



Bournemouth

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.

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Population 183,000

Mid-2011 population estimate

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013

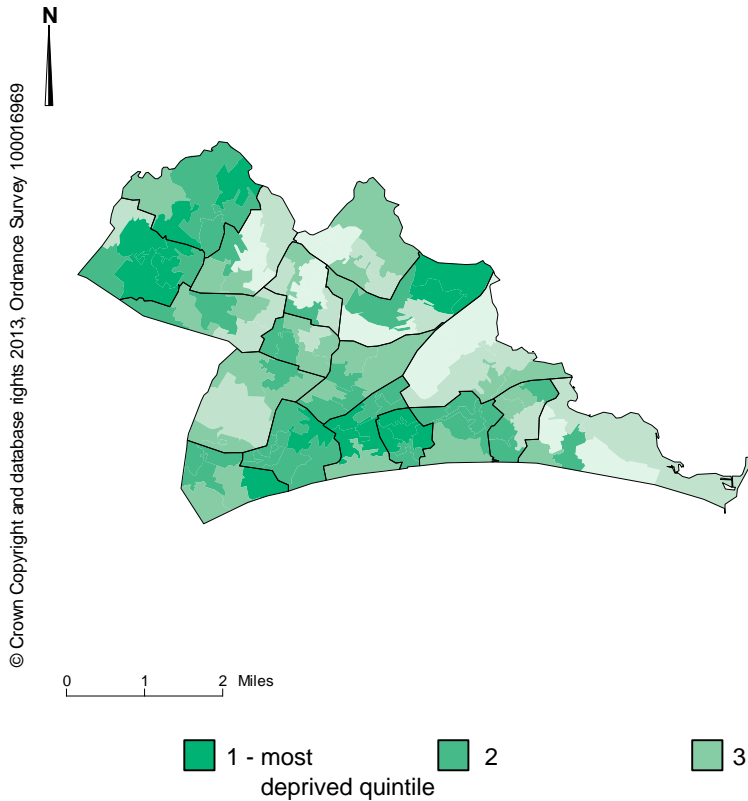
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Bournemouth at a glance

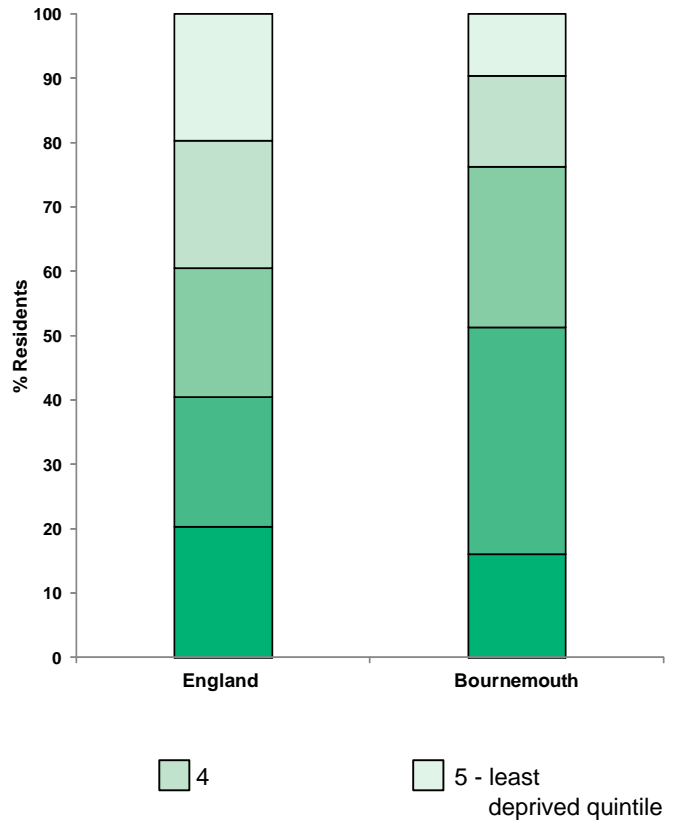
- The health of people in Bournemouth is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 5,600 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.
- Life expectancy is 10.3 years lower for men and 5.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Bournemouth than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last ten years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is similar to the England average.
- In Year 6, 15.4% of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. Levels of breast feeding and smoking in pregnancy are better than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult physical activity and obesity are better than the England average. Rates of hip fractures, sexually transmitted infections and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are worse than the England average.
- Priorities in Bournemouth include reducing health inequalities, taking a holistic approach to lifestyle change and improving mental well-being, and reducing drug and alcohol misuse. For more information see www.bournemouth.gov.uk or www.dorsetccg.nhs.uk (search for Health and Wellbeing Boards).

