

# Wyre Forest

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories and funded by the Department of Health.

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## POPULATION 98,600

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

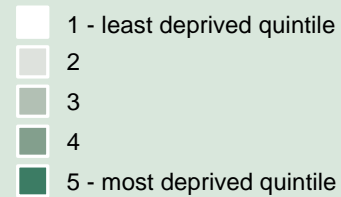
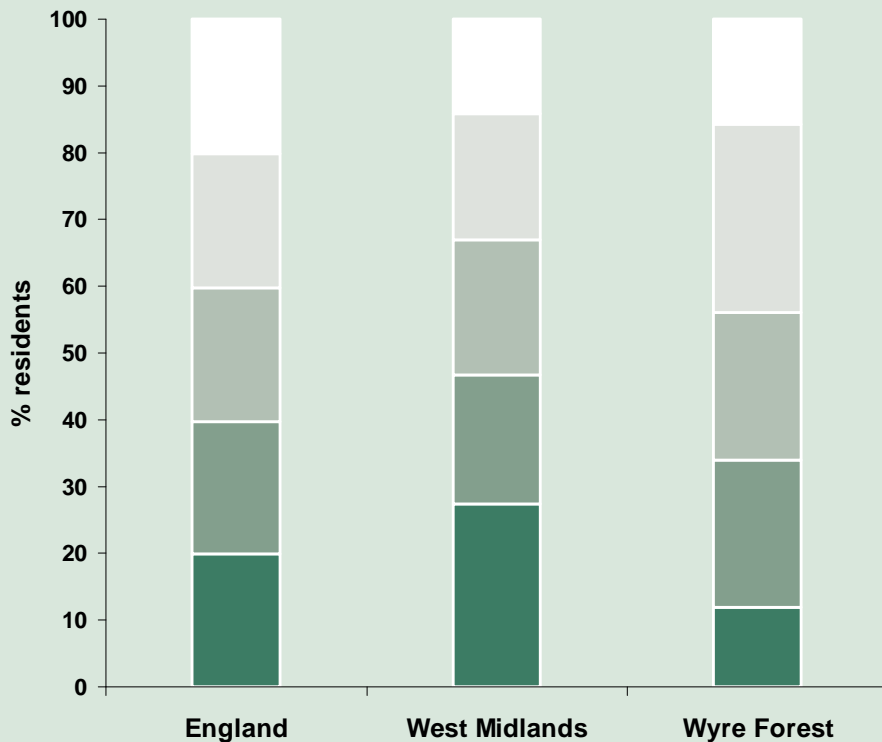


## Wyre Forest at a glance

- The health of the people of Wyre Forest is better than the England average. However the estimated rate of obesity in adults is higher than the England average.
- Overall life expectancy is close to the England average. Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 8.3 years longer than those in the most deprived areas, whilst in women this difference is 4.6 years.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen and remain close to the England average rates which have also fallen.
- Levels of deprivation, child poverty and violent crime are lower than the England average but GCSE achievement is also lower.
- Children's tooth decay is less than the England average.
- Rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are less than the England average.
- The percentage of children who are physically active is greater than the England average while the percentage of obese children is close to the average.
- Priorities for Wyre Forest are to further reduce obesity in adults and children by promoting physical activity and healthy eating and to further reduce smoking and smoking related deaths.
- Further information can be found in the report of the Director of Public Health for Worcestershire at [www.worcspct.nhs.uk](http://www.worcspct.nhs.uk)



This chart shows the proportion of residents within England, the region and the local authority living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles. These quintiles were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to the deprivation scores in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and dividing them into five equal groupings. The resident numbers are based on the 2005 population figures.

