

Oadby & Wigston Public Health Data Update

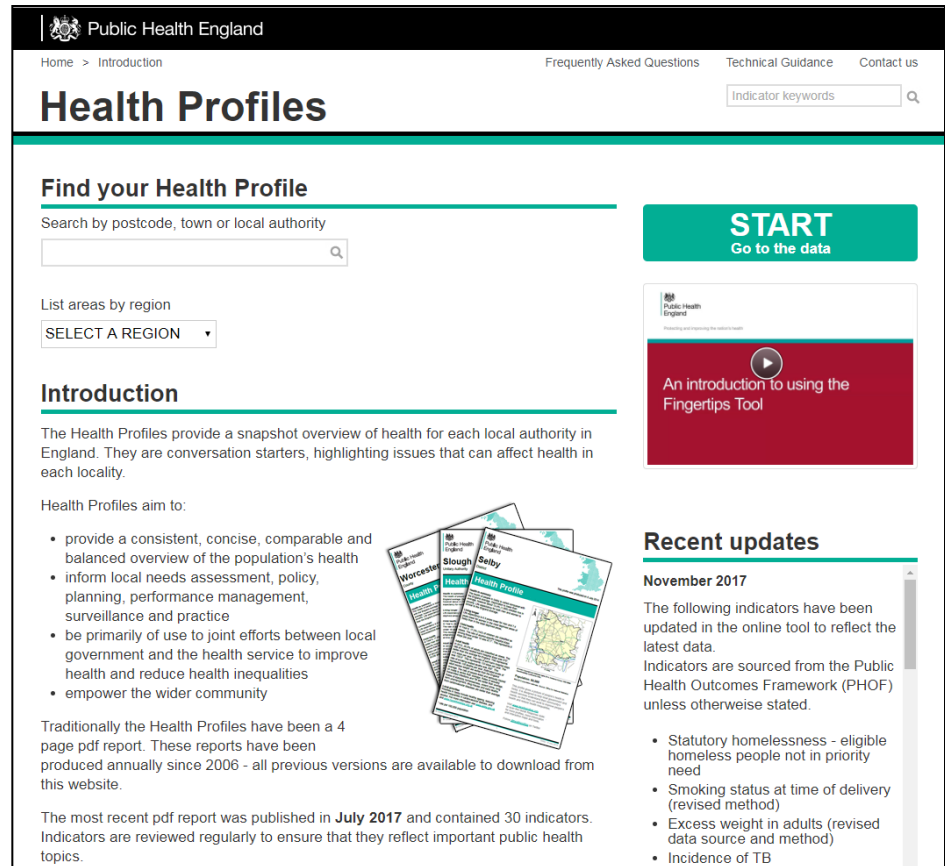
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Objectives

- Signpost to publically available data that is updated on a regular basis
- Provide a snapshot of the overall health of the local population in Oadby & Wigston
- Highlight potential problems through comparison with other areas and with the national average
- Help local government and health services colleagues identify problems in their areas and decide how to tackle them

Where can I access data?

- A huge amount of publically available data is published by PHE on the fingertips website:
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>
- **Public Health Outcome Framework (PHOF):** Updated on a quarterly basis
- **Health Profiles:** Profiles are updated annually, usually in July. However, data is updated on the fingertips website on a quarterly basis – the data on fingertips may not match the profiles.



The screenshot shows the Public Health England (PHE) Health Profiles website. The page is titled "Health Profiles" and includes a search bar for "Indicator keywords". Below the search bar, there is a section "Find your Health Profile" with a search box for "Search by postcode, town or local authority" and a dropdown menu for "List areas by region" with the option "SELECT A REGION". A "START Go to the data" button is prominently displayed. A video player shows "An introduction to using the Fingertips Tool". The "Introduction" section states that Health Profiles provide a snapshot overview of health for each local authority in England. A list of aims includes providing a consistent overview, informing local needs assessment, and empowering the wider community. A stack of Health Profile reports for Worcester, Stough, and Derby is shown. The "Recent updates" section for November 2017 lists indicators such as statutory homelessness, smoking status, and excess weight in adults.

Public Health England

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Indicator keywords

Health Profiles

Find your Health Profile

Search by postcode, town or local authority

List areas by region

SELECT A REGION

Introduction

The Health Profiles provide a snapshot overview of health for each local authority in England. They are conversation starters, highlighting issues that can affect health in each locality.