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.

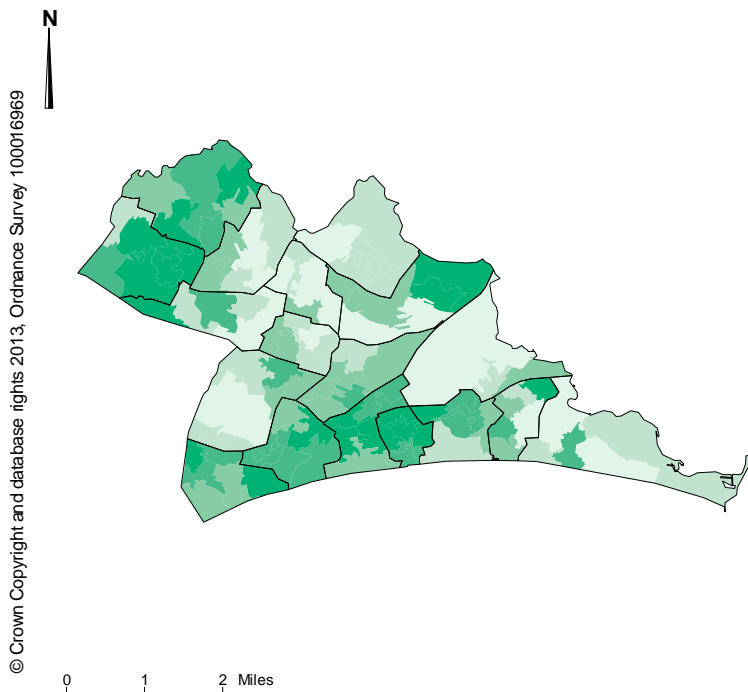


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



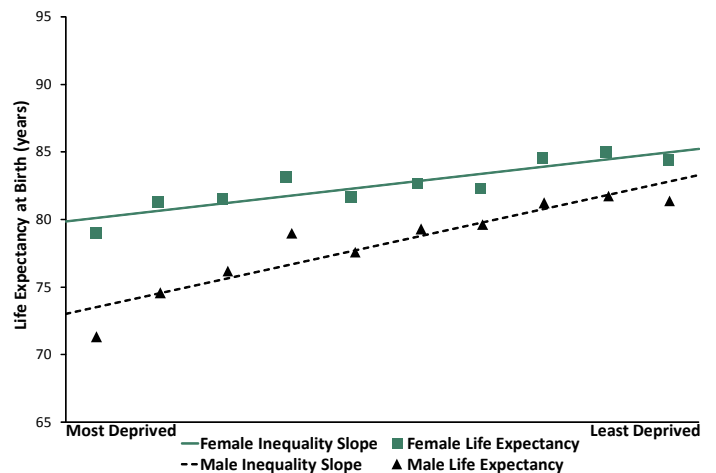
Health inequalities: a local view

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.



Legend as above

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 10.3 years for males and 5.4 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

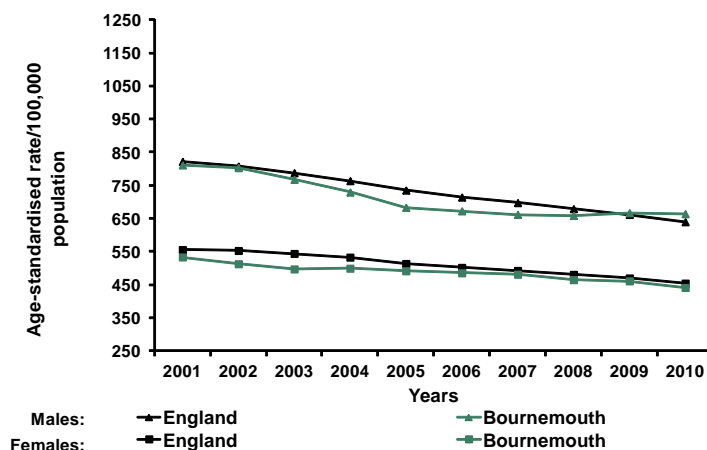
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