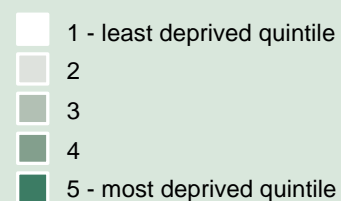
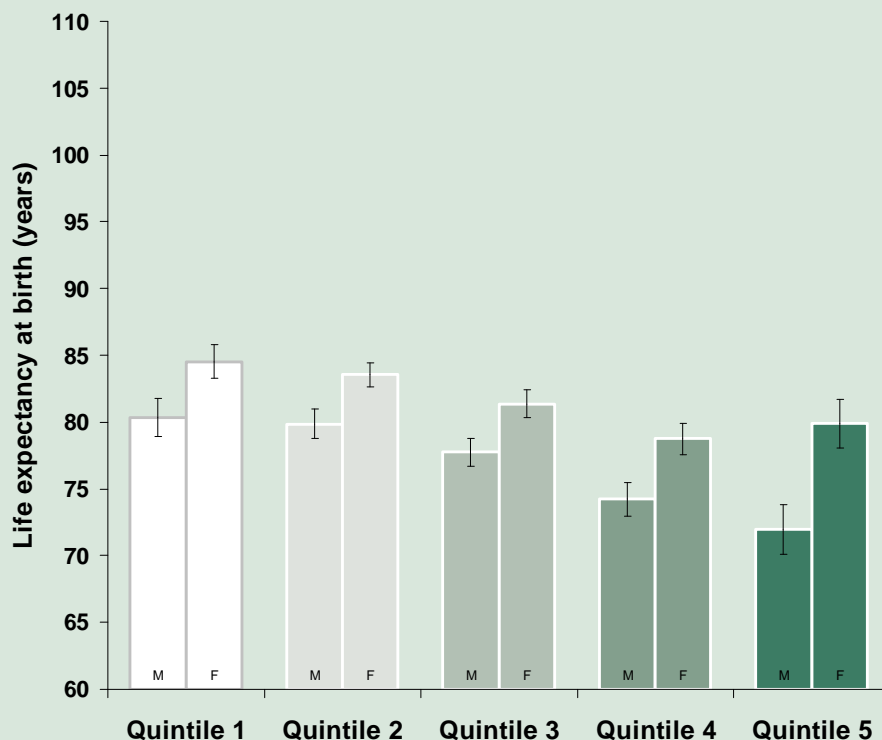


Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	15.7	15,408
2	28.3	27,711
3	22.0	21,543
4	22.2	21,714
5	11.8	11,598
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97,974</b>

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## Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2003-2007) within the local authority by national deprivation quintiles. Note the figures in this chart are based on data for five years. The life expectancy figures presented in the health summary chart are based on data for three years.



Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	80.3	84.5
2	79.9	83.6
3	77.7	81.4
4	74.2	78.7
5	72.0	79.9
<b>All</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>

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Where the total male or female population (2003-2007) is less than 5,000 the life expectancy figures are not shown (n/a).

**20**  
95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

## Health inequalities: changes over time

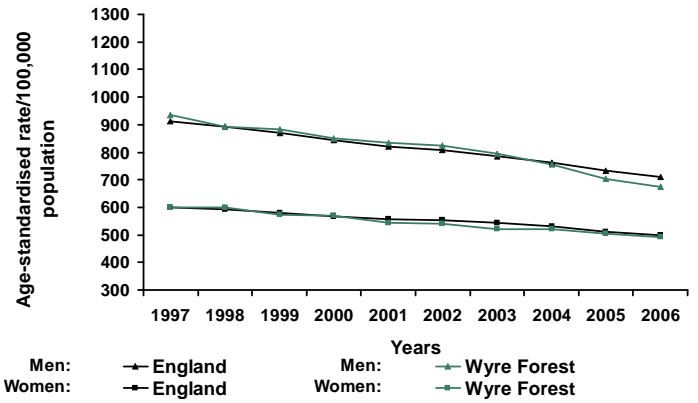
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

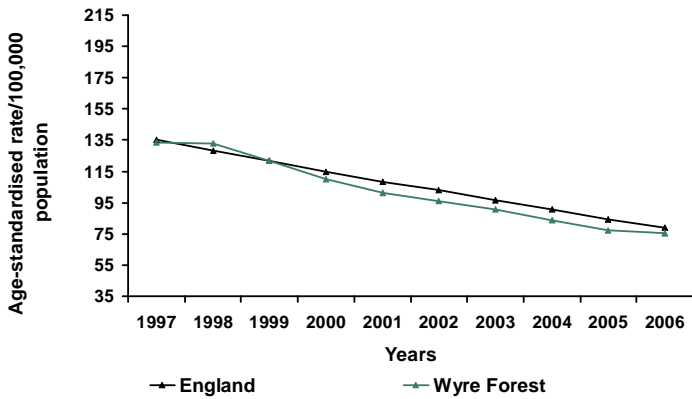
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

