Ribble Valley

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

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POPULATION 58,000

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Ribble Valley at a glance

- The health of people in Ribble Valley is generally better than the England average across a number of indicators, including children's tooth decay, the estimated percentage of adults who eat healthily, the percentage of people recorded with diabetes and female life expectancy. A similar number of indicators are similar to the England average, including smoking in pregnancy, the estimated number of adults who are obese and infant deaths. A few indicators are worse than the England average, such as the estimated percentage of adults who binge drink.
- Over the last ten years there has been a large decrease in the death rate from all causes for women. The rate remains below the England average and the gap between the Ribble Valley and England rates has widened.
- Although the estimated percentage of adults who smoke is significantly lower than the England average, smoking still kills around 104 people each year.
- GCSE achievement is significantly better than the England average and is the sixth best in the country.
- Around 6 out of 10 mothers initiate breast feeding, which is significantly worse than the England average.
- Local health and wellbeing priorities can be found in Lancashire's Local Area Agreement available at www.lancashirepartnership.co.uk
- The East Lancashire Annual Public Health Report provides further information on the health of this area and is available at www.eastlancspct.nhs.uk

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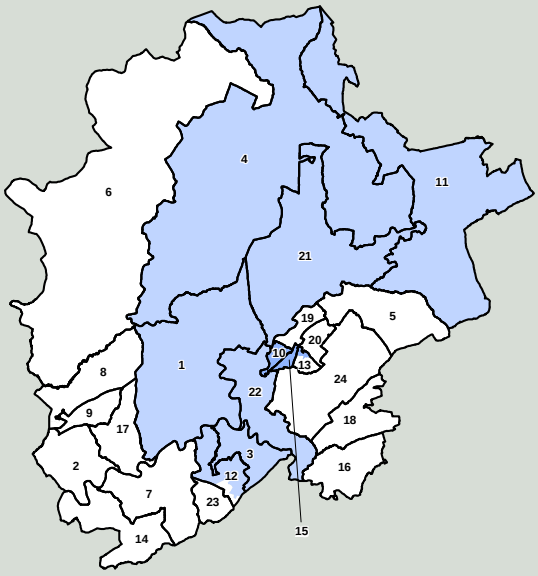
Deprivation: **a national perspective**

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the whole of England* (based on IMD 2007).

National deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



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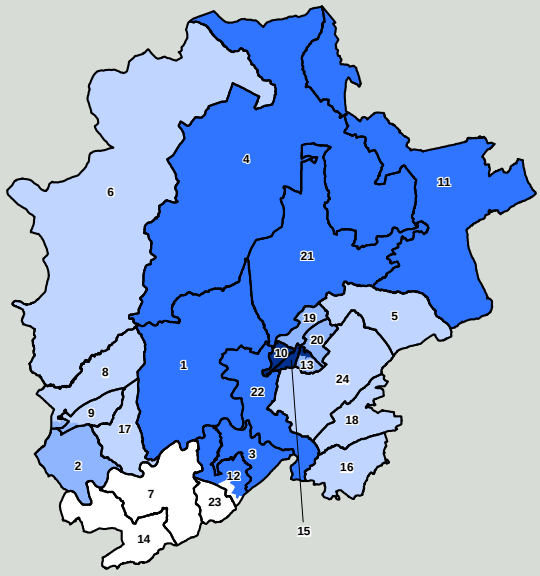
Deprivation: **a local perspective**

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the local authority as a whole* (based on IMD 2007).

Local deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



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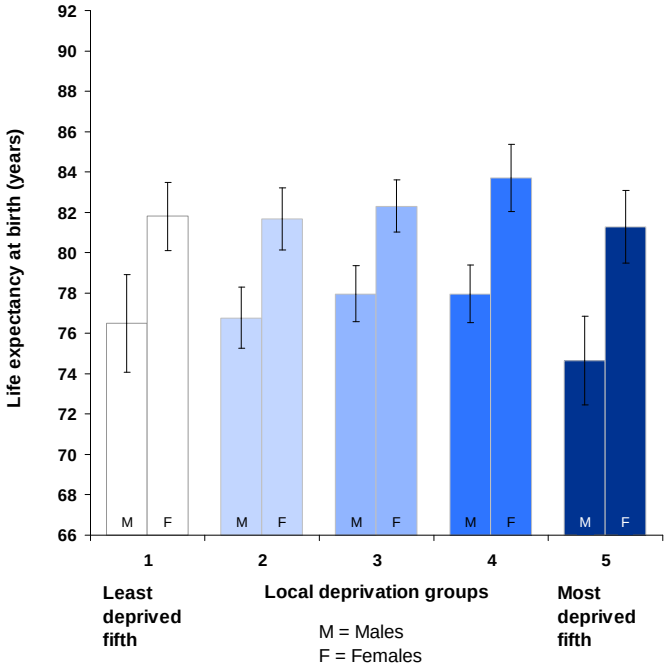
Ward legend

1 Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley
2 Alston and Hothersall
3 Billington and Old Langho
4 Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn
5 Chatburn
6 Chipping
7 Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave
8 Derby and Thornley
9 Dilworth
10 Edisford and Low Moor
11 Gisburn, Rimington
12 Langho
13 Littlemoor
14 Mellor
15 Primrose
16 Read and Simonstone
17 Ribchester
18 Sabden
19 St Mary's
20 Salthill
21 Waddington and West Bradford
22 Whalley
23 Wilpshire
24 Wiswell and Pendleton

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSOA (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSOA is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to www.communities.gov.uk. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.

