Health and wellbeing within North East Lincolnshire - a comparison by ward

This report has been designed to support health and wellbeing boards and their partners in understanding the challenges around the outcomes and determinants of health and wellbeing within the local area. Based on measures featured in Public Health England’s Local Health tool, this report enables side by side comparison of wards in North East Lincolnshire.

Viewing this report for areas with many wards

This report is designed to help identify differences at ward level within a local authority area. For areas with many wards there are difficulties in presenting all wards on one chart. To focus on areas of most concern charts have been limited to show 70 wards, highlighting those with the most challenging circumstances, relative to other wards in the area, at the top of the chart.

Maps are used to highlight differences across the whole area. Counties can also be viewed at district level, looking at the wards within the selected district.

INTRODUCTION

Many factors influence health and wellbeing over the course of a lifetime, and to be acted upon they need to be understood. Integrating public health into local government can enable that to happen – services can be planned and delivered in the context of broader social determinants of health, like poverty, education, housing, employment, crime and pollution.

The whole system for health and wellbeing is focused around achieving positive health outcomes for the population and reducing inequalities in health. The Public Health Outcomes Framework focuses on two high-level outcomes:

- increased healthy life expectancy
- reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.

These outcomes reflect the focus we wish to take, not only on how long we live – our life expectancy, but on how well we live – our healthy life expectancy, at all stages of the life course. The second outcome focuses attention on reducing health inequalities between people, communities and areas in society.

This report is designed to help assess and understand the health and wellbeing of people living in North East Lincolnshire. Using a number of measures of health and wellbeing and contextual measures about the population and the local area, it is designed to help you explore and highlight where there may be differences in the experiences of people living in different areas within North East Lincolnshire.

This report does not say why there are differences, but by combining a range of measures and further local intelligence and knowledge it can help identify potential issues and priorities for the locality, and areas for further investigation. Where relevant, comparisons across wards, the local authority area and with the England average are provided. Where maps are used, performance is highlighted relative to all wards in England unless otherwise stated.

About the area
North East Lincolnshire is a Unitary in the Yorkshire and Humberside region with a population of 159,616 (Census 2011). The area is made up of 15 wards. The ward with the largest population is Sidney Sussex, representing 8.01% of the total resident population of the area, or 12,789 residents. The population density across North East Lincolnshire is 8.30 persons per hectare. Within North East Lincolnshire this varies from Sidney Sussex with the highest population density of 66.50 persons per hectare, and Wolds with the lowest population density of 0.90 persons per hectare. The mean age of the population is 40 years. This compares with a mean age of 39 years for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 39 years for England. 2.6% of the population is from a black or minority ethnic (BME) population. This compares with a BME population of 11.2% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 14.6% for England.

The life expectancy at birth for people living in North East Lincolnshire is 76.3 years for males, and 81.3 years for females. This compares with the England life expectancy at birth for males at 78.3 years and 82.3 years for females for the same period (2006-10). Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the lowest life expectancy at birth for males at 70.0 years. Humberston and New Waltham has the highest life expectancy at birth for males at 80.9 years. East Marsh has the lowest life expectancy at birth for females at 76.8 years. Croft Baker has the highest life expectancy at birth for females at 84.2 years.
Population

For the population, bandings are based on North East Lincolnshire population only.
Life expectancy, birth (males, 5 year) (2006-2010)

- 81.6 - 97.7 years
- 80.6 - 81.6 years
- 79.8 - 80.6 years
- 79.1 - 79.8 years
- 78.3 - 79.1 years
- 77.3 - 78.3 years
- 75.6 - 77.3 years
- 68.0 - 75.6 years
Age structure within North East Lincolnshire

Source: Census 2011

Residents by age group (count)
Ethnicity and language in North East Lincolnshire

North East Lincolnshire has a black and minority ethnic population of 4,195 people. This is 2.6% of the total population, and compares with 14.6% for England, and 11.2% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region.