Health Profiles aim to:

- provide a consistent, concise, comparable and balanced overview of the population's health
- inform local needs assessment, policy, planning, performance management, surveillance and practice
- be primarily of use to joint efforts between local government and the health service to improve health and reduce health inequalities
- empower the wider community

Traditionally the Health Profiles have been a 4 page pdf report. These reports have been produced annually since 2006 - all previous versions are available to download from this website.

The most recent pdf report was published in **July 2017** and contained 30 indicators. Indicators are reviewed regularly to ensure that they reflect important public health topics.

Recent updates

November 2017

The following indicators have been updated in the online tool to reflect the latest data. Indicators are sourced from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) unless otherwise stated.

- Statutory homelessness - eligible homeless people not in priority need
- Smoking status at time of delivery (revised method)
- Excess weight in adults (revised data source and method)
- Incidence of TB

What's in the PHOF?

Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency sets out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and the indicators that will help us understand how well public health is being improved and protected.

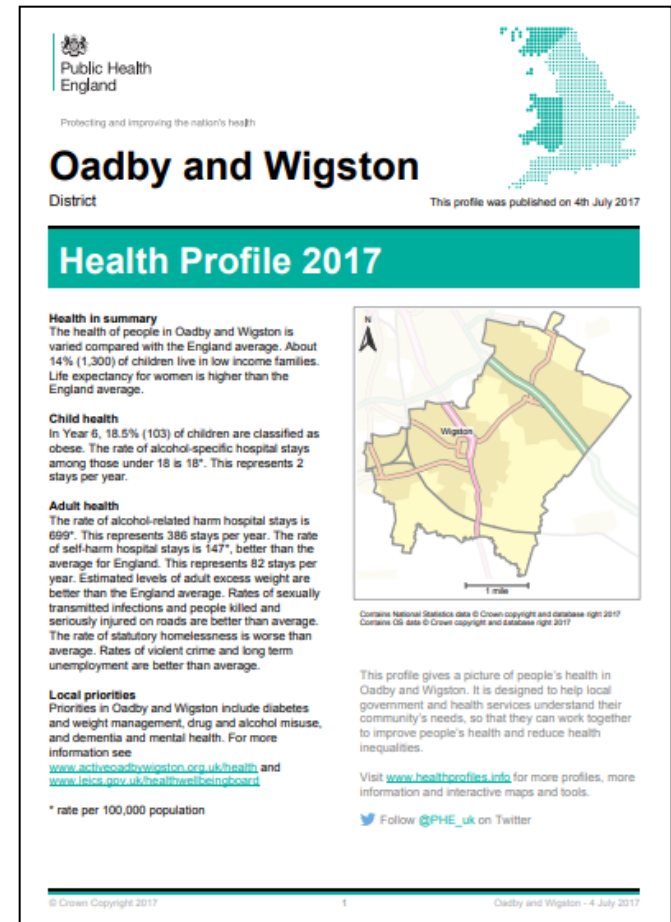
The PHOF includes two high-level outcomes to be achieved across the public health system, and groups further indicators into four 'domains' that cover the full spectrum of public health:

- **Improving the wider determinants of health:** Wider factors that affect health and wellbeing.
- **Health improvement:** Helping people to live healthy lifestyles and make healthy choices.
- **Health protection:** Protecting the population's health from major incidents and other threats.
- **Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality:** Reducing numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely.

What's in the Health Profiles?

Each Health Profile document includes:

- An 'At a glance' summary description of people's health in the area
- Maps and charts that show how the health in the area compares to the national and local view
- Trended information showing changes in death rates over a ten year period of time
- A 'spine chart' health summary showing the difference in health between the area and the average for England for 30 indicators



Public Health England
Protecting and improving the nation's health

Oadby and Wigston
District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary
The health of people in Oadby and Wigston is varied compared with the England average. About 14% (1,300) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for women is higher than the England average.

Child health
In Year 6, 18.5% (103) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 18*. This represents 2 stays per year.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 699*. This represents 386 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 147*, better than the average for England. This represents 82 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average. The rate of statutory homelessness is worse than average. Rates of violent crime and long term unemployment are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Oadby and Wigston include diabetes and weight management, drug and alcohol misuse, and dementia and mental health. For more information see www.actionoadbywigston.org.uk/health and www.leics.gov.uk/health/wellbeingboard

* rate per 100,000 population

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This profile gives a picture of people's health in Oadby and Wigston. 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.

