

YORKSHIRE & HUMBER
PUBLIC HEALTH OBSERVATORY

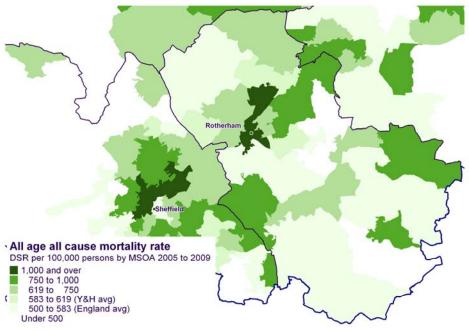
NHS

Yorkshire and the Humber

Jan 2011

Mapping the wider determinants of health: Rotherham profile

All age all cause mortality (AAACM) rates



Introduction

This profile summarises some of the work of a larger report 'Mapping the Wider Determinants of Health for Yorkshire and the Humber', part of work co-ordinated by the Department of Health to support action on the wider determinants of health. The six priority areas mentioned in the Marmot report were used to determine the chosen indicators.

Key Points

The slope indices of inequality for the Rotherham district show lower within area inequality when compared to the region as a whole for the indicator Housing in poor condition, but has higher inequality for Early Years Foundation Status

Rotherham	Dist	rict data	Within district inequality (Slope index of inequality)				
	Rate	Pop base (to nearest 100)	(95% Cls)	Relative SII	SII range		
AAACM (2005-09) ¹ DSR per 100,000 persons	658	770400 (av per year)	-434	0.66	-800 0		
Early Years Foundation Status (2008/09) ² (% of children with 'good development')	51.0%	2900	35.9%	0.70	0 60		
Child poverty (2008) ³ (% of children < 16 in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA)	22.7%	49800	-46.9%	2.07	-70 0		
Educational attainment (2008/09) ⁴ (% of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English & Maths)	46.5%	3400	34.7%	0.75	0 70		
Long term unemployed (Oct 2010) ⁵ (% 12months+ of those aged 16 to 64)	1.0%	162500	-1.3%	1.30	-6 0		
Live unfilled vacancies (Oct 2010) ⁵ (% of those aged 16 to 64)	0.9%	162500	-0.4%	0.45	-5		
Civic participation (2009) ⁶ (% of all households)	13.0%	110200	5.4%	0.42	-2 12		
Housing in poor condition (from IMD 2007) ⁷ (% of housing in poor condition)	28.2%	110200	-12.4%	0.44	-40 0		
For further explanation place		Y&HSII	District SII				

For further explanation please see the metadata and chart guide.



The slope index of inequality (SII) is a single score which represents the gap in an indicator between the best-off and worst-off within a district.

The SII for an indicator (e.g. child poverty) is calculated by plotting the data for the indicator against deprivation deciles in order of decreasing deprivation and then examining the slope that is produced. The table to the left show SIIs calculated where sub district data was available.

For example currently in this district 46.5% of pupils have achieved GCSE grades A* - C (inc English and Maths). Within the district the difference between the most and least deprived population deciles is 35 percentage points (the slope index of inequality). The closer the SII value is to zero the more equally distributed the indicator will be within the district.

Sources: 1: ONS deaths extract and mid year population est for PHOs 2: Department for Communities and Local Government, 3: Department of Work and Pensions, 4: Department for Children, Schools and Families via ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, 5: NOMIS, 6: Acxiom survey data, 7: IMD 2007.