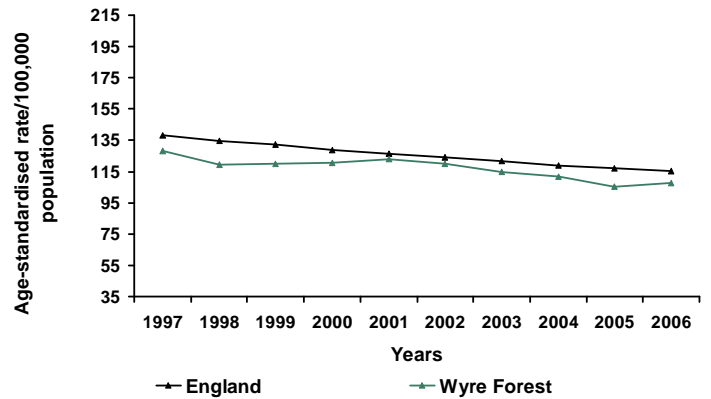
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

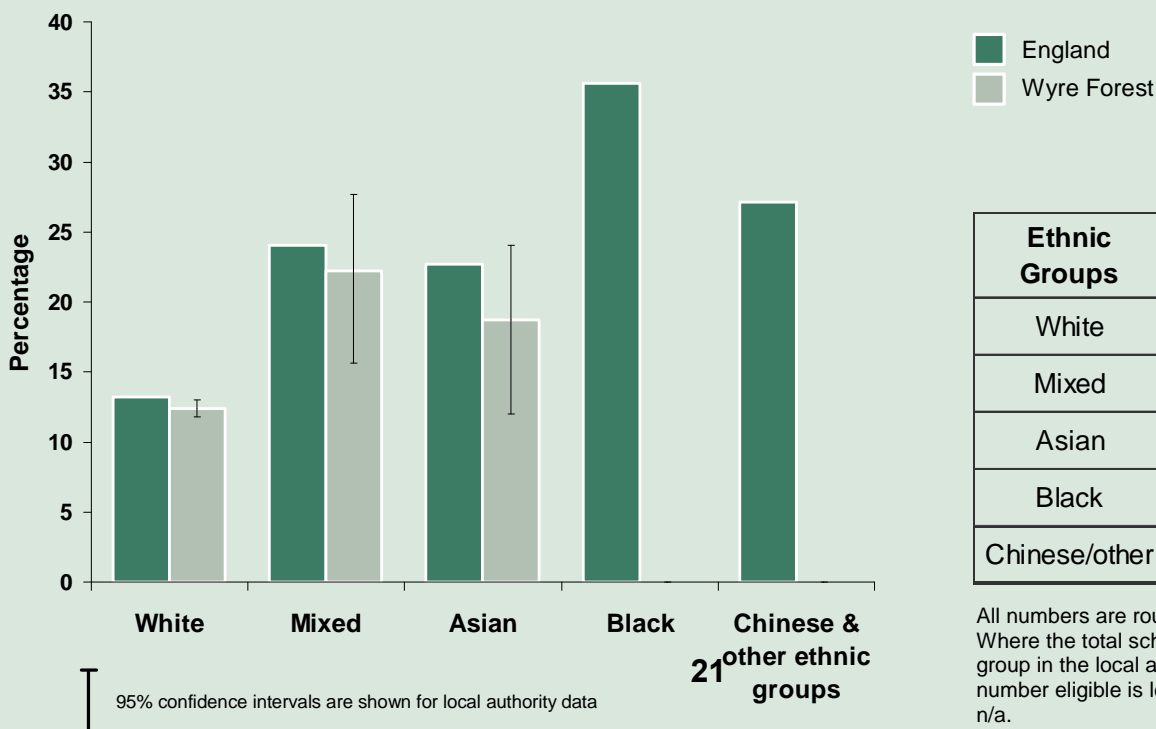


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2008). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between the groups.



