

# Copeland

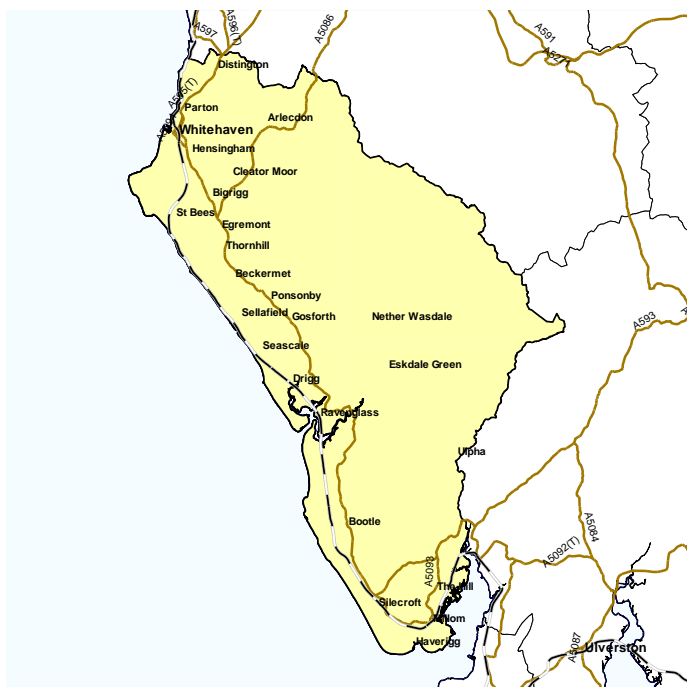
This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit the Health Profiles website for:

- Profiles of all local authorities in England
- Interactive maps – see how health varies between areas
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Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

[www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)



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## Population 70,000

Mid-2009 population estimate

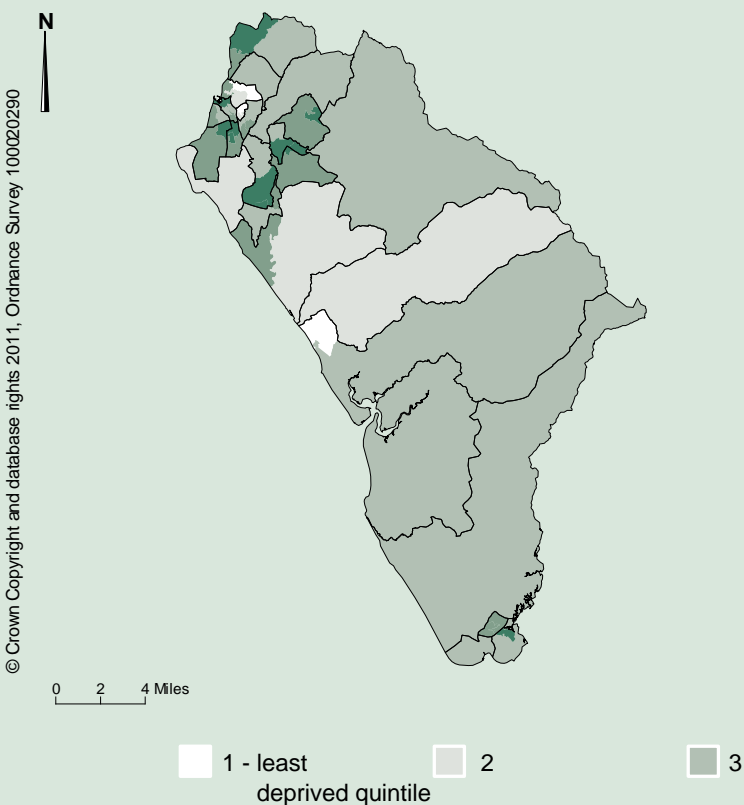
Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