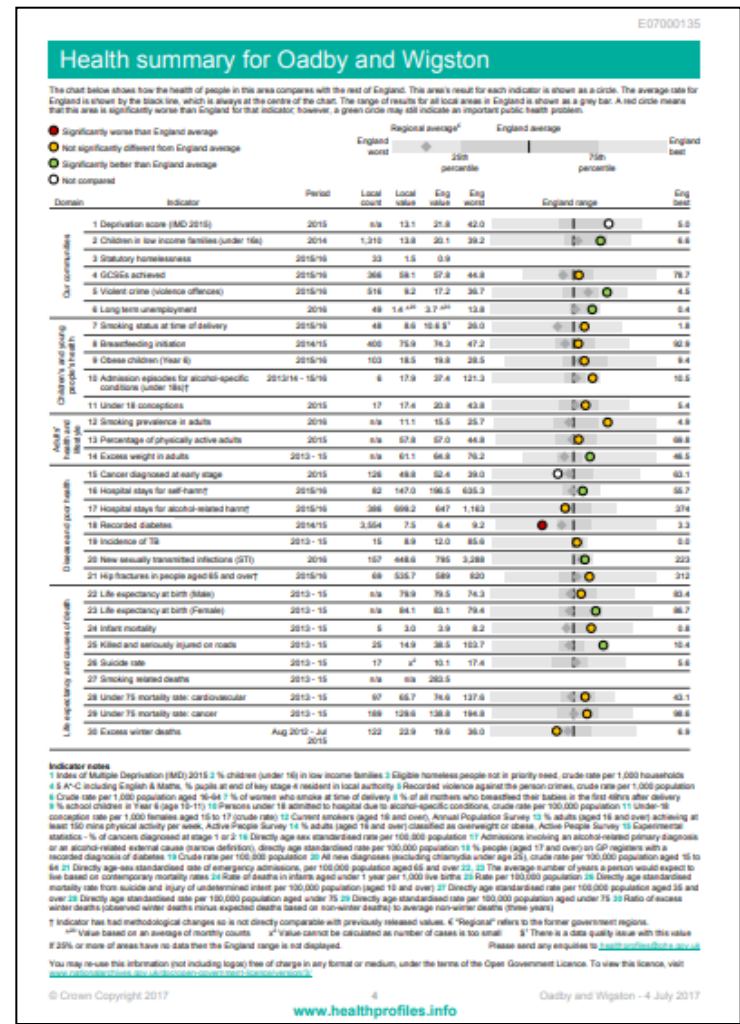
Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

Follow @PHE_uk on Twitter

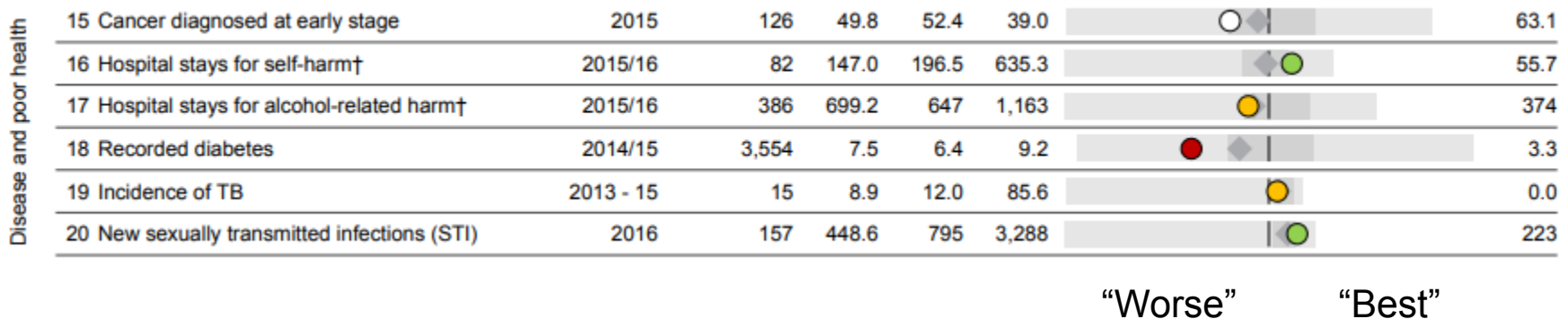
© Crown Copyright 2017 1 Oadby and Wigston - 4 July 2017