Spine charts for wider determinants of health											
	Rotherham	Year	Current rate	Significantly different from England (95% confidence)	Eng 'Worst'	National Range Y&H	Eng 'Best'				
1: Give every child the best start in life	NI 72: Early Years Foundation Stage Profile teacher assessments ¹ (% of children with 'good development' - 78 points across all 13 EYFSP scales at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5)	AY 2008/09	51.0		36	*	67				
	Child poverty ² (% of children under 16 in families in receipt of CTC <60% median income or IS/JSA)	CY 2008	22.7		55.3	41	4.1				
	Under 18 teenage conceptions ³ (rate per 1000 females aged 15-17)	2006-08	53.5		74.8	•	14.9				
ery ch	Mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks ⁴ (% by PCT)	Q1 2010/11	28.7		21.9	- 11	83.0				
ve ev	NI 50: Emotional health of children ¹ (% of children who enjoy 'good relationships' with their family and friends)	FY 2009/10	56.4		43.8	► I	62.7				
1: Giv	Households accepted as being unintentionally homeless and in priority need ¹ (per 1000 households)	FY 2009/10	0.7		8.3	1 •	0.0				
2: Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives	Educational attainment ⁵ (% of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English & Maths)	AY 2008/09	47		38	*	80				
	NI 117: Proportion of 16-18 year olds Not in Education or Training - NEET $(\%)$	CY 2009	7.9		11.9	• 1 1	0.0				
	NI 150: Adults receiving secondary mental health services in employment ¹ (% at the time of their most recent assessment)	FY 2009/10	1.8		0.8	• 1	22.9				
	NI 079: Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of $19^1(\%)$	AY 2008/09	70.9		62.5	•	99.1				
	NI 051: Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) $$\tt services^1(\%)$$	FY 2009/10	14		10	• 1	16				
	NI 118: Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families (% of working families benefiting from the childcare element of Working Tax Credit)	FY 2008/09	13.8		7.6	• II	30.0				
2: Er adult	NI 54: Services for disabled children ¹ (% Parents general experience of services and delivery)	FY 2009/10	60		57	•	68				
3: Create fair employment and good work for all	Long-term - 12months+ unemployed ⁶ (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Oct 2010	1.0		2.2	• 11	0.0				
	Unemployment rates ⁶ (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Jan to Mar 2010	10.8		16.3	• 11	0.0				
	Claimant rates ⁷ (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Oct 2010	4.5		0.3	-	7.1				
	Live vacancies at Job Centres ⁶ (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Oct 2010	0.9		0.2	10	3.8				
5: Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities	Housing stocked deemed as decent ¹ (%)	CY 2009	93.6		42.8	•	100.0				
	Neighbourhood perception ⁸ (% people perceiving neighbourhood as being improved)	CY 2009	13.9		6.9	[=]	41.6				
	Access to green space - A comparison of accessible land ⁹ (% of all land)	CY 2009	3.8		0.0	•	47.3				
	Civic participation ⁸ (% of all households)	CY 2009	13.0		12.8	•	29.7				
	NI 6: Participation in regular volunteering (taking part in formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months - %)	CY 2008	20.0		14	• II	36				
6: Strengthen the role and impact of ill- health prevention	Healthy life expectancy at 65 (years) Males ¹	CY 2001	5.9 6.7		4.2		10.5 11.7				
	Females¹ Cervical Screening Programme - all eligible women seen for screening¹0 (% by PCT)	FY 2008/09	79.8		65.8	-11	85.8				
	(% by PCI) Estimated prevalence of adults who eat healthily ¹¹ (%)	2006-08	19.8		18.3	•	48.1				
	Participation in moderate intensity sport and active recreation on 20 or more days in the previous 4 weeks ¹¹ (%)	FY 2008/09	9.2		5.4	• 11	16.6				
	Proportion of adults (aged 16+) who binge drink ¹¹ (%)	2007-08	27.8		33.2	•	4.6				
	Proportion of adults (aged 16+) who smoke $^{11}(\%)$	2006-08	26.4		35.2	•	10.2				
	Claimants of incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance with mental or behavioural disorders $^2~(\%)$	CY 2008	34.9		58.5	• 1	9.0				

Sources (further details available in the main report's metadata): 1: Dept for Communities and Local Government, 2: Dept of Work and Pensions, 3: Every child matters, 4: Unify2, 5: Dept for Children, Schools and Families, 6: NOMIS, 7: Taylor Associates, 8: Acxiom survey data, 9: Natural England, 10: Information Centre, 11: APHO Health Profiles

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YHPHO General Enquiries Tel: 01904 567740 Email: yhpho-info@york.ac.uk



