



Harrogate

District

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Local Authority Health Profile 2018

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

Health in summary

The health of people in Harrogate is varied compared with the England average. Harrogate is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 7% (1,700) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

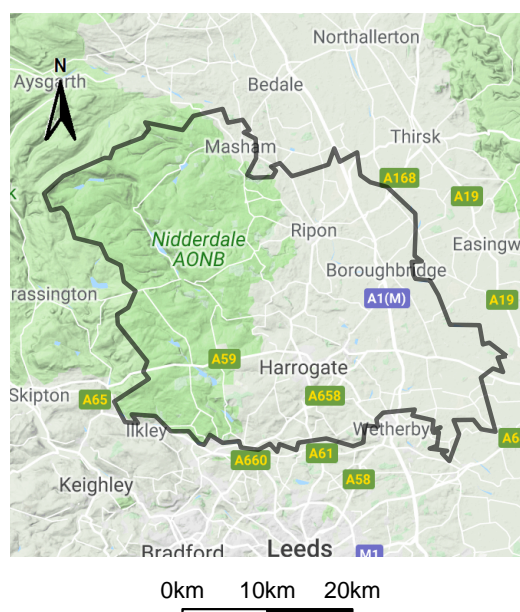
Life expectancy is 5.0 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Harrogate than in the least deprived areas.**

Child health

In Year 6, 12.7% (191) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 42*. This represents 14 stays per year. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and breastfeeding initiation are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 696*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,111 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 212*, worse than the average for England. This represents 301 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases, early deaths from cancer and the percentage of people in employment are better than average.



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Map data © 2018 Google
Local authority displayed with ultra-generalised clipped boundary

For more information on priorities in this area, see:

- www.datanorthyorkshire.org
- <http://nypartnerships.org.uk/healthandwellbeing>

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more area profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

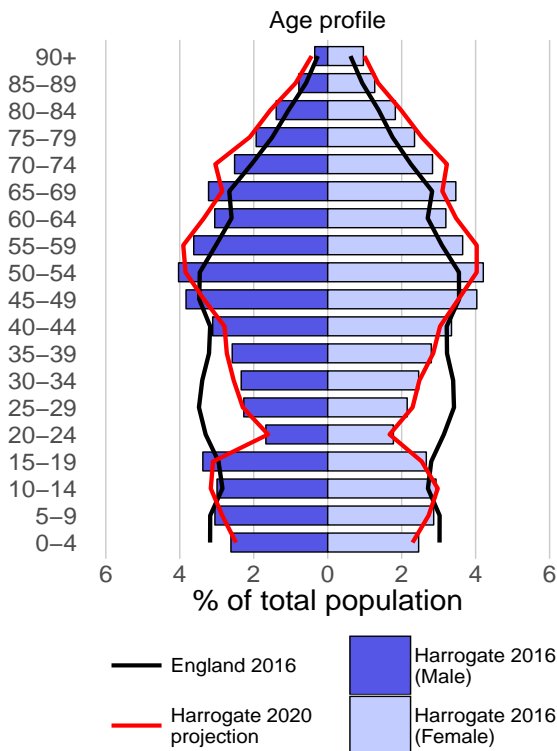
Local Authority Health Profiles are Official Statistics and are produced based on the three pillars of the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#): Trustworthiness, Quality and Value.

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* rate per 100,000 population

** see [page 3](#)

Population



Understanding the sociodemographic profile of an area is important when planning services. Different population groups may have different health and social care needs and are likely to interact with services in different ways.

| | Harrogate (persons) | England (persons) |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| Population (2016)* | 160 | 55,268 |
| Projected population (2020)* | 161 | 56,705 |
| % population aged under 18 | 20.6% | 21.3% |
| % population aged 65+ | 22.5% | 17.9% |
| % people from an ethnic minority group | 2.1% | 13.6% |

* thousands

Source:
Populations: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence
Ethnic minority groups: Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

Deprivation

The level of deprivation in an area can be used to identify those communities who may be in the greatest need of services. These maps and charts show the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

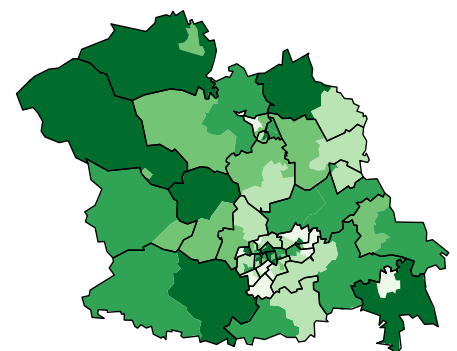
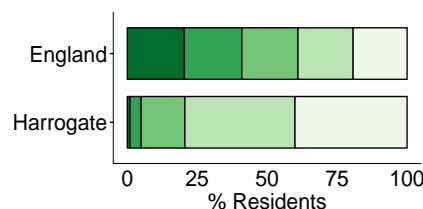
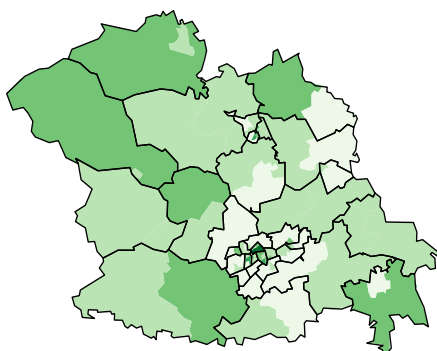
National

The first of the two maps shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

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

Local

The second map shows the differences in deprivation based on local quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015 for this area.