## Copeland at a glance

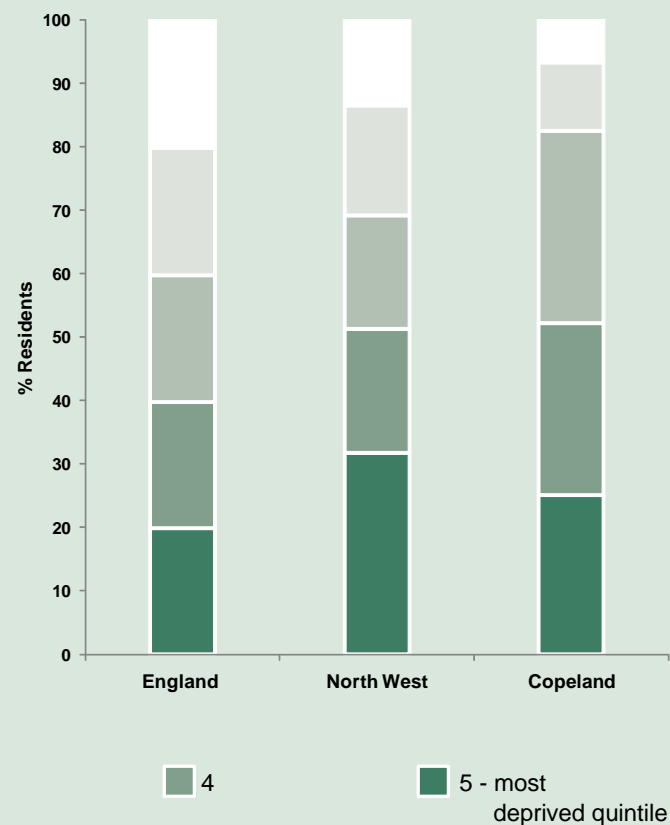
- The health of people in Copeland is mixed compared to the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and 2,615 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 8.4 years lower for men and 7.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Copeland than in the least deprived areas (based on the Slope Index of Inequality published on 5th January 2011).
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen and are similar to the England average.
- About 19.6% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. 54.5% of pupils spend at least three hours each week on school sport. Levels of GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.
- An estimated 22.0% of adults smoke and 25.7% are obese. The rate of hospital stays for alcohol related harm is higher than average.
- Priorities in Copeland include tackling smoking, alcohol misuse and teenage pregnancy. For more information see [www.cumbria.nhs.uk](http://www.cumbria.nhs.uk)

## Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

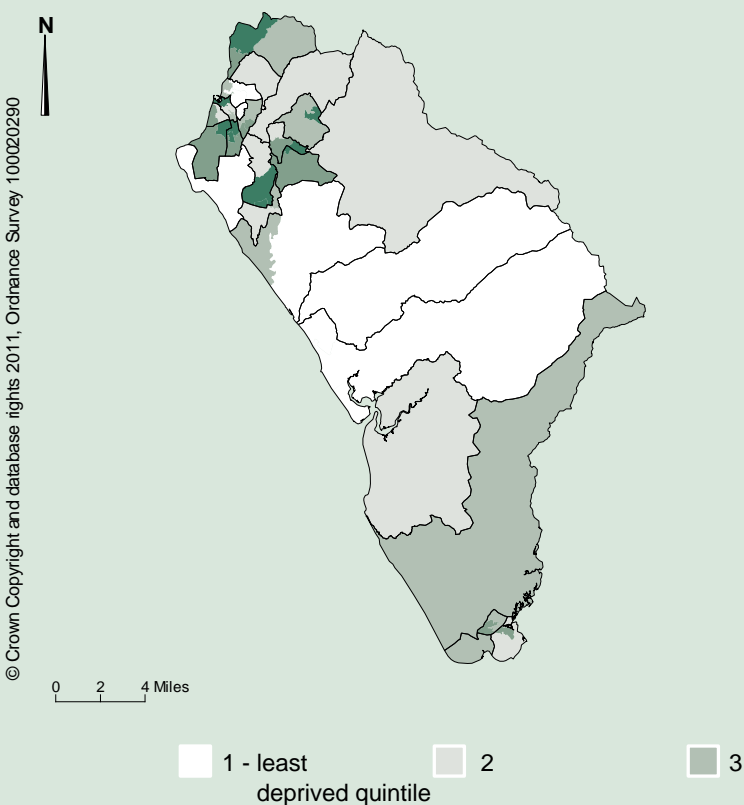


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

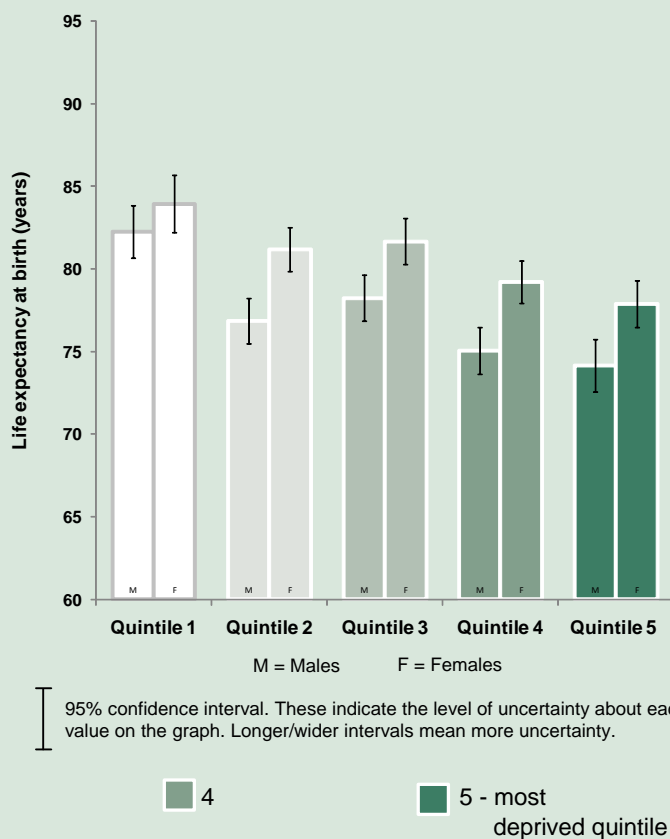


## Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2005-2009) for each of the quintiles in this area.



## Health inequalities: changes over time

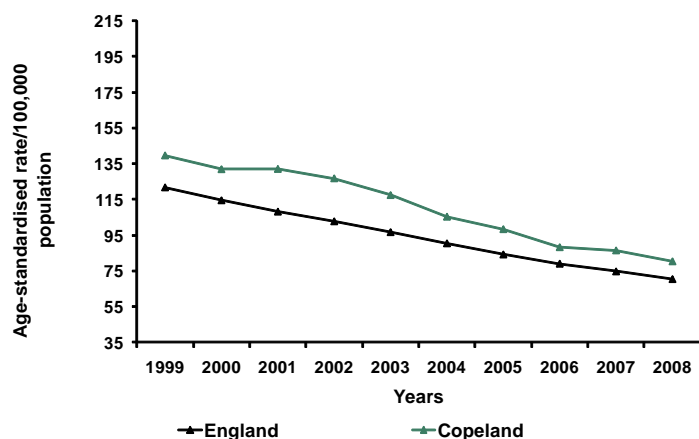
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

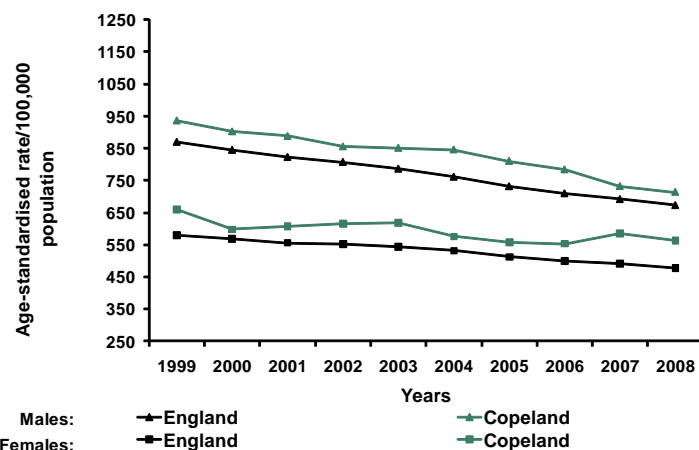
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

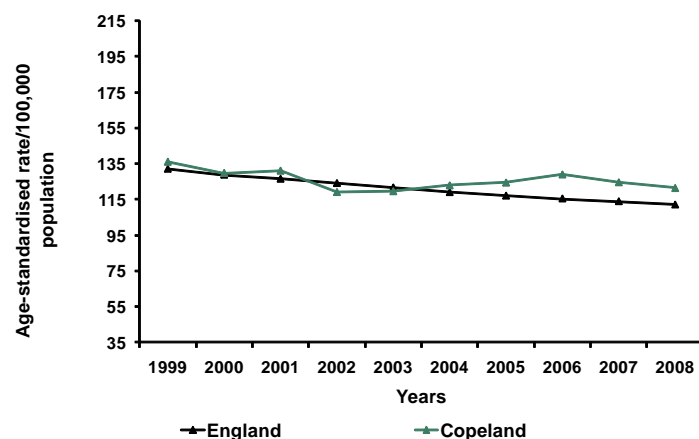
### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