Overall 4.6% of residents in North East Lincolnshire describe themselves as from a non white UK population. This compares with a non white UK population of 14.3% for the the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 20.3% for England. This is the population who do not describe themselves as being white English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British. In North East Lincolnshire the non white UK population includes 7,376 people.

0.6% of the population in North East Lincolnshire report that they cannot speak English well or at all. This is 882 people. This compares with 1.6% for England, and 1.6% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region.

Park has the largest black and minority ethnic (BME) population in North East Lincolnshire totalling 661 people, and Park has the largest population describing themselves as non White UK totalling 987 people. East Marsh has the largest number of people who cannot speak English well or at all totalling 179 people.
Deprivation in North East Lincolnshire

Income deprivation

This is the number of people living in low income families reliant on means tested benefits. It is the income domain score for the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010. This indicator is a measure of deprivation in the area. The difference in deprivation between areas is a major determinant of health inequality in the UK. Many studies and analyses have demonstrated the association of increasingly poor health with increasing deprivation. For instance, all cause mortality, smoking prevalence, self-reported long standing illness are all correlated with deprivation. If deprivation inequalities decrease, health inequalities are likely to decrease also.

The number of people living in low income families in North East Lincolnshire is 30,116. Within North East Lincolnshire this varies from 486 people in Wolds to 4,803 people in East Marsh.
This map shows the overall indices of deprivation rank for lower super output areas in North East Lincolnshire, relative to all other areas across England. A rank closer to 1 signifies higher levels of deprivation.

Children and older people living in poverty

The next chart shows the percentage of children aged 0 - 15 living in families that are income deprived. That includes families in receipt of income support, income based jobseeker's allowance or pension credit, or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) below 60% of the national median before housing costs. The percentage of children living in poverty in North East Lincolnshire is 27.51%. Within North East Lincolnshire this varies from 5.12 per cent in Humberston and New Waltham to 51.59 per cent in East Marsh. This compares with 21.87% for England, and 22.31% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region.

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOLPI) is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. This indicator shows the percentage of the population aged 60 and over who receive income support, income based job seekers allowance, pension credit or child tax credit. The percentage of older people living in poverty in North East Lincolnshire is 21.78%. Within North East Lincolnshire this varies from 12.86 per cent in Humberston and New Waltham to 46.73 per cent in East Marsh. This compares with 18.20% for England, and 19.89% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region.
Percentage of children living in poverty

IMD
source: Indices of deprivation

East Marsh
South
West Marsh
Sidney Sussex
Heneage
Immingham
Croft Baker
Yarborough
Freshney
Park
Haverstoe
Scartho
Waltham
Wolds
Humberston and New Waltham

%

IMD:IDACI (%), 2010
Percentage of older people living in poverty

The highest priority in the Marmot review is to give every child the best start in life, as this is crucial to reducing health inequalities across the life course. As foundations for human development are laid in early childhood, the review proposed an indicator of readiness for school to capture early years development. Educational attainment is influenced both by the quality of education that children receive and their family’s socio-economic circumstances. Educational qualifications are a determinant of an individual’s labour market position, which in turn influences income, housing and other material resources. These are related to health and health inequalities. The following measures provide a picture of the differences within North East Lincolnshire across some of the determinants of health and wellbeing in later life.
The rate of low birthweights in North East Lincolnshire is 7.7%. This compares with 7.9% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 7.4% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Waltham has the lowest rate of low birthweights at 5.6 per cent. East Marsh has the highest level of low birthweight at 10.1 per cent.

![Child health, % low birthweight (5 year)](chart.png)
The percentage of children assessed as having a good level of development at the age of 5 in North East Lincolnshire is 58.5%. This compares with 57.5% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 58.8% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Scartho has the highest proportion of children assessed as having a good level of development at age 5 at 81.8 per cent. East Marsh has the lowest level of children reaching a good level of development, with an attainment rate of 43.0 per cent.
The percentage of children gaining 5 or more A* to C grades at GCSE (including English and Maths) in North East Lincolnshire is 55.3%. This compares with 54.6% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 58.3% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Humberston and New Waltham has the highest level of attainment at GCSE, with an attainment rate of 81.8 per cent. West Marsh has the lowest level of attainment at GCSE, with an attainment rate of 28.2 per cent.