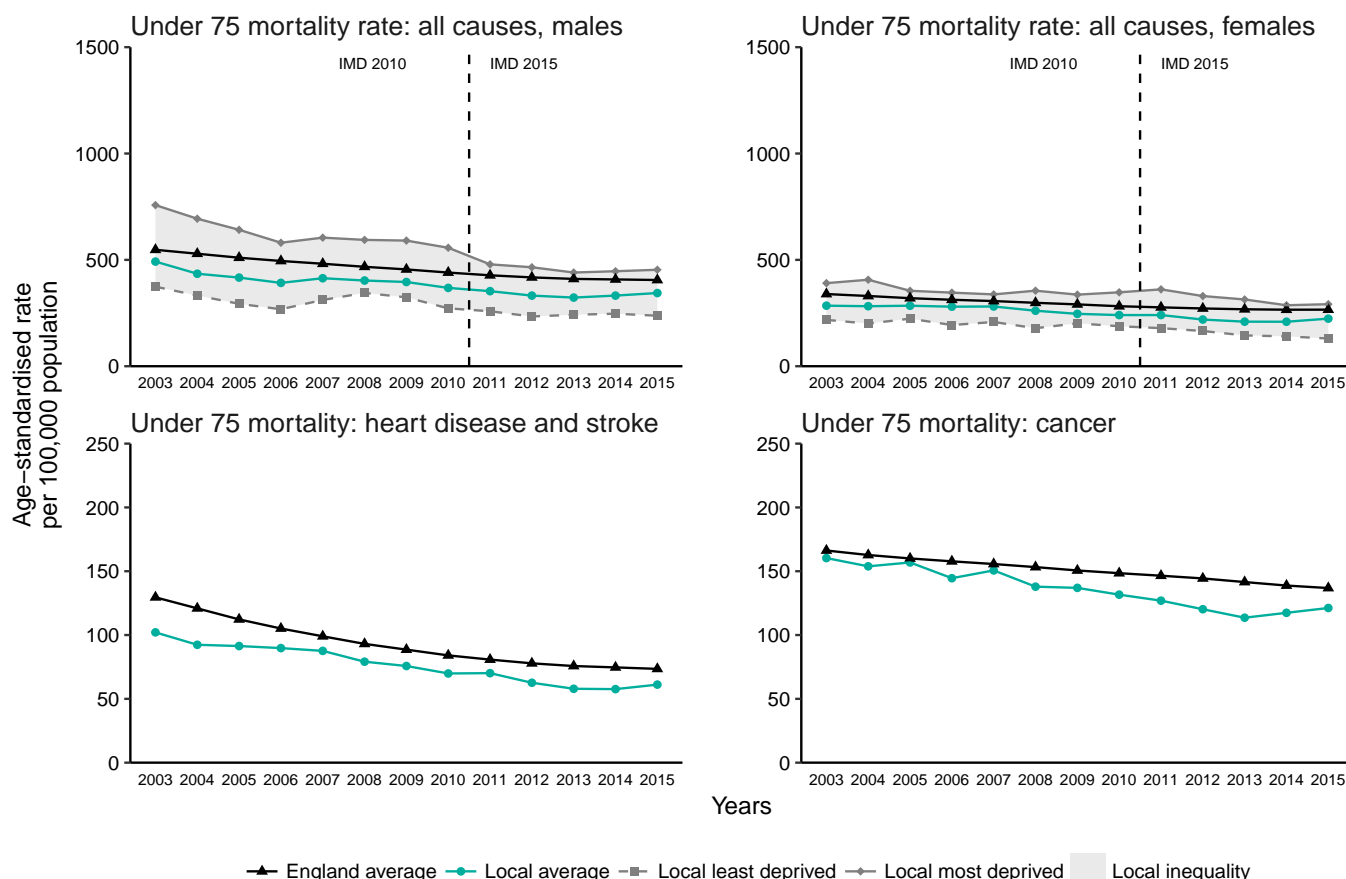
Health inequalities: life expectancy

The charts show life expectancy for males and females within this local authority for 2014-16. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015). The life expectancy gap is the difference between the top and bottom of the inequality slope. This represents the range in years of life expectancy from most to least deprived within this area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.



Trends over time: under 75 mortality

These charts provide a comparison of the trends in death rates in people under 75 between this area and England. For deaths from all causes, they also show the trends in the most deprived and least deprived local quintiles (fifths) of this area.



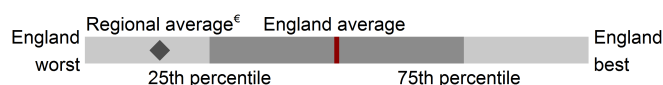
Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with the time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of examining changes over time by deprivation.

Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

Health summary for Harrogate

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red 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
- Not compared



| | Indicator names | Period | Local count | Local value | Eng value | Eng worst | | Eng best |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------|
| Life expectancy and causes of death | 1 Life expectancy at birth (Male) | 2014 – 16 | n/a | 80.9 | 79.5 | 74.2 | | 83.7 |
| | 2 Life expectancy at birth (Female) | 2014 – 16 | n/a | 84.0 | 83.1 | 79.4 | | 86.8 |
| | 3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes | 2014 – 16 | 1,274 | 281.2 | 333.8 | 545.7 | | 215.2 |
| | