

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Copeland

District



This profile was produced on 2 June 2015

Health Profile 2015

Health in summary

The health of people in Copeland is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 17.2% (2,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 12.4 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Copeland than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

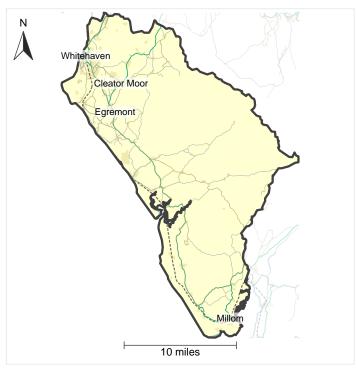
In Year 6, 20.6% (128) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 105.8*, worse than the average for England. This represents 15 stays per year. Levels of breastfeeding are worse than the England average.

Adult health

In 2012, 28.3% of adults are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 741*, worse than the average for England. This represents 528 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 298.7*, worse than the average for England. This represents 201 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 355*, worse than the average for England. This represents 148 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Copeland include reducing alcohol misuse, reducing childhood obesity, and reducing smoking. For more information see www.cumbria.gov.uk and www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk



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Population: 70,000

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

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

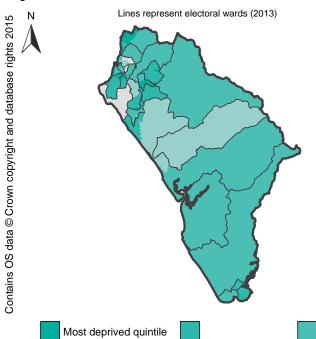


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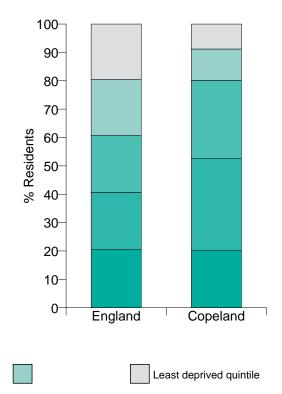
^{*} rate per 100,000 population

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.



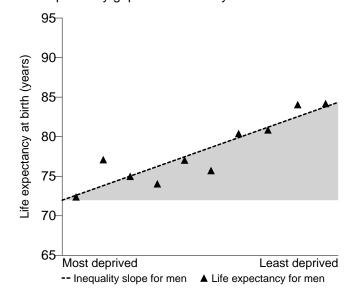
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



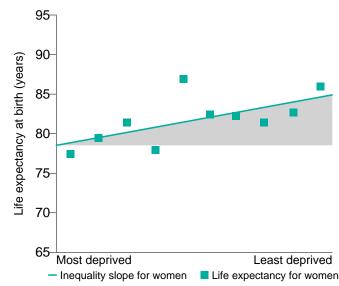
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