Health Profiles Spine Chart

- The 'spine chart' health summary shows the difference in health between the area and the average for England
- Oadby & Wigston performs well with 8 indicators performing significantly better than the England average and 16 indicators performing similar to the England average
- There is 1 indicator where Oadby & Wigston has poor performance:
 - recorded diabetes



Spine Chart: Points to Note



Significance of indicators must be interpreted with caution:

- Recorded diabetes: Low values considered best as reflects low prevalence
- New sexually transmitted infections: Low values considered best as reflects low prevalence

BUT in the Public Health Outcomes Framework:

- Recorded diabetes: No judgement has been made
- Chlamydia diagnoses indicator: High values considered best as reflects high confirmed diagnoses

Life Expectancy in Oadby & Wigston

Males

- For the past two time periods, life expectancy at birth for males in Oadby & Wigston has remained similar to the national average.
- In 2014-16, life expectancy at birth for males in Oadby & Wigston has shown a slight increase from 79.9 years in 2013-15 to 80.1 years in 2014-16. Nationally, life expectancy at birth has remained stable for males over the last two time periods at 79.5 years.

Females

- For the past four time periods, life expectancy at birth for females in Oadby & Wigston has continued to decline and now, in 2014-16, Oadby & Wigston performs similar to the national average at 83.8 years.
- Nationally, life expectancy at birth has remained stable for females over the last three time periods at 83.1 years.

Inequality in Life Expectancy in Oadby & Wigston

Inequality in life expectancy is estimated using a summary measure called the slope index of inequality (SII). The SII is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation.

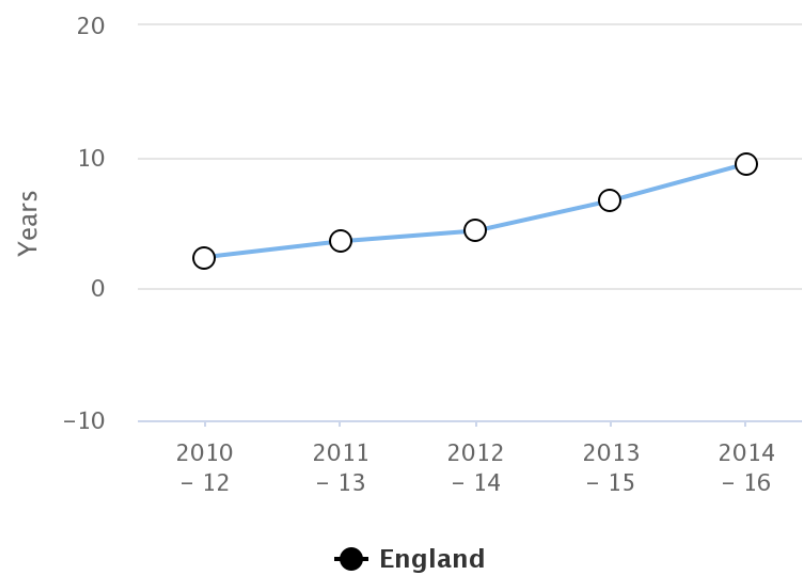
Males

- The SII for male life expectancy in 2014-16 was 13.5 years, greater than 2012-14 (8.7 years). No data was available in 2013-15.

Females

- For females, the SII for life expectancy at birth was 9.5 years in 2014-16, greater than 2013-15 (6.7 years) and 2012-14 (4.4 years).

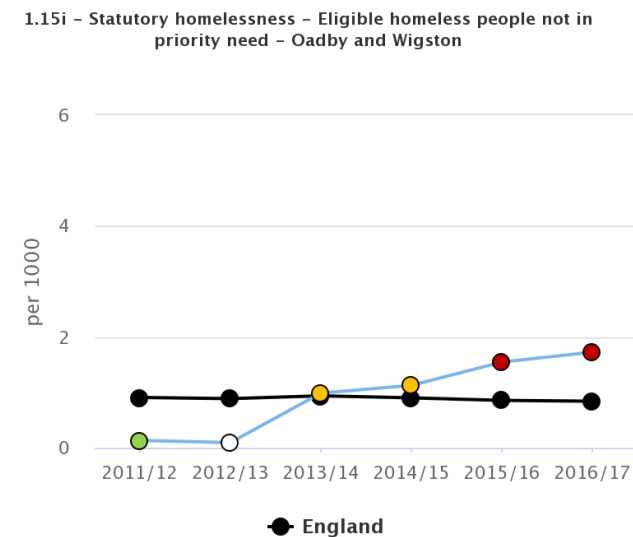
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at birth LA (Female) - Oadby and Wigston