Unemployment in North East Lincolnshire

There is strong evidence to suggest that work is generally good for physical and mental health and wellbeing, taking into account the nature and quality of the work and its social context, and that worklessness is associated with poorer physical and mental health.

This indicator shows the percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit, based on data from 2010/11. It is the average monthly number of persons claiming out of work benefit in the months April to March inclusive, as a percentage of the mid-year population aged 16-64. Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the highest level of unemployment at 13.3 per cent of working age population. Waltham has the lowest at 1.7 per cent. The rate of unemployment for North East Lincolnshire for the same period is 6.0 per cent of working age, or 5,958 working age population. This compares with 4.2% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 3.6% for England.
Working age unemployment (% monthly average) (2010/11)
- 0.2 - 1.3 %
- 1.3 - 1.6 %
- 1.6 - 2.0 %
- 2.0 - 2.4 %
- 2.4 - 3.0 %
- 3.0 - 3.8 %
- 3.8 - 5.1 %
- 5.1 - 13.9 %
Working age people on out of work benefits (annual)

Source: Labour Market Statistics

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Working age unemployment (% monthly average), 2010/11
This is the monthly average number of jobseekers allowance claimants who have been claiming for more than 12 months, expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the working age population. This is based on data for 2010/11. Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the highest level of long term unemployment at 30.9 per 1,000 working age population. Waltham has the lowest at 1.6 per 1,000 working age population. The rate of long term unemployment for North East Lincolnshire for the same period is 11.1 per 1,000 working age, or 1,098 working age population. This compares with 7.2 per 1,000 working age for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 6.0 per 1,000 working age for England.

Health and care in North East Lincolnshire

The life expectancy at birth for people living in North East Lincolnshire is 76.3 years for males, and 81.3 years for females. This compares with 78.3 years for males, and 82.3 years for females in England as a whole, for the same period (2006-2010). Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the lowest life expectancy at birth for males at 70.0 years. Humberston and New Waltham has the highest life expectancy at birth for males at 80.9 years. East Marsh has the lowest life expectancy at birth for females at 76.8 years. Croft Baker has the highest life expectancy at birth for females at 84.2 years.
Population - Life expectancy at birth (5 year)

source: Life expectancy, based on Office for National Statistics mortality statistics

- East Marsh
- West Marsh
- South
- Sidney Sussex
- Freshney
- Croft Baker
- Immingham
- Yarborough
- Park
- Heneage
- Scartho
- Waltham
- Haverstoe
- Wolds
- Humberston and New Waltham

years

Life expectancy, birth (males, 5 year), 2006-2010
Population - Life expectancy at birth (5 year)

Source: Life expectancy, based on Office for National Statistics mortality statistics

- East Marsh
- South
- Sidney Sussex
- Park
- Heneage
- West Marsh
- Yarborough
- Freshney
- Immingham
- Wolds
- Scartho
- Waltham
- Haverstoe
- Humberston and New Waltham
- Croft Baker

Life expectancy, birth (females, 5 year), 2006-2010
Healthy life expectancy figures are not currently available below county and unitary local authority area. However data from the last Census in 2011 provides us with a picture of health and wellbeing at a ward level. This is the percentage of residents who reported their general health as bad or very bad. The shading on the map is shown relative to all areas in England.