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

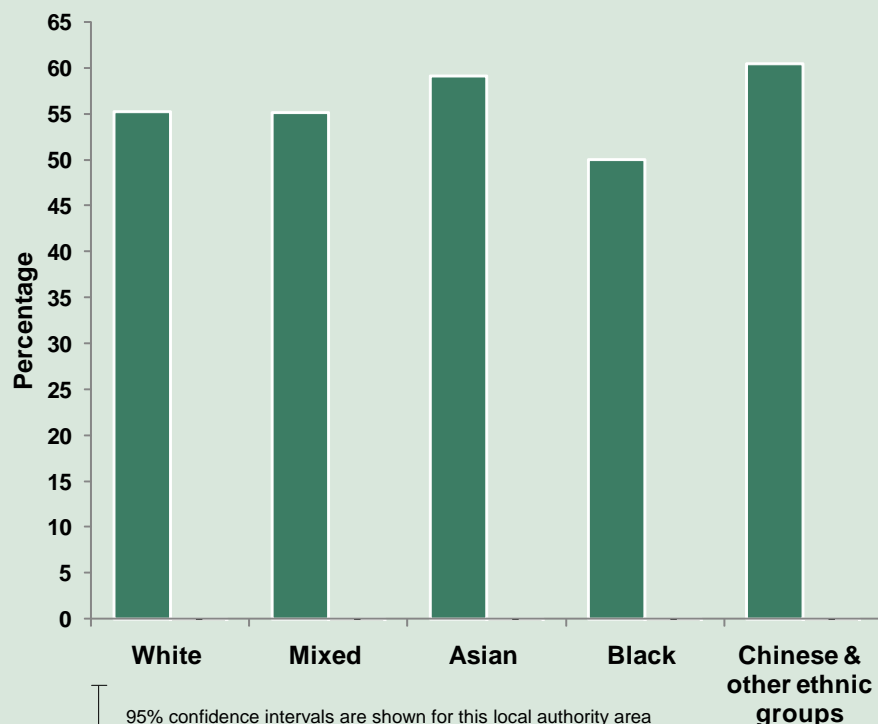


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2009/10 (A\* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.



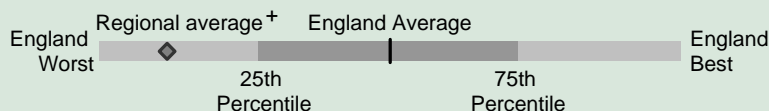
England  
Copeland

Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White		
Mixed		
Asian		
Black		
Chinese/other		

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average



+ In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	17484	25.1	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	2615	18.3	20.9	57.0		5.7
	3 Statutory homelessness	68	2.19	1.86	8.28		0.08
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	363	46.8	55.3	38.0		78.6
	5 Violent crime	868	12.4	15.8	35.9		4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	176	3.9	6.2	19.6		1.0
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	125	18.6	14.0	31.4		4.5
	8 Breast feeding initiation	471	69.3	73.6	39.9		95.2
	9 Physically active children	4696	54.5	55.1	26.7		80.3
	10 Obese children (Year 6)	116	19.6	18.7	28.6		10.7
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 12)	n/a	0.7	0.7	1.6		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	54	41.3	40.2	69.4		14.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults smoking	n/a	22.0	21.2	34.7		11.1
	14 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	24.3	23.6	39.4		11.5
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	26.6	28.7	19.3		47.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	14.9	11.5	5.8		19.5
	17 Obese adults	n/a	25.7	24.2	30.7		13.9
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	9	10.8	13.1	27.2		3.1
	19 Hospital stays for self-harm	156	259.0	198.3	497.5		48.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	1826	2121	1743	3114		849
	21 Drug misuse	280	6.1	9.4	23.8		1.8
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3722	6.45	5.40	7.87		3.28
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	0	0	15	120		0
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	72	498.8	457.6	631.3		310.9
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	53	23.9	18.1	32.1		5.4
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	77.6	78.3	73.7		84.4
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	80.4	82.3	79.1		89.0
	28 Infant deaths	3	4.55	4.71	10.63		0.68
	29 Smoking related deaths	132	237.1	216.0	361.5		131.9
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	70	80.3	70.5	122.1		37.9
	31 Early deaths: cancer	108	121.6	112.1	159.1		76.1
	32 Road injuries and deaths	35	50.5	48.1	155.2		13.7

## Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2007 2 % children in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income 2008 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2009/10 4 % at Key Stage 4 2009/10 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2009/10 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2010 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2009/10 8 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status is known 2009/10 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2009/10 10 % of school children in Year 6, 2009/10 11 Weighted mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 12-year-olds, 2008/09 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2007-2009 (provisional) 13 % adults aged 18+, 2009/10 14 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 16 % aged 16+ 2009/10 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2005-2007 19 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2009/10 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2009/10 21 Estimated problem drug users using crack and/or opiates aged 15-64 per 1,000 resident population, 2008/09 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2009/10 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admission 65+, 2009/10 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.06-31.07.09 26 At birth, 2007-2009 27 At birth, 2007-2009 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2007-2009 29 Per 100,000 population aged 35 +, directly age standardised rate 2007-2009 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009

For links to health intelligence support in your area see [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) More indicator information is available online in The Indicator Guide.

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# Cumbria

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**Population 495,000**

Mid-2009 population estimate

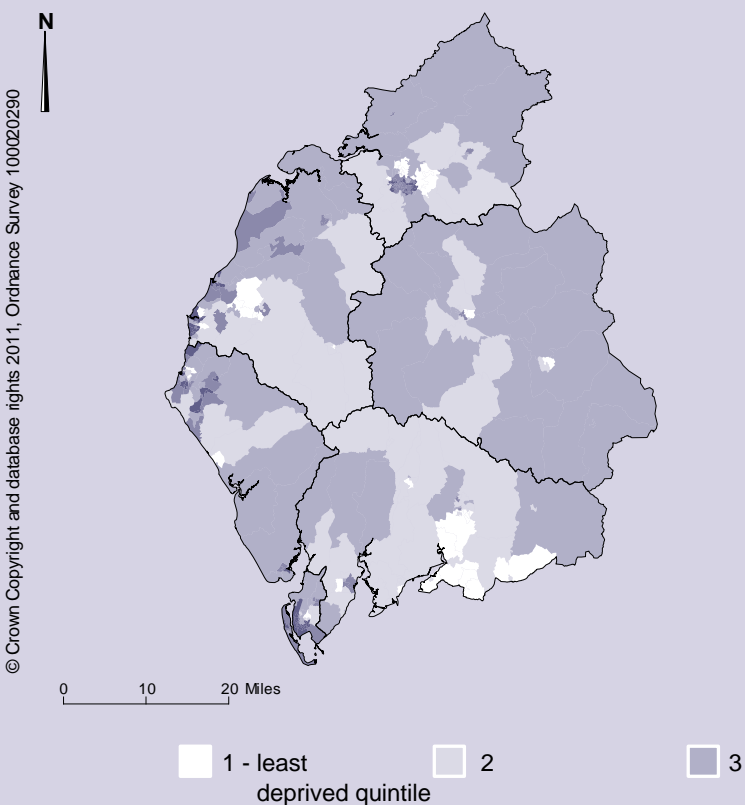
Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

## Cumbria at a glance

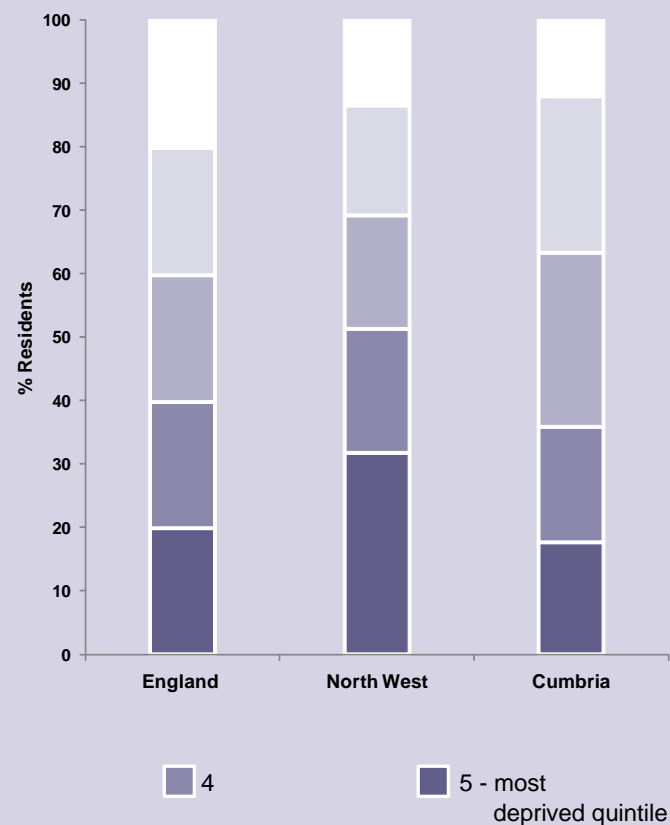
- The health of people in Cumbria is mixed compared to the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however 14,910 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 8 years lower for men and 6.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cumbria than in the least deprived areas (based on the Slope Index of Inequality published on 5th January 2011).
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen and are similar to the England average.
- About 18.8% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. A higher percentage than average of pupils spend at least three hours each week on school sport. Levels of tooth decay in children are worse than the England average.
- An estimated 21.5% of adults smoke and 24.0% are obese. Rates of road injuries and deaths and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are higher than average.
- Priorities in Cumbria include smoking, alcohol misuse, teenage pregnancy and children dying or being admitted to a hospital as a result of an injury or violence. For more information see [www.cumbria.nhs.uk](http://www.cumbria.nhs.uk)

## Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

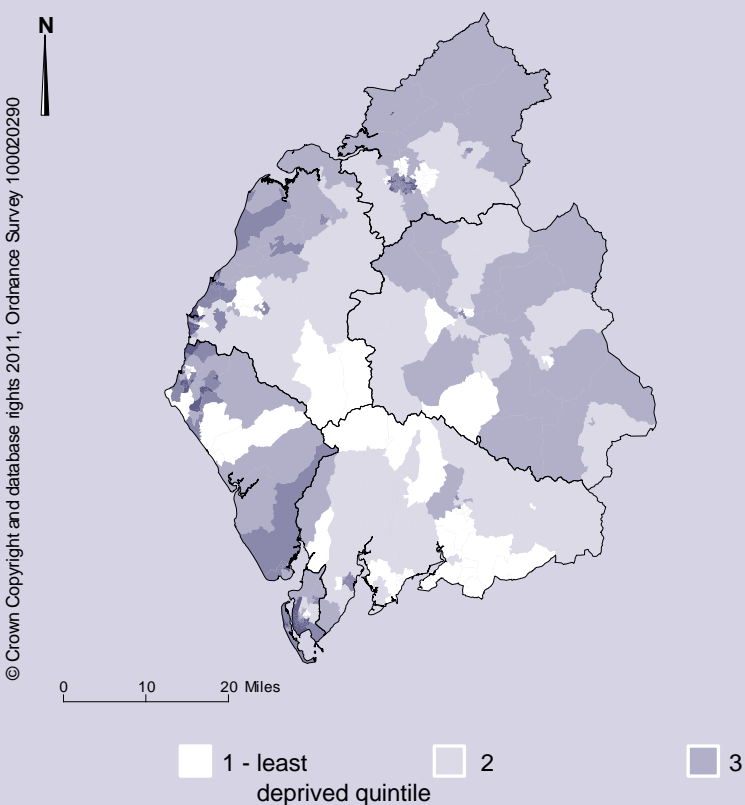


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

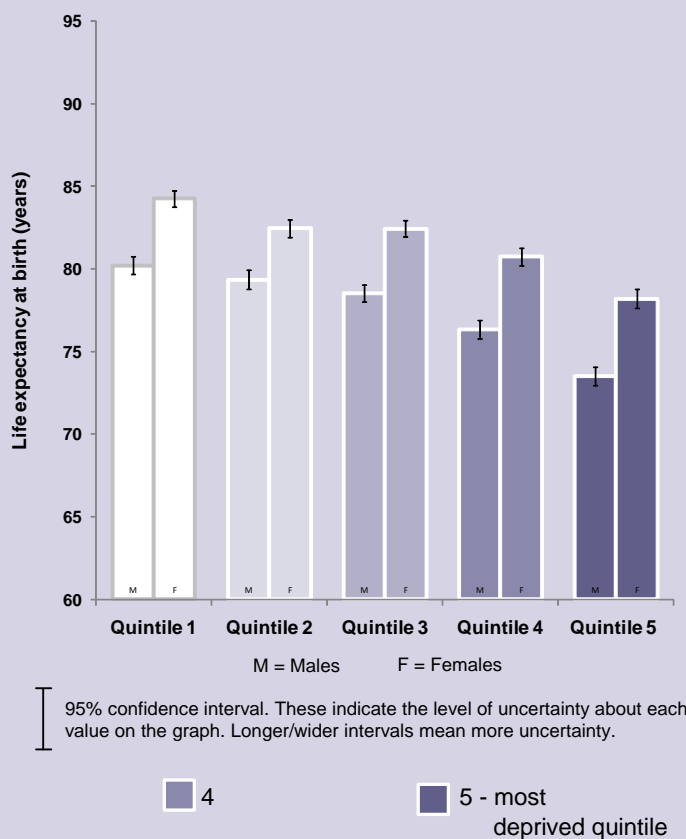


## Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2005-2009) for each of the quintiles in this area.





