Health Profile 2014

Health in summary
The health of people in Leicester is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 30.0% (21,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 6.8 years lower for men and 4.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Leicester than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 21.1% (713) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 25.7*, better than the average for England. This represents 20 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 19.6% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 717*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,988 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 137.4*, better than the average for England. This represents 488 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 293*. This represents 366 deaths per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 293*. This represents 366 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are worse than the England average. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are worse than average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities include young people, premature deaths, supporting independence, mental health and the wider determinants of health. For more information see www.leicester.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) 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.

Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenth) 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: 6.8 years

Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 4.5 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).

Early deaths from all causes:
MEN

Early deaths from all causes:
WOMEN

Early deaths from heart disease and stroke

Early deaths from cancer

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 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.

Leicester

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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.

Indicator Notes


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

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