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: 12.4 years

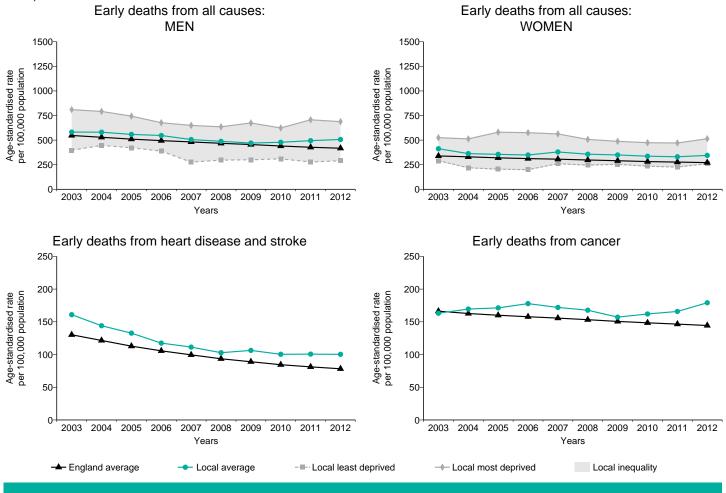


Life expectancy gap for women: 6.4 years



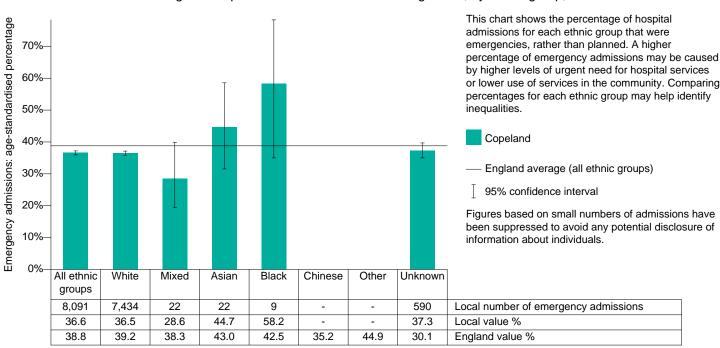
Health inequalities: changes over time

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 Copeland

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.

	icantly worse than England av	· ·			England	Regional a	veray e .,	England Average		Engla
	gnificantly different from Engla	· ·			Worst		25th		75th	Best
Significantly better than England average			Local No	Local	Eng	Eng	Percentile		Percentile	Eng
Domain	Indicato	r	Per Year	value	value	worst		England Range		best
Our communities	1 Deprivation		14,042	20.1	20.4	83.8		\Q		0.0
	2 Children in poverty (under	r 16s)	2,005	17.2	19.2	37.9		♦ ○		5.8
	3 Statutory homelessness		30	1.0	2.3	12.5				0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C in	c. Eng & Maths)†	386	55.4	56.8	35.4				79.9
	5 Violent crime (violence of	fences)	900	12.8	11.1	27.8				2.8
	6 Long term unemployment		349	7.9	7.1	23.5		\circ		0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of	delivery	102	13.8	12.0	27.5				1.9
	8 Breastfeeding initiation		434	60.5	73.9					
	9 Obese children (Year 6)		128	20.6	19.1	27.1		0		9.4
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital s	tays (under 18)†	15.0	105.8	40.1	105.8		♦		11.2
	11 Under 18 conceptions		23	19.3	24.3	44.0				7.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence		n/a	20.1	18.4	30.0		<u> </u>		9.0
	13 Percentage of physically a	active adults	248	55.0	56.0	43.5		♦ ○		69.7
	14 Obese adults		n/a	28.3	23.0	35.2		• •		11.2
	15 Excess weight in adults		136	75.9	63.8	75.9	•			45.9
Disease and poor health	16 Incidence of malignant me	elanoma†	13.0	19.4	18.4	38.0				4.8
	17 Hospital stays for self-har	m	201	298.7	203.2	682.7				60.9
	18 Hospital stays for alcohol	related harm†	528	741	645	1231		•		366
	19 Prevalence of opiate and/	or crack use	272	5.9	8.4	25.0		♦ O		1.4
	20 Recorded diabetes		4,692	8.1	6.2	9.0				3.4
	21 Incidence of TB†		1.3	1.9	14.8	113.7		\(\)		0.0
	22 New STI (exc Chlamydia	aged under 25)	156	344	832	3269				172
	23 Hip fractures in people ag	ed 65 and over	74	519	580	838)	354
Life expectancy and causes of death	24 Excess winter deaths (thr	ee year)	35.3	14.8	17.4	34.3		♦ ○		3.9
	25 Life expectancy at birth (N	/lale)	n/a	77.7	79.4	74.3				83.0
	26 Life expectancy at birth (F	emale)	n/a	81.3	83.1	80.0	•	♦		86.4
	27 Infant mortality		2	2.6	4.0	7.6			0	1.1
	28 Smoking related deaths		148	354.5	288.7	471.6		•		167.4
	29 Suicide rate		12	17.3	8.8					
	30 Under 75 mortality rate: c	ardiovascular	68	100.3	78.2	137.0		• •		37.1
	31 Under 75 mortality rate: c	ancer	121	179.1	144.4	202.9		♦		104.0
Life	32 Killed and seriously injure	d on roads	25	35.1	39.7	119.6				7.8

% 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 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

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions. More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info and http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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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, aged under 75, 2010-12 17 Directly age sex 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 35 and over, 2011-13 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13