## Health inequalities: changes over time

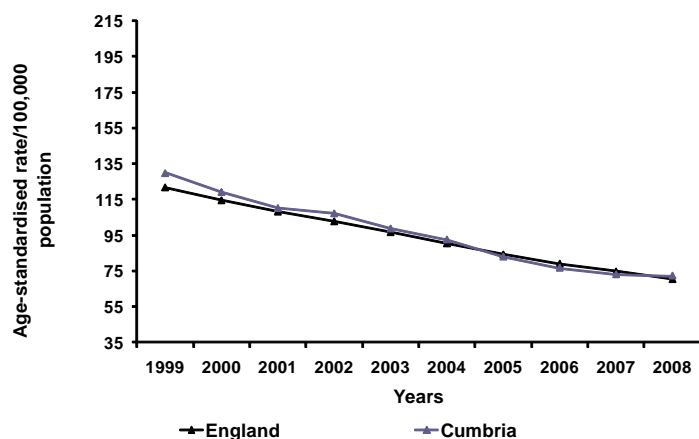
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

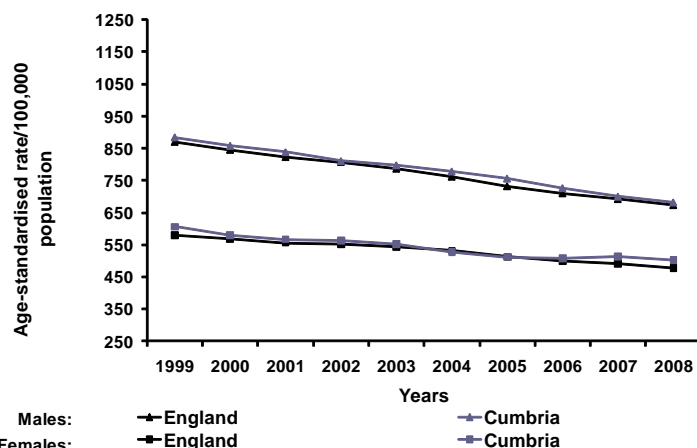
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

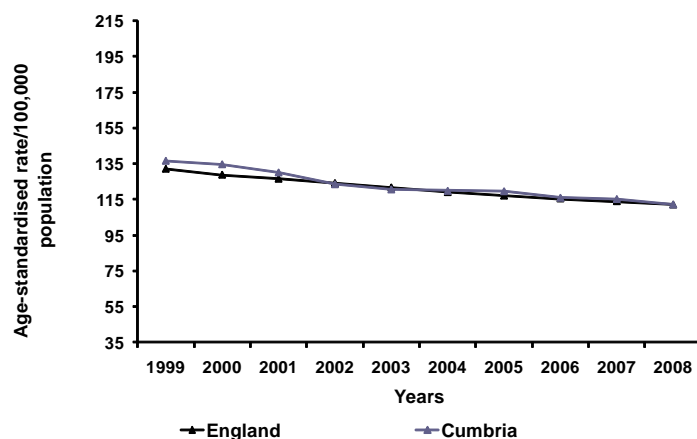
### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