General health bad or very bad - % (2011)
- 0.0 - 3.2 %
- 3.2 - 3.8 %
- 3.8 - 4.4 %
- 4.4 - 4.9 %
- 4.9 - 5.5 %
- 5.5 - 6.3 %
- 6.3 - 7.5 %
- 7.5 - 16.7 %
This chart shows the percentage of people in each ward who reported their general health as bad or very bad. The percentage of people in North East Lincolnshire reporting their health as bad or very bad is 6.1%, or 9,660 people. This includes 7,507 people (4.7%) who report their health as bad, and 2,153 people (1.3%) who report their health as very bad. This compares with 6.0% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 5.5% for England reporting their general health as bad or very bad.

Within North East Lincolnshire, Wolds has the lowest percentage of residents reporting their health as bad or very bad at 4.1 per cent. East Marsh has the highest percentage of residents reporting their health as bad or very bad at 9.8 per cent.
This shows the percentage of people in each ward who reported that their day to day activities are limited by a long term illness or disability. The percentage of people in North East Lincolnshire reporting their day to day activities as limited a lot is 9.3% (14,786 people). In addition, 10.2% (16,334 people) reported that their activities were limited a little. This is 19.5 per cent of the population of North East Lincolnshire who say that their day to day activities are limited due to their health, affecting 31,120 people. This compares with 18.8% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 17.6% for England reporting their day to day activities are limited a little or a lot by their health.

Within North East Lincolnshire, Wolds has the lowest percentage of residents reporting that their day to day activities are limited a little or a lot by their health at 15.9 per cent. East Marsh has the highest percentage of residents reporting that their activities are limited at 24.2 per cent.

The provision of unpaid care is becoming increasingly common in England as the population ages. This makes it an important social policy issue as it contributes to the supply of care, but has implications on employment opportunities, social and leisure activities, and the health status of those providing care. In North East Lincolnshire, 3.0 or 4,762 people said that they provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week. This compares with 2.6 for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 2.4 for England reporting that they provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week. Within North East Lincolnshire, Wolds has the highest percentage of residents saying they provide 50 hours or more of unpaid care at 2.5% per cent. South has the lowest percentage of residents providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care at 4.1%.
per cent.

**Housing and living environment**

The health and wellbeing of individuals and communities is determined by a wide range of economic, social and environmental influences as well as by hereditary factors and health care. There is a close relationship between poor housing and poor health. Poor housing can have a negative impact on a wider range of physical and mental health problems. Good housing can have beneficial impact on health, wellbeing and wider community benefits, including increasing energy efficiency, addressing fuel poverty, adapting homes to improve accessibility and wider programmes of home and neighbourhood improvement and support.

Taken from the 2011 Census, the following measures can help to highlight where there are differences within an area, related to the housing and living environment. The measures look at the type of housing in an area, levels of overcrowding, houses with central heating, and the number of pensioners living alone.

**Housing tenure**
This map highlights the predominant tenure of housing in each ward.

**Pensioners who live alone**

This indicator is the percentage of pensioners who live alone. Within North East Lincolnshire 32.5% of pensioners live alone, or 9,190 people. This compares with 32.2% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 31.5% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Wolds has the lowest proportion of pensioners living alone at 23.6 per cent. East Marsh has the highest proportion at 50.7 per cent. In terms of actual numbers, Wolds has the lowest number of pensioners living alone at 333. Croft Baker has the highest at 993.
This indicator shows the percentage of households that are deemed to be overcrowded. This is defined as having at least 1 room too few for the size of the household. Within North East Lincolnshire 4.1% of households are overcrowded, or 2,824 households. This compares with 6.6% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 8.7% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Haverstoe has the lowest proportion of overcrowded households at 1.1 per cent. East Marsh has the highest proportion at 6.0 per cent. Wolds has the lowest number of overcrowded households at 41, and East Marsh has the highest at 350.

