Health Profile 2015

Barrow-in-Furness District

This profile was produced on 2 June 2015

Health in summary
The health of people in Barrow-in-Furness is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 21.4% (2,600) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 13.0 years lower for men and 8.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Barrow-in-Furness than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 20.5% (134) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 93.6*, worse than the average for England. This represents 13 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment and breastfeeding are worse than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 22.7% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 944*, worse than the average for England. This represents 630 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 387.4*, worse than the average for England. This represents 257 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 368*, worse than the average for England. This represents 150 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Barrow-in-Furness include reducing smoking, reducing alcohol misuse, and reducing obesity in children. For more information see www.cumbria.gov.uk and www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk

Population: 68,000
Mid-2013 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

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

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.

Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2011-2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) 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: 13.0 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 8.4 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).

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2013

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

Barrow-in-Furness - 2 June 2015
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**

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 4 % key stage 4, 2013/14 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 8 Recorded diabetes 2013/14 9 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 10 Percentage of physically active adults 11 Under 18 conceptions 12 Excess weight in adults 13 Incidence of TB† 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 Excess weight in adults 16 Incidence of malignant melanoma† 17 Hospital stays for self-harm 18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm† 19 Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use 20 Recorded diabetes 21 Incidence of TB† 22 New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25) 23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over 24 Excess winter deaths (three year) 25 Life expectancy at birth (Male) 26 Life expectancy at birth (Female) 27 Infant mortality 28 Smoking related deaths 29 Suicide rate 30 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer 31 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular 32 Killed and seriously injured on roads

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