Areas of Concern in Oadby & Wigston

Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need

- This indicator examines eligible homeless people who are assessed by their local authority but deemed to be not in priority need.
- Leicestershire performs significantly better than the national rate.
- For the past two years, Oadby and Wigston has a significantly worse prevalence of statutory homelessness (not in priority need) than the national average.
- The rate has increased year on year since 2013/14. In 2013/14 there were 21 eligible homeless people not in priority need, this has risen to 37 in 2016/17.

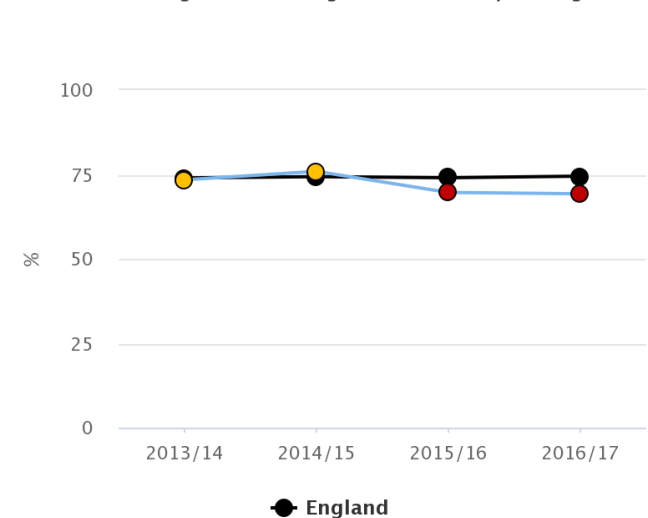


Areas of Concern in Oadby & Wigston

Breastfeeding Initiation

- No data is available at Leicestershire level for this indicator due to data quality.
- For the past two years, Oadby and Wigston has a significantly worse prevalence of breastfeeding initiation than the national average.
- The latest data shows 69.3% of all mothers breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery in Oadby & Wigston. The national prevalence lies at 74.5%.
- Further work is occurring internally to improve the quality of breastfeeding statistics.

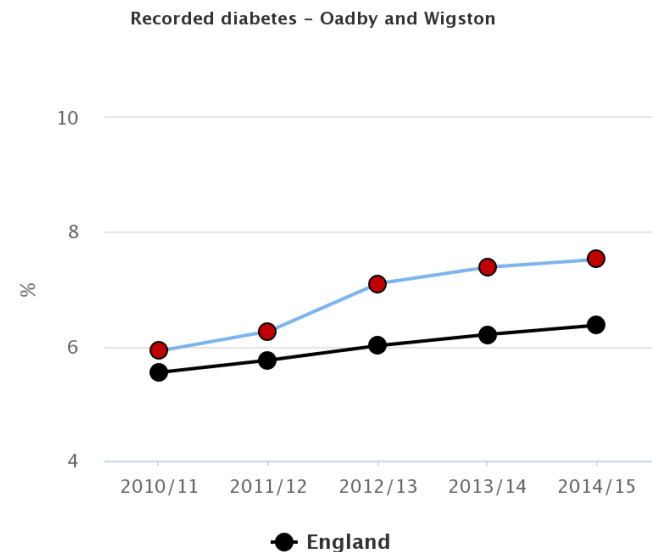
2.02i - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding initiation - Oadby and Wigston



Areas of Concern in Oadby & Wigston

Recorded Diabetes

- Leicestershire has a significantly worse rate (6.5%) than the national average (6.4%).
- At a county level, prevalence has increased year on year since 2010/11, rising from 5.4% to 6.5% in five years.
- Oadby and Wigston (7.5%) has the highest prevalence out of all Leicestershire districts and performs significantly worse than the national average. This equates to over 3,500 patients diagnosed with diabetes.
- The prevalence has increased year on year since 2010/11, rising from 5.9% to 7.5% in five years.