Health inequalities: **a local perspective**

Inequalities in life expectancy (2002-2006) for men and women who live in areas with different levels of deprivation (within this local authority).



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.

Health inequalities: **changes over time**

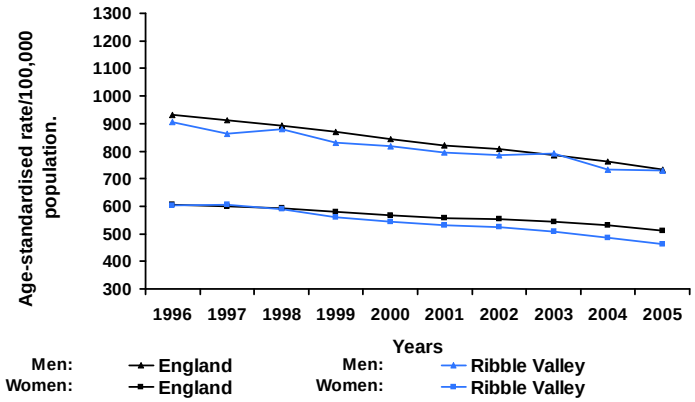
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

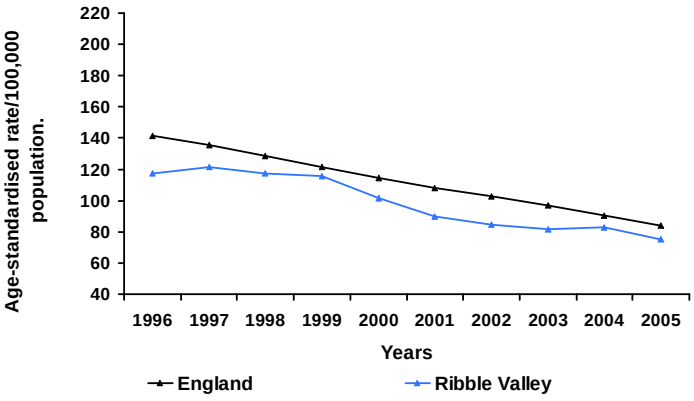
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

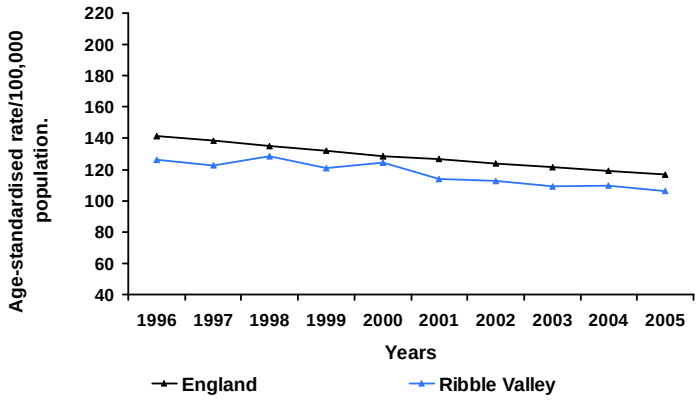
Trend 1:
All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2:
Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



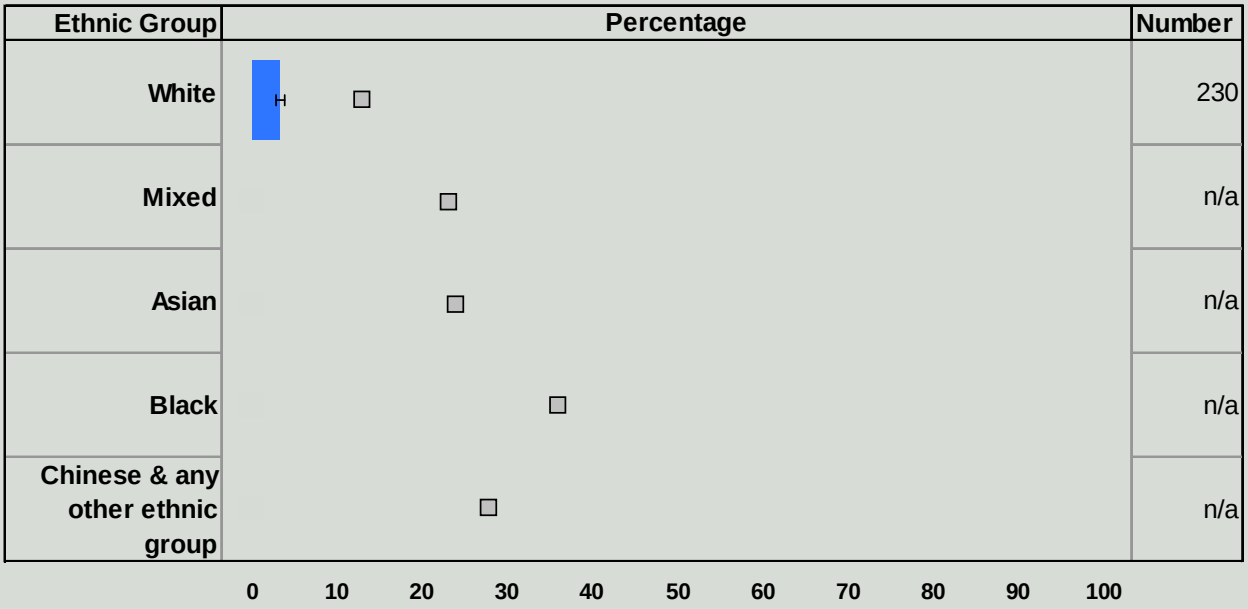
Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: **ethnicity**

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2007). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between groups.

Percentage and number of children eligible for free school meals



Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

England - average

Ribble Valley

Confidence intervals are shown for local data

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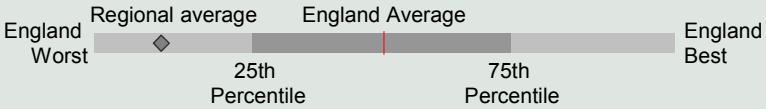
Health summary for Ribble Valley

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. 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
- No significance can be calculated

* relates to National Indicator 2007



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	**1** Deprivation	0	0.0	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	729	6.6	22.4	66.5		6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	38	1.6	4.4	14.4		0.0
	4 GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	717	75.5	60.1	35.8		82.7
	5 Violent crime	426	7.5	19.3	38.9		4.5
	6 Carbon emissions *	640	11.9	7.6	20.6		4.6
Children's and young people's health	**7** Smoking in pregnancy	73	18.9	16.1	38.8		4.4
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	234	60.7	69.2	33.2		90.9
	9 Physically active children *	6660	79.4	85.7	63.3		99.2
	10 Obese children *	38	7.5	9.9	16.1		4.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.3	1.5	3.2		0.4
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	27	21.8	41.1	83.1		12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	**13** Adults who smoke *	n/a	17.9	24.1	40.9		13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	21.2	18.0	28.9		9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	30.9	26.3	14.2		45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	13.1	11.6	7.5		17.2
	17 Obese adults	n/a	23.2	23.6	31.2		11.9
Disease and poor health	**18** Under-15s 'not in good health'	66	7.0	11.6	20.8		6.4
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	730	21.1	27.5	68.6		8.4
	20 Hospital stays related to alcohol *	110	191.8	260.3	741.1		87.6
	21 Drug misuse	265	7.2	9.9	34.9		1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	1871	3.3	3.7	5.9		2.1
	23 Sexually transmitted infections						
	24 New cases of tuberculosis	0	0.0	15.0	102.0		0.0
	25 Hip fracture in over-65s	67	547.0	479.8	699.8		219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	**26** Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.6	77.3	73.0		83.1
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.8	81.6	78.3		87.2
	28 Infant deaths	2	4.7	5.0	10.3		0.0
	29 Deaths from smoking	104	220.9	225.4	355.0		139.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	53	75.2	84.2	142.4		39.7
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	73	106.3	117.1	167.8		76.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	37	65.0	56.3	194.6		20.8

Note (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2005 **2** % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2005 **3** Crude rate per 1,000 households 2005-2006 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2006-2007 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes (crude rate per 1,000 population) 2006-2007 **6** Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2005 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2006-2007 **8** % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status known 2006-2007 **9** % 5-16 year olds who spend at least 2 hrs/wk on high quality PE and school sport 2006-2007 **10** %. Schoolchildren in Reception year. 2006-2007 **11** Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled, or had been extracted (age 5) 2005-2006 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2004-2006 (provisional) **13** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **14** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **15** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **16** % aged 16+ 2005/06 **17** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **18** % who self assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age standardised) 2001 **19** Crude rate per 1,000 working age population. 2006 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 pop. 2006-2007 **21** Crude rate per 1000 population aged 15-64. No significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004-2005 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes. 2005-2006 **23** Indicator blank as data not yet available for local authorities. **24** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006 **25** Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 **26** At birth, years 2004-2006 **27** At birth, years 2004-2006 **28** Rate /1,000 live births 2004-06 **29** Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate. 2004-2006 **30** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **32** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006

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