![Occupancy rating (rooms)](image)

**Households with no central heating**

3.3% or 2,330 households are without central heating in North East Lincolnshire. This compares with 3.3% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 2.7% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Waltham has the lowest proportion of households without central heating at 0.9 per cent. West Marsh has the highest proportion at 7.7 per cent. Waltham has the lowest number of households without central heating at 26. East Marsh has the highest at 335.
Children's and adults' lifestyle

Chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, respiratory diseases and diabetes are a major cause of death and disability. They are closely linked to behaviour and lifestyle factors that can be changed. For example, smoking, an unhealthy diet, low levels of physical activity, being overweight, risky sexual behaviour, and harmful alcohol use are all known to increase the risk of, or cause, a range of diseases. Making changes in one or more of these areas will help people significantly reduce their risk of illness. This in turn leads to a reduction in population levels of death and disability, and a reduction in costs to local and national government for associated healthcare, social care and benefits.

Obesity is a growing issue in the UK. People who are overweight or obese have an increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes, heart disease and certain cancers. Excess weight can also affect self-esteem and mental health. Overall health problems associated with being overweight or obese cost the NHS over £5 billion each year. There is no silver bullet to reducing obesity; it is a complex issue that requires action at individual, family, local and national levels. Everyone can play a part in this by eating a healthy balanced diet and being more active.

Local authorities are ideally placed to develop co-ordinated action across their departments, services and partner organisations to tackle overweight and obesity in the local population. Many local authorities are already working hard to reduce obesity levels.
In North East Lincolnshire 11.1 per cent of children measured at reception age (aged 4-5 years) are considered obese, and 19.9% at year 6 (aged 10-11 years). Within North East Lincolnshire, South has the highest proportion of children in reception year measured as obese at 14.2 per cent, and West Marsh has the highest proportion at year 6 at 23.8 per cent. At reception age this compares with 9.1% of children assessed as obese for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 9.6% for England. At year 6 this compares with 19.1% of children assessed as obese for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 19.0% for England. The following charts are based on 3 years of data from the National Child Measurement Programme. Children are measured at the age of 4-5 (in reception year) and at the age of 10-11 (year 6).
Adult obesity - estimated prevalence

Within North East Lincolnshire the estimated prevalence of adult obesity is reported as 29.3%. This compares with 26.3% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 24.1% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, West Marsh has the highest estimated prevalence of adult obesity at 34.3 per cent, and Waltham the lowest at 24.8 per cent.
Binge drinking adults

Harmful drinking is a significant public health problem in the UK and is associated with a wide range of health problems, including brain damage, alcohol poisoning, chronic liver disease, breast cancer, skeletal muscle damage, mental ill-health and social problems. Alcohol plays a role in many accidents, acts of violence and other instances of criminal behaviour. Nationally between 780,000 and 1.3 million children are affected by their parents’ alcohol misuse. Such children are four times more likely to suffer from a psychiatric disorder by the age of 15 than the national average and are at increased risk of aggressive behaviour, delinquency, hyperactivity and other forms of conduct disorder. There are particular risks associated with drink-driving, alcohol consumption in the workplace or during the working day and drinking during pregnancy.

For North East Lincolnshire the estimated prevalence of binge drinking adults is reported as 22.9%. This compares with 24.5% for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, and 20.1% for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Heneage has the highest estimated prevalence of binge drinking adults at 27.6 per cent, and Waltham the lowest at 19.6 per cent.
Emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people per 100,000 children aged 0-17

This is the rate of emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people aged 0-17, expressed as a rate per 100,000 children aged 0-17. Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long term health issues, including mental health, related to experience(s). This indicator is key for informing cross-sectoral and partnership working to reduce injuries, including child safeguarding. This is based on the total number of emergency admissions for the 5 year period, divided by the total population for the five year period. All data is extracted at middle super output area (MSOA) level and aggregated to higher geographies as required. Patients may be counted more than once if they are admitted more than once during the period.

For North East Lincolnshire the rate of children and young people's admissions for injury is reported as 1,221.0 per 100,000 children (aged 0-17 years). This is based on a total of 2,157 emergency hospital admissions over the five year reporting period for North East Lincolnshire. This compares with 1,351.8 per 100,000 children for the Yorkshire and Humberside, and 1,228.7 per 100,000 children for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, South has the highest rate of admissions for injury at 1,612.7 per 100,000, and Wolds the lowest at 729.5 per 100,000.
Emergency hospital admissions, all causes

The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results.