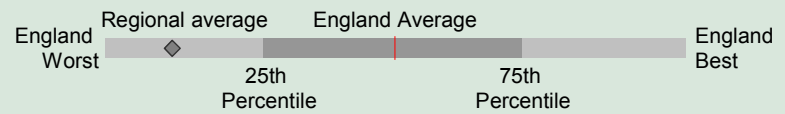
Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	12.4	1,350
Mixed	22.2	40
Asian	18.8	30
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. 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
- No significance can be calculated

\* relates to National Indicator Set 2009



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	<b>1</b> Deprivation	11598	11.8	19.9	89.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	<b>2</b> Children in poverty *	3379	19.4	22.4	66.5	[Bar with red circle]	6.0
	<b>3</b> Statutory homelessness	97	2.2	2.8	8.9	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	<b>4</b> GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	394	37.3	48.3	26.5	[Bar with red circle]	73.3
	<b>5</b> Violent crime *	1406	14.3	17.6	38.4	[Bar with red circle]	4.8
	<b>6</b> Carbon emissions *	613	6.2	7.2	15.7	[Bar with red circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	<b>7</b> Smoking in pregnancy	126	12.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with red circle]	3.7
	<b>8</b> Breast feeding initiation *	720	68.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with red circle]	92.2
	<b>9</b> Physically active children *	10628	97.6	90.0	77.5	[Bar with red circle]	100.0
	<b>10</b> Obese children *	69	9.3	9.6	16.2	[Bar with red circle]	3.9
	<b>11</b> Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.1	1.5	3.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	<b>12</b> Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	71	40.2	41.2	79.1	[Bar with red circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	<b>13</b> Adults who smoke *	n/a	23.1	24.1	40.9	[Bar with red circle]	13.7
	<b>14</b> Binge drinking adults	n/a	18.1	18.0	28.9	[Bar with red circle]	9.7
	<b>15</b> Healthy eating adults	n/a	24.7	26.3	15.8	[Bar with red circle]	45.8
	<b>16</b> Physically active adults	n/a	13.5	10.8	4.4	[Bar with red circle]	17.1
	<b>17</b> Obese adults	n/a	26.9	23.6	31.2	[Bar with red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	<b>18</b> Over 65s 'not in good health'	3278	20.3	21.5	32.5	[Bar with red circle]	13.5
	<b>19</b> Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1680	28.4	27.7	59.4	[Bar with red circle]	8.7
	<b>20</b> Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1697	1379.4	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with red circle]	639.9
	<b>21</b> Drug misuse	389	6.0	9.8	27.5	[Bar with red circle]	1.3
	<b>22</b> People diagnosed with diabetes	4070	4.1	4.1	6.3	[Bar with red circle]	2.6
	<b>23</b> New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	<b>24</b> Hip fracture in over-65s	126	536.3	479.8	699.8	[Bar with red circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	<b>25</b> Excess winter deaths	49	15.3	17.0	30.3	[Bar with red circle]	4.0
	<b>26</b> Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.9	77.7	73.2	[Bar with red circle]	83.7
	<b>27</b> Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.0	81.8	78.1	[Bar with red circle]	87.8
	<b>28</b> Infant deaths	5	5.2	4.9	9.6	[Bar with red circle]	1.3
	<b>29</b> Deaths from smoking	156	189.7	210.2	330.2	[Bar with red circle]	134.4
	<b>30</b> Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	96	75.7	79.1	130.5	[Bar with red circle]	39.6
	<b>31</b> Early deaths: cancer *	134	107.7	115.5	164.3	[Bar with red circle]	75.7
	<b>32</b> Road injuries and deaths *	49	50.3	54.3	188.3	[Bar with red circle]	18.4

#### Notes (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

**1** % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 **2** % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 **3** Crude rate per 1,000 households 2007/08 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 **6** Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 **8** % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 **9** % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 **10** % of school children in reception year 2007/08 **11** Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 **13** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **14** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **15** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **16** % aged 16+ 2007/08 **17** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **18** % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 **19** Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 **21** Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 **23** Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 **24** Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 **25** Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 **26** At birth, 2005-2007 **27** At birth, 2005-2007 **28** Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 **29** Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 **30** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 **31** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 **32** Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More information is available in The Indicator Guide: [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) For information on your area contact your regional PHO: [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

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