



Health Profiles – November 2016

About this summary

Data for the indicators summarised below were added to the Health Profiles online tool as part of the November 2016 update - see www.healthprofiles.info. This document summarises the key points from the data for these indicators.

Summary

Our communities indicators

3. Statutory homelessness: eligible people not in priority need

The number of eligible homeless people not in priority need fell significantly from 0.90 per 1,000 to 0.85 in 2015/16.

Value:	Change:
0.85	↓0.05
Per 1,000	Per 1,000

Latest period: 2015/16

5. Violent crime (violent offences)

The rate of reported violence against the person offences has increased significantly. Significant increases have occurred over the last three financial years, up to 2015/16. From the data, it is not possible to say whether these increases are due to a higher incidence of these offences, or due to an increase in the reporting of these offences.

Value:	Change:
17.2	↑3.7
Per 1,000	Per 1,000

Latest period: 2015/16

Children's and young people's health indicators

7. Smoking status at time of delivery

In 2015/16, smoking prevalence in mothers at the time of delivery was 10.6%. This is a statistically significant improvement and prevalence has fallen every year since 2010/11, from 13.5%. Poor data quality means figures were not published for 22 local authorities.

Value:	Change:
10.6%	↓0.7
	Percentage points
Latest period: 2015/16	

Adults' health and lifestyle indicators

12. Smoking prevalence in adults

In 2015 smoking prevalence decreased significantly by 0.9 percentage points from 2014. The data also showed that smoking prevalence was highest in the 25-29 age group (24.1%). The prevalence of smoking decreases as age increases; all the age groups aged over 60 years had levels of smoking significantly lower than England as a whole.

Value:	Change:
16.9%	↓0.9
	Percentage points
Latest period: 2015	

14. Excess weight in adults

In 2013-15 the percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese rose slightly, but not significantly. Males, those in older age groups, those in white and black ethnic groups, and people with a disability had higher levels of excess weight.

Value:	Change:
64.8%	↑0.2
	Percentage points
Latest period: 2013-15	

Disease and poor health indicators

19. Incidence of TB


The incidence of TB fell to its lowest level, with 12 new cases per 100,000 population. There is wide variation in the incidence of TB by local authority, with Newham having incidence over 7 times the national rate.

Value:	Change:
12.0	↓1.5
Per 100,000	Per 100,000
Latest period: 2013-15	

Life expectancy and causes of death indicators


24. Infant mortality

The rate of deaths in infants (aged under 1 year) decreased during the period 2013-2015 and whilst this was not statistically significant, it was the 12th consecutive decrease since 2001-2003.

Value:	Change:
3.9	 0.1
Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 live births
Latest period: 2013-15	


26. Suicide rate

There was a slight increase in the mortality rate from suicide during 2013-2015, but this increase was not significant. There has been a trend of seven consecutive increases in the rate since 2006-2008. The suicide rate is significantly higher in males compared to females – currently over three times higher.

Value:	Change:
10.1	 0.2
Per 100,000	Per 100,000
Latest period: 2013-15	


27. Deaths from drug misuse

In 2013-2015, the age-standardised rate of deaths from drug misuse stood at 3.9 deaths per 100,000 population. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012-2014 (3.4 deaths per 100,000) and also the highest rate of deaths from drug misuse since 2001-2003.

Value:	Change:
3.9	 0.5
Per 100,000	Per 100,000
Latest period: 2013-15	


29. Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases

The rate of deaths from all cardiovascular diseases saw a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012-2014. This continues the trend in decreasing rates of deaths from these conditions for all periods in the Health Profiles, which show 12 consecutive decreases since 2001-2003.

Value:	Change:
74.6	 1.1
Per 100,000	Per 100,000
Latest period: 2013-15	

30. Under 75 mortality rate from cancer

The rate of deaths from all cancers saw a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012-2014. This continues the trend in decreasing rates of deaths from these conditions for all periods in the Health Profiles, which show 12 consecutive decreases since 2001-2003.

Value:	Change:
138.8	 2.7
Per 100,000	Per 100,000
Latest period: 2013-15	

31. Excess winter deaths

The excess winter deaths mortality index significantly increased during the period August 2012-July 2015. The index was significantly higher in females compared to males.

Value:	Change:
19.6	↑ 3.9
EWD Index	
Latest period: August 2012-July 2015	

Key to arrows:

red = significant worsening

green = significant improving

blue = significant change

amber = no significant change

white = not possible to check significance

Background

Health Profiles have been developed by Public Health England (PHE) to improve availability and accessibility of health and health-related information. The Profiles provide a snapshot overview of health for each local authority in England. They are intended to help local government and health services make plans to improve local people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Health Profiles include a set of indicators that show how the area compares to the England average. These include some factors that affect health and some important health outcomes. They are reviewed each year to reflect important public health topics.

Health Profiles are presented as pdf documents and an online tool containing interactive maps, charts and tables. The pdf documents are updated annually and were last updated in September 2016. The pdfs will next be updated in July 2017.

The Health Profiles are produced at local authority level because they are intended for use by elected Councillors, Directors of Public Health, Council Officers and other members of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) process, and by members of the Health and Wellbeing Boards. Health Profiles are now an established part of planning for health improvement.

A list of indicators updated in the most recent online tool updates can be found in the [Health Profiles collection](#) within www.gov.uk.

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