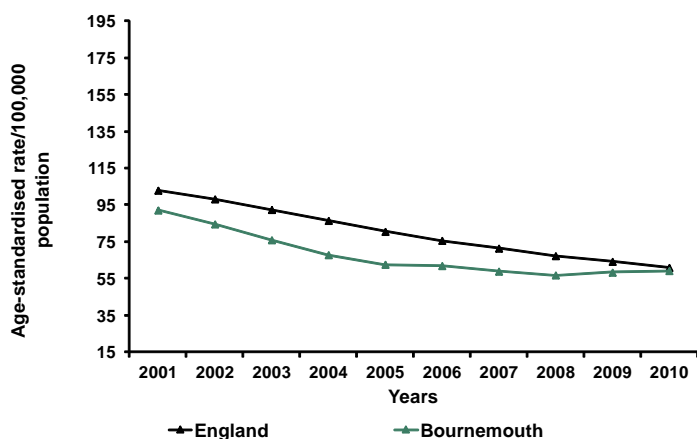
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

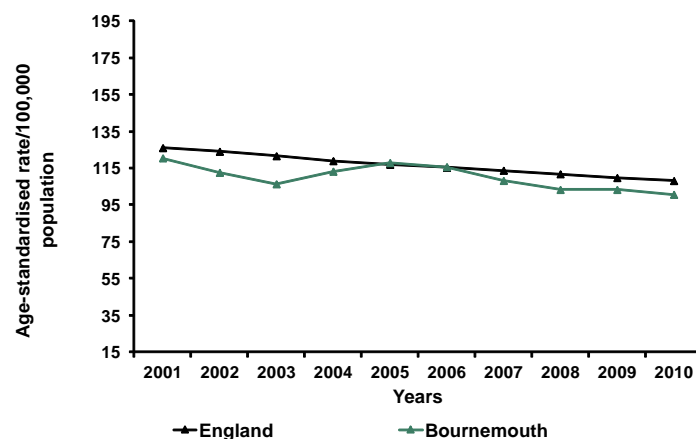
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



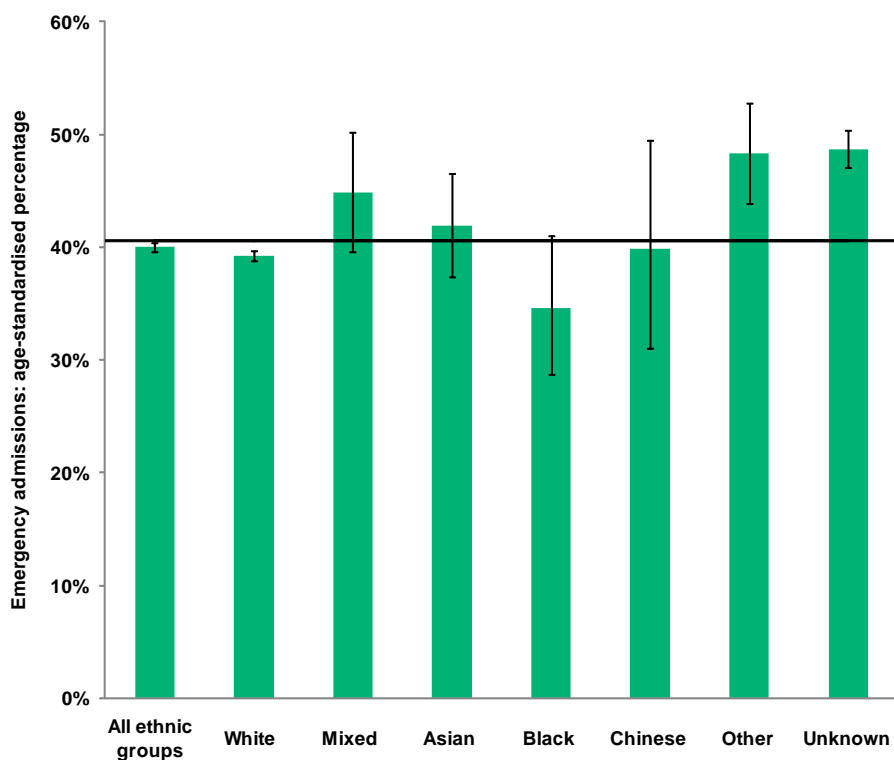
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



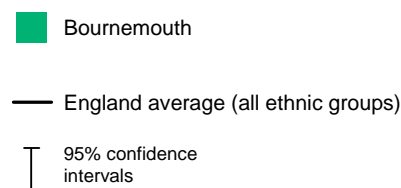
Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2011/12 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.