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

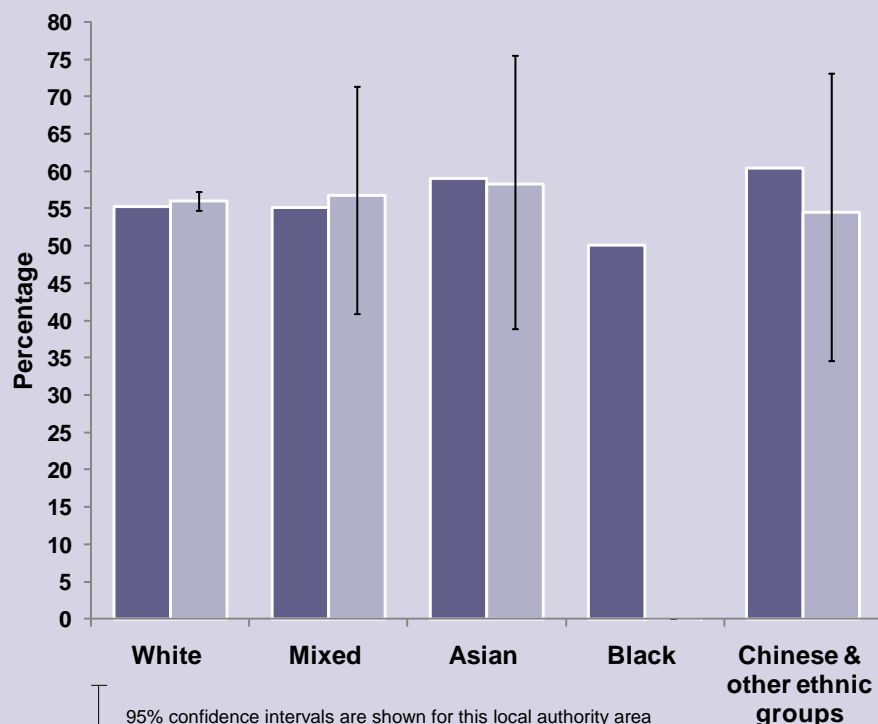


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2009/10 (A\* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.



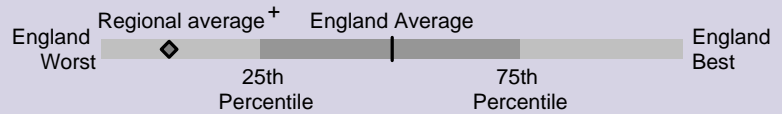
England  
Cumbria

Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	56.0	3,325
Mixed	56.8	21
Asian	58.3	14
Black		
Chinese/other	54.5	12

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	87189	17.6	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	14910	15.1	20.9	57.0		5.7
	3 Statutory homelessness	390	1.77	1.86	8.28		0.08
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	3410	55.8	55.3	38.0		78.6
	5 Violent crime	6616	13.3	15.8	35.9		4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	908	2.9	6.2	19.6		1.0
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	886	18.6	14.0	31.4		4.5
	8 Breast feeding initiation	3343	69.3	73.6	39.9		95.2
	9 Physically active children	38076	59.8	55.1	26.7		80.3
	10 Obese children (Year 6)	833	18.8	18.7	28.6		10.7
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 12)	n/a	1.0	0.7	1.6		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	381	40.4	40.2	69.4		14.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults smoking	n/a	21.5	21.2	34.7		11.1
	14 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	28.1	23.6	39.4		11.5
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	28.5	28.7	19.3		47.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	15.2	11.5	5.8		19.5
	17 Obese adults	n/a	24.0	24.2	30.7		13.9
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	71	13.0	13.1	27.2		3.1
	19 Hospital stays for self-harm	1024	234.5	198.3	497.5		48.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	12243	1896	1743	3114		849
	21 Drug misuse	2405	7.5	9.4	23.8		1.8
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	21888	5.21	5.40	7.87		3.28
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	13	3	15	120		0
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	611	455.1	457.6	631.3		310.9
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	292	17.0	18.1	32.1		5.4
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	78.1	78.3	73.7		84.4
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	81.7	82.3	79.1		89.0
	28 Infant deaths	22	4.28	4.71	10.63		0.68
	29 Smoking related deaths	961	216.1	216.0	361.5		131.9
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	466	72.2	70.5	122.1		37.9
	31 Early deaths: cancer	722	112.4	112.1	159.1		76.1
	32 Road injuries and deaths	281	56.6	48.1	155.2		13.7

## Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2007 2 % children in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income 2008 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2009/10 4 % at Key Stage 4 2009/10 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2009/10 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2010 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2009/10 8 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status is known 2009/10 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2009/10 10 % of school children in Year 6, 2009/10 11 Weighted mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 12-year-olds, 2008/09 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2007-2009 (provisional) 13 % adults aged 18+, 2009/10 14 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 16 % aged 16+ 2009/10 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2005-2007 19 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2009/10 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2009/10 21 Estimated problem drug users using crack and/or opiates aged 15-64 per 1,000 resident population, 2008/09 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2009/10 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admission 65+, 2009/10 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.06-31.07.09 26 At birth, 2007-2009 27 At birth, 2007-2009 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2007-2009 29 Per 100,000 population aged 35 +, directly age standardised rate 2007-2009 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009

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