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Our communities | 1 Deprivation | 8063 | 5.8 | 19.8 | 83.0 | [Grey bar, red dot] | 0.0 |
| | 2 Proportion of children in poverty ‡ | 3635 | 13.3 | 21.9 | 50.9 | [Grey bar, red dot] | 6.4 |
| | 3 Statutory homelessness ‡ | 50 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 10.4 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 0.0 |
| | 4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) | 683 | 55.4 | 58.4 | 40.1 | [Grey bar, red dot] | 79.9 |
| | 5 Violent crime | 2063 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 35.1 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 4.5 |
| | 6 Long term unemployment | 147 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 18.8 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 0.9 |
| Children's and young people's health | 7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡ | 145 | 7.9 | 13.7 | 32.7 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 3.1 |
| | 8 Breast feeding initiation ‡ | 1444 | 78.7 | 74.5 | 39.0 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 94.7 |
| | 9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡ | 199 | 15.3 | 19.0 | 26.5 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 9.8 |
| | 10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18) | 17 | 53.0 | 61.8 | 154.9 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 12.5 |
| | 11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡ | 70 | 25.1 | 38.1 | 64.9 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 11.1 |
| Adults' health and lifestyle | 12 Adults smoking ‡ | n/a | 20.4 | 20.7 | 33.5 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 8.9 |
| | 13 Increasing and higher risk drinking | n/a | 23.7 | 22.3 | 25.1 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 15.7 |
| | 14 Healthy eating adults | n/a | 27.6 | 28.7 | 19.3 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 47.8 |
| | 15 Physically active adults ‡ | n/a | 12.6 | 11.2 | 5.7 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 18.2 |
| | 16 Obese adults ‡ | n/a | 24.0 | 24.2 | 30.7 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 13.9 |
| Disease and poor health | 17 Incidence of malignant melanoma | 32 | 23.7 | 13.6 | 26.8 | [Grey bar, red dot] | 2.7 |
| | 18 Hospital stays for self-harm ‡ | 217 | 166.5 | 212.0 | 509.8 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 49.6 |
| | 19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡ | 2132 | 1313 | 1895 | 3276 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 910 |
| | 20 Drug misuse | 681 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 30.2 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 1.3 |
| | 21 People diagnosed with diabetes ‡ | 6008 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 8.1 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 3.3 |
| | 22 New cases of tuberculosis | 11 | 7.9 | 15.3 | 124.4 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 0.0 |
| | 23 Acute sexually transmitted infections | 1053 | 750 | 775 | 2276 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 152 |
| | 24 Hip fracture in 65s and over ‡ | 136 | 506 | 452 | 655 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 324 |
| Life expectancy and causes of death | 25 Excess winter deaths ‡ | 40 | 11.2 | 18.7 | 35.0 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 4.4 |
| | 26 Life expectancy – male | n/a | 78.9 | 78.6 | 73.6 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 85.1 |
| | 27 Life expectancy – female | n/a | 83.6 | 82.6 | 79.1 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 89.8 |
| | 28 Infant deaths ‡ | 7 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 9.3 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 1.2 |
| | 29 Smoking related deaths | 180 | 179 | 211 | 372 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 125 |
| | 30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke ‡ | 74 | 50.1 | 67.3 | 123.2 | [Grey bar, green dot] | 35.5 |
| | 31 Early deaths: cancer ‡ | 156 | 106.3 | 110.1 | 159.1 | [Grey bar, yellow dot] | 77.9 |
| | 32 Road injuries and deaths ‡ | 85 | 60.8 | 44.3 | 128.8 | [Grey bar, red dot] | 14.1 |

‡ Substantially similar to indicator proposed in the Public Health Outcomes Framework published January 2012

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2009 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2010/11 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2010/11 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2011 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2010/11 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2010/11 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2010/11 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2007/08 to 2009/10 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2008-2010 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2010/11 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008/2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % aged 16 and over, Oct 2009-Oct 2011 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2006-2008 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 20 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2009/10 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2010/11 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2010/11 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.07.31.07.10 26 At birth, 2008-2010 27 At birth, 2008-2010 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2008-2010 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2008-2010 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@sepho.nhs.uk

© Crown copyright, 2012. You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence