Ribble Valley

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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POPULATION 58,300

Mid-2007 population estimate

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

Ribble Valley at a glance

- The health of people in Ribble Valley is generally better than the England average, including deprivation, physically active adults, drug misuse and life expectancy. However, some indicators are similar to the national average, such as obesity in adults (an estimate) and some are significantly worse, including binge drinking adults (an estimate).
- There are inequalities in the Ribble Valley by gender. Women can expect to live over four years longer than men.
- Over the last ten years there have been decreases in death rates from all causes and in early death rates from heart disease and stroke, and cancer. The rates remain below the national averages and deaths from all causes for women and early deaths from cancer have decreased faster than the England averages.
- The health of children and young people is varied. For example, GCSE achievement and teenage pregnancy are significantly better than the England average. However, breast feeding initiation and the percentage of children who are physically active are worse.
- The rate of violent crime is the ninth lowest in England.
- The health of the people of Ribble Valley is influenced by the large number of older people, and by rurality, with much of the population living in small and quite remote communities.
- 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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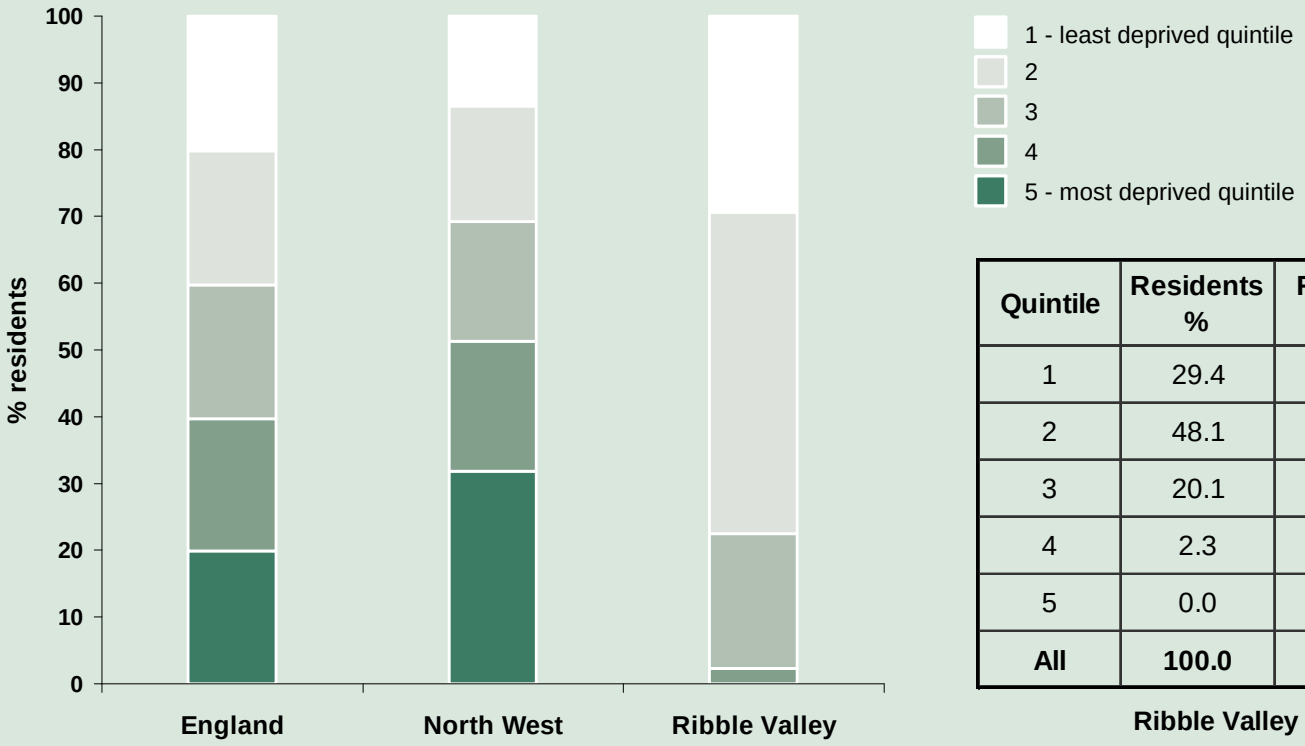
Deprivation

This chart shows the proportion of residents within England, the region and the local authority living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles. These quintiles were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to the deprivation scores in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and dividing them into five equal groupings. The resident numbers are based on the 2005 population figures.



Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	29.4	16,887
2	48.1	27,654
3	20.1	11,550
4	2.3	1,344
5	0.0	0
All	**100.0**	**57,435**

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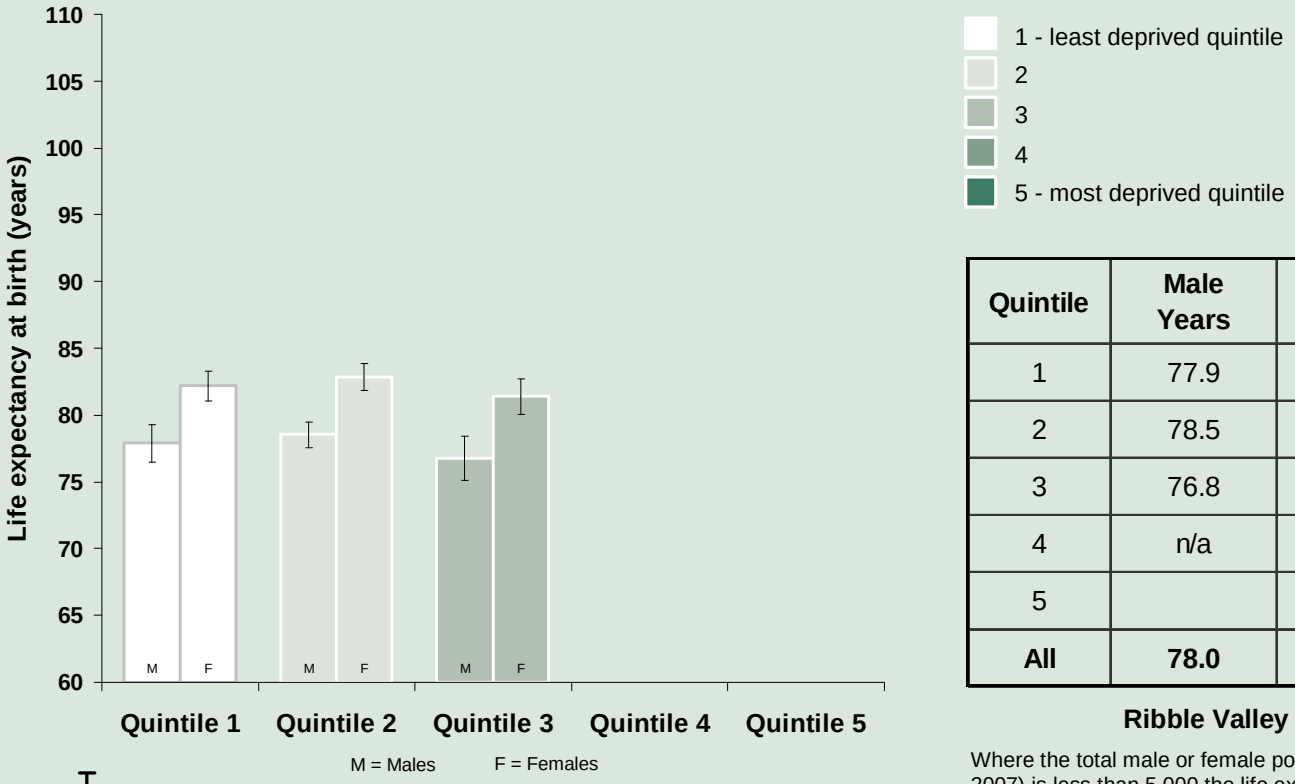
Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2003-2007) within the local authority by national deprivation quintiles. Note the figures in this chart are based on data for five years. The life expectancy figures presented in the health summary chart are based on data for three years.



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	77.9	82.2
2	78.5	82.9
3	76.8	81.4
4	n/a	n/a
5		
All	**78.0**	**82.4**

Ribble Valley

Where the total male or female population (2003-2007) is less than 5,000 the life expectancy figures are not shown (n/a).

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Health inequalities: **changes over time**

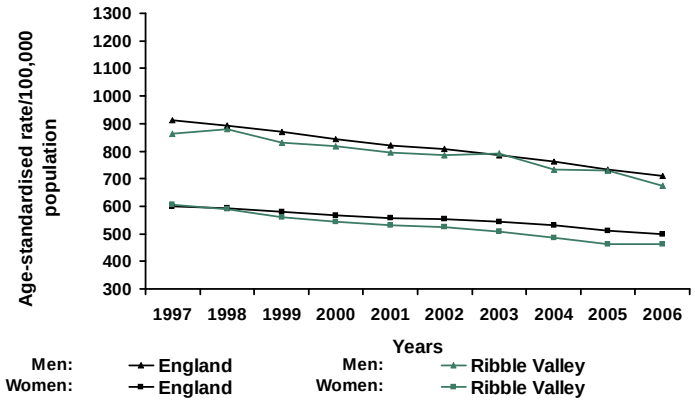
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

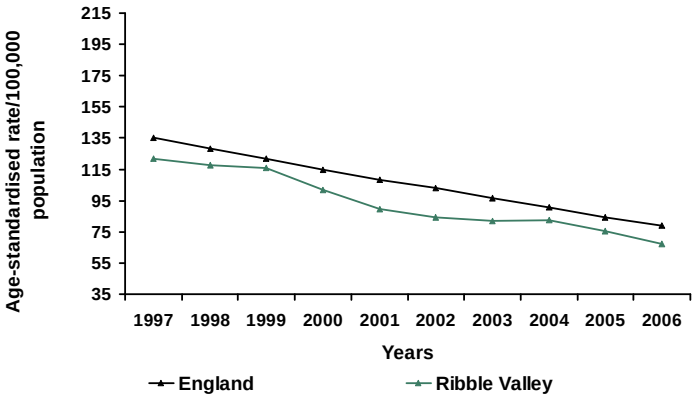
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

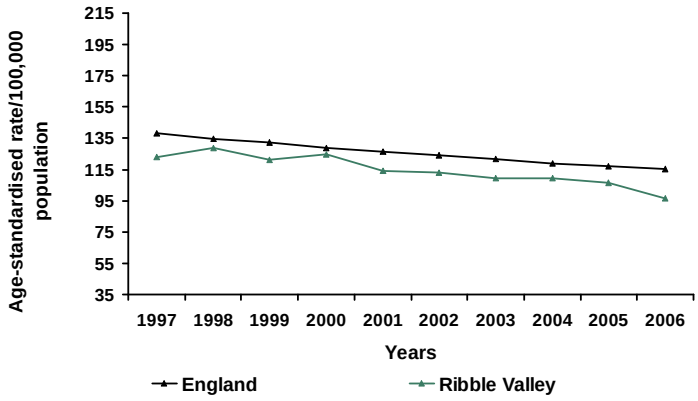
Trend 1:
All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2:
Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

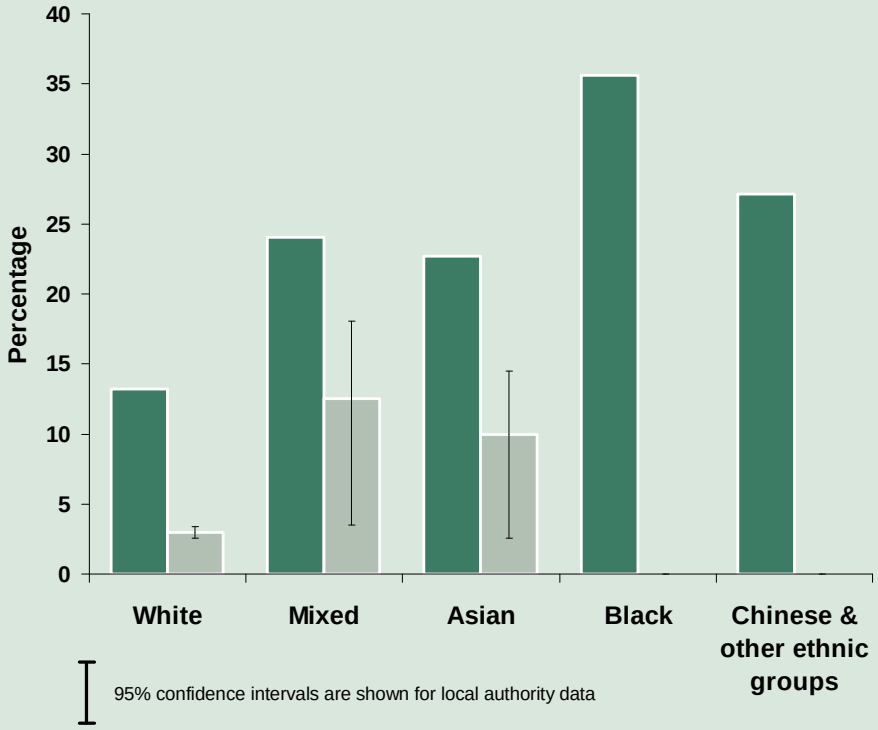


Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: **ethnicity**

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2008). 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 the groups.



England
Ribble Valley

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	3.0	200
Mixed	12.5	10
Asian	10.0	10
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

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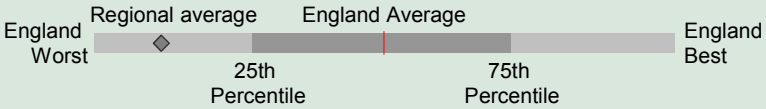
Health summary for Ribble Valley

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 Set 2009



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 *	730	6.6	22.4	66.5		6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	14	0.6	2.8	8.9		0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	601	66.6	48.3	26.5		73.3
	5 Violent crime *	379	6.5	17.6	38.4		4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	593	10.3	7.2	15.7		4.6
Children's and young people's health	**7** Smoking in pregnancy	91	19.4	14.7	37.8		3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	290	62.1	71.0	32.5		92.2
	9 Physically active children *	7149	84.6	90.0	77.5		100.0
	10 Obese children *	43	8.5	9.6	16.2		3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.3	1.5	3.2		0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	28	22.0	41.2	79.1		15.0
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	15.8		45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	14.3	10.8	4.4		17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	23.2	23.6	31.2		11.9
Disease and poor health	**18** Over 65s 'not in good health'	1728	18.7	21.5	32.5		13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	730	21.0	27.7	59.4		8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	869	1187.1	1472.5	2615.1		639.9
	21 Drug misuse	213	5.7	9.8	27.5		1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	2194	3.8	4.1	6.3		2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1		0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	67	547.0	479.8	699.8		219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	**25** Excess winter deaths	26	14.8	17.0	30.3		4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.8	77.7	73.2		83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.8	81.8	78.1		87.8
	28 Infant deaths	1	2.0	4.9	9.6		1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	94	195.1	210.2	330.2		134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	49	67.2	79.1	130.5		39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	68	96.5	115.5	164.3		75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	46	80.7	54.3	188.3		18.4

Notes (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

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 2007/08 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 **6** Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 **8** % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 **9** % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 **10** % of school children in reception year 2007/08 **11** Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 **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+ 2007/08 **17** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003 -2005 **18** % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 **19** Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 **21** Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 **23** Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 **24** Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 **25** Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 **26** At birth, 2005-2007 **27** At birth, 2005-2007 **28** Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 **29** Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 **30** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 **31** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 **32** Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More 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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