The average standardised admission ratio for emergency hospital admissions (all causes) for North East Lincolnshire is 85.4 standardised admission ratio. This compares with the standardised admission ratio of 100 for England as a whole. Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the highest level of emergency admissions for all causes, with a standardised admission ratio of 125.4.
Cancer incidence

Around one person in three in the UK will develop a cancer at sometime in their life. The most common cancers are of the breast, lung, bowel and prostate, together accounting for over half of all new cancers each year. The average standardised registration ratio for cancer incidence for North East Lincolnshire is 102.2 standardised registration ratio. This compares with the standardised registration ratio of 100 for England as a whole. Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the highest standardised registration ratio for cancer incidence at 127.7.
Mental health and well-being is an important aspect of public health. This indicator is a measure of intentional self-harm as it has not been possible to include a suitable indicator representing all aspects of mental health and well-being. Self-harm results in more than 98,000 inpatient admissions to hospital per year in England, with 99% as emergency admissions. Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and there are varied reasons for a person to harm themselves irrespective of the purpose of the act. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self-harm.

The standardised admission ratio for self harm for North East Lincolnshire is 85.5 standardised admission ratio. This compares with the standardised admission ratio of 100 for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the highest level of admissions, with a standardised admission ratio of 161.3. Wolds has the lowest level of admissions, with a standardised admission ratio of 29.4. Over the period reported (2006/7 to 2010/11) there were 1,243 hospital stays for self harm in North East Lincolnshire. Within North East Lincolnshire the highest number of stays were in East Marsh with a total of 182.
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm

The acute or long term effects of excessive alcohol consumption are a major cause of avoidable hospital admissions. This indicator may help to monitor the likely health care burden. The standardised admission ratio for alcohol related harm for North East Lincolnshire is 111.8 standardised admission ratio. This compares with the standardised admission ratio of 100 for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the highest level of admissions, with a standardised admission ratio of 182.3. Wolds has the lowest level of admissions, with a standardised admission ratio of 75.4. Over the period reported (2006/7 to 2010/11) there were 16,807 hospital stays for alcohol related harm in North East Lincolnshire. Within North East Lincolnshire the highest number of stays were in East Marsh with a total of 1,719.
Emergency admissions for hip fracture aged 65+

Hip fracture is a major cause of disability and the leading cause of mortality due to injury in older people aged over 75. Hip fractures in the elderly and frail can lead to loss of mobility and loss of independence. For many older people it is the event that forces them to leave their homes and move into residential care, and mortality after hip fracture is high. Hospital admission for fractured neck of femur is a good proxy measure of the incidence of hip fracture in older people. Hip fracture is the most common injury related to falls in older people - more than 95% of hip fractures in adults ages 65 and older are caused by a fall. Falls prevention programmes aim to reduce the incidence of fractured neck of femur in the community.

The standardised admission ratio for emergency admissions due to hip fracture for North East Lincolnshire is 103.0 standardised admission ratio. This compares with the standardised admission ratio of 100 for England. Within North East Lincolnshire, Freshney has the highest level of admissions, with a standardised admission ratio of 125.4. West Marsh has the lowest level of admissions, with a standardised admission ratio of 79.2. Over the period reported (2006/7 to 2010/11) there were 868 emergency admissions for hip fracture for people aged 65+ in North East Lincolnshire. Within North East Lincolnshire the highest number of admissions were in Croft Baker with a total of 83.
Mortality and causes of death - all ages

Life expectancy at birth is chosen as the preferred summary measure of all-cause mortality as it quantifies the differences between areas in units (years of life) that are more readily understood and meaningful to the audience than those of other measures. All-cause mortality is a fundamental and probably the oldest measure of the health status of a population. It represents the cumulative effect of the prevalence of risk factors, prevalence and severity of disease, and the effectiveness of interventions and treatment. Differences in levels of all-cause mortality reflect health inequalities between different population groups, for example between genders, social classes and ethnic groups.

The standardised mortality ratio for all causes, all ages for North East Lincolnshire is 110.7 standardised mortality ratio. This compares with the standardised mortality ratio of 100 for England as a whole. When looking at some of the key causes of death for all ages, the standardised mortality ratio for North East Lincolnshire is 108.0 standardised mortality ratio for all cancer, 112.6 standardised mortality ratio for all circulatory disease, 120.5 standardised mortality ratio for coronary heart disease, 108.6 standardised mortality ratio for stroke and 121.9 standardised mortality ratio for respiratory disease. Within North East Lincolnshire, East Marsh has the highest standardised mortality ratio for all causes, all ages with a standardised mortality ratio of 159.6. Humberston and New Waltham has the lowest
standardised mortality ratio for all causes, all ages, with a standardised mortality ratio of 90.7.

**Mortality and causes of death - premature mortality**

Premature mortality is defined as mortality under the age of 75 years of age, and many of these deaths could be avoided through public health interventions. For example getting people to take more exercise or stop smoking, or in tackling the wider social determinants of health – what is termed preventable mortality, or through health care interventions such as early diagnosis of diseases or conditions and through effective treatment – amenable mortality.

Cancer, heart disease and stroke, lung disease and liver disease, are the four biggest causes of premature mortality in England. A person’s likelihood of dying prematurely from one of the top four killers varies widely between local areas due to differences in risk factors and socioeconomic determinants. For example, more than twice as many people from the most deprived areas die of cardiovascular disease than those from the most affluent. Every community faces its own distinct challenges in health and determinants of it – everything from air quality to transport, housing and outdoor spaces. Interventions such as smoking cessation, improved diet and early diagnosis, could drastically reduce the number of avoidable premature deaths. However, effective interventions demand a clear understanding of how and, crucially, where, change is needed.

The standardised mortality ratio for North East Lincolnshire, is 115.3 for all causes, aged under 65, and 118.3 for all causes, aged under 75. This compares with the standardised mortality ratio of 100 for England, and represents 1,444.0 deaths under 65 and 2,994.0 deaths under 75.
Premature deaths, all causes, aged under 75 years

For deaths (all causes) under 75, East Marsh has the highest with a SMR of 227.1. Humberston and New Waltham is the lowest with a SMR of 73.3.
Premature mortality in North East Lincolnshire by cause, aged under 75 years

The following chart pulls together information on mortality and causes of death under 75 in a way that is intended to be illustrative of the differences within an area, rather than the actual scale of mortality. For each cause, the comparative standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for England is 100. This will give some idea of the scale of the differences by each cause, and across the wards in North East Lincolnshire. This chart only shows three causes of death, so does not represent all causes of death in North East Lincolnshire. For each of the causes highlighted in the chart, the wards with the highest and lowest mortality ratios are detailed below along with the comparative rate for North East Lincolnshire.

For all cancer deaths aged under 75, the standardised mortality ratio for North East Lincolnshire, is 108.7 standardised mortality ratio, and represents 1,098.0 deaths under 75. Within North East Lincolnshire East Marsh has the highest with a SMR of 180.2. Humberston and New Waltham is the lowest with a SMR of 71.9.

For all deaths from circulatory disease under 75 the standardised mortality ratio for North East Lincolnshire, is 124.8 standardised mortality ratio, and represents 810.0 deaths under 75. East Marsh is the highest with a SMR of 255.6. Humberston and New Waltham is the lowest with a SMR of 66.7.

For all deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 the standardised mortality ratio for North East Lincolnshire, is 130.3 standardised mortality ratio, and represents 473.0 deaths under 75. East Marsh is the highest with a SMR of 326.7. Humberston and New Waltham is the lowest with a SMR of 57.4.