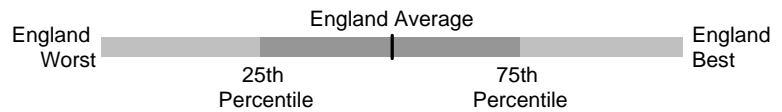


Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

| | 20975 | 18531 | 177 | 184 | 79 | 41 | 243 | 1720 | Local number of emergency admissions |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | 40.0% | 39.2% | 44.8% | 41.9% | 34.6% | 39.9% | 48.3% | 48.7% | Local value |
| | 40.6% | 41.1% | 40.0% | 45.3% | 44.4% | 38.0% | 46.4% | 30.1% | 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 | 29467 | 16.1 | 20.3 | 83.7 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 0.0 |
| | 2 Proportion of children in poverty | 5625 | 20.8 | 21.1 | 45.9 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 6.2 |
| | 3 Statutory homelessness | 123 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 9.7 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 0.0 |
| | 4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) | 1021 | 60.7 | 59.0 | 31.9 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 81.0 |
| | 5 Violent crime | 3550 | 21.1 | 13.6 | 32.7 | [Grey bar, red circle] | 4.2 |
| | 6 Long term unemployment | 669 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 31.3 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 1.2 |
| Children's and young people's health | 7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡ | 265 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 30.0 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 2.9 |
| | 8 Starting breast feeding ‡ | 1882 | 78.2 | 74.8 | 41.8 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 96.0 |
| | 9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡ | 191 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 28.5 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 10.3 |
| | 10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18) | 18 | 63.2 | 61.8 | 154.9 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 12.5 |
| | 11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡ | 94 | 36.4 | 34.0 | 58.5 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 11.7 |
| Adults' health and lifestyle | 12 Adults smoking | n/a | 19.0 | 20.0 | 29.4 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 8.2 |
| | 13 Increasing and higher risk drinking | n/a | 23.5 | 22.3 | 25.1 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 15.7 |
| | 14 Healthy eating adults | n/a | 29.6 | 28.7 | 19.3 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 47.8 |
| | 15 Physically active adults | n/a | 64.1 | 56.0 | 43.8 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 68.5 |
| | 16 Obese adults ‡ | n/a | 22.5 | 24.2 | 30.7 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 13.9 |
| | Disease and poor health | 17 Incidence of malignant melanoma | 30 | 19.5 | 14.5 | 28.8 | [Grey bar, red circle] |
| 18 Hospital stays for self-harm | | 575 | 306.6 | 207.9 | 542.4 | [Grey bar, red circle] | 51.2 |
| 19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡ | | 4747 | 2373 | 1895 | 3276 | [Grey bar, red circle] | 910 |
| 20 Drug misuse | | 1921 | 15.9 | 8.6 | 26.3 | [Grey bar, red circle] | 0.8 |
| 21 People diagnosed with diabetes | | 7905 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 8.4 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 3.4 |
| 22 New cases of tuberculosis | | 18 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 137.0 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 0.0 |
| 23 Acute sexually transmitted infections | | 1909 | 1041 | 804 | 3210 | [Grey bar, red circle] | 162 |
| 24 Hip fracture in 65s and over | | 285 | 542 | 457 | 621 | [Grey bar, red circle] | 327 |
| Life expectancy and causes of death | 25 Excess winter deaths ‡ | 92 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 35.3 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | -0.4 |
| | 26 Life expectancy – male | n/a | 78.6 | 78.9 | 73.8 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 83.0 |
| | 27 Life expectancy – female | n/a | 83.3 | 82.9 | 79.3 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 86.4 |
| | 28 Infant deaths | 6 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 8.0 | [Grey bar, green circle] | 1.1 |
| | 29 Smoking related deaths | 278 | 187 | 201 | 356 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 122 |
| | 30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke | 107 | 59.2 | 60.9 | 113.3 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 29.2 |
| | 31 Early deaths: cancer | 183 | 100.7 | 108.1 | 153.2 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 77.7 |
| | 32 Road injuries and deaths | 73 | 40.9 | 41.9 | 125.1 | [Grey bar, yellow circle] | 13.1 |

‡ For comparison with PHOF Indicators, please go to the following link: www.healthprofiles.info/PHOF

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, 2010 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2011/12 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2011/12 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2012 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2011/12 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2011/12 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2011/12 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) 2009-2011 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2011/12 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008-2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2008-2010 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 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, 2010/11 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2011/12 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2011/12 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.08-31.07.11 26 At birth, 2009-2011 27 At birth, 2009-2011 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2009-2011 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2009-2011 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011

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

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