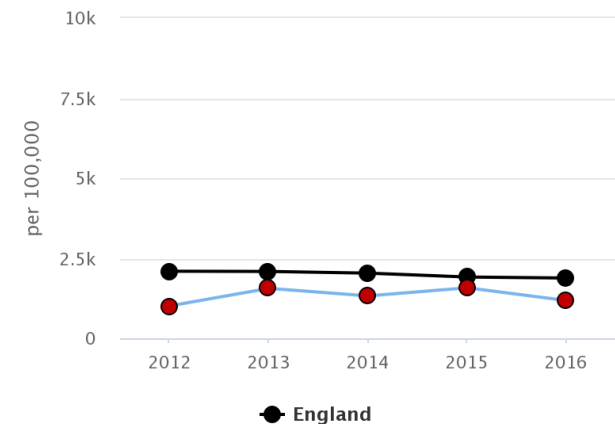


Areas of Concern in Oadby & Wigston

Chlamydia Detection in Under 25 year olds

- This is a measure of chlamydia case-finding and treating in the population, aimed at reducing the incidence. A detection rate is not a measure of morbidity.
- Leicestershire has a similar rate (1,942 per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years) to the national benchmark (<1,900; 1,900 to 2,300; $\geq 2,300$).
- Oadby and Wigston continues to perform significantly worse than the benchmark. The latest rate lies at 1,180 per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years. This equates to 98 patients diagnosed with chlamydia.

3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) - Oadby and Wigston



Areas of Concern in Oadby & Wigston

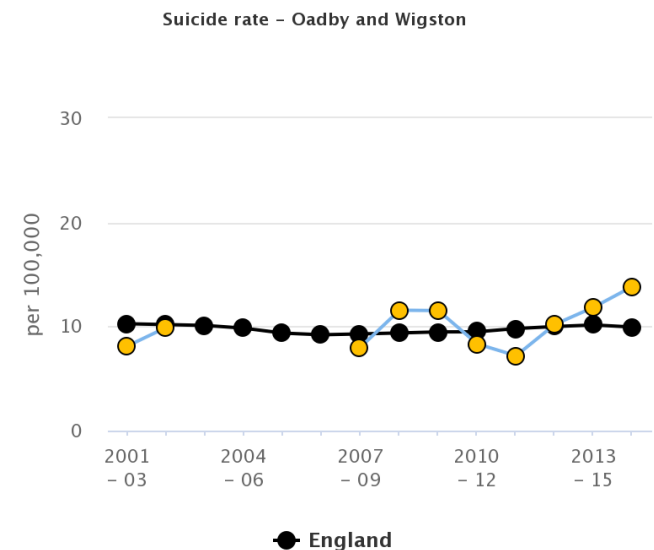
Tooth Decay in 5 year olds

- The data is taken from 2014/15 Oral Health Survey of 5 year old children. The 2016/17 Oral Health Survey of 5 year old children is due to be published in May.
- In Leicestershire, 71.6% of five year old children are free from dental decay. This is significantly worse than the national percentage of 75.2%.
- In Oadby and Wigston, 68.0% of five year old children are free from dental decay. This is significantly worse than the national percentage of 75.2%. The average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth (dmft) in five year olds in Oadby & Wigston is 0.90, similar to the national average of 0.84.

Areas of Concern in Oadby & Wigston

Suicide

- Leicestershire has a similar rate (8.9 per 100,000 population) compared to the national average (9.9 per 100,000 population). At a county level, the rate has decreased year on year since 2011-13 from 9.8 to 8.9 per 100,000 population.
- Oadby and Wigston has the highest rate of all Leicestershire districts and performs similar to the national rate.
- The rate has increased year on year since 2011-13, rising from 7.2 to 13.9 per 100,000 population over four time periods. This equates to an increase from 10 to 21 suicides.
- When examining by gender it shows this increase has been witnessed in males, rising from 7 suicides in 2011-13 to 18 in 2014-16.



Conclusions

- Have you learnt something? Are there any surprises here?
- Are your local priorities supported by the data?
- How might this affect your choices of priorities for 2018/19?
- What ways could O&W support the Public Health work in LCC in these areas?

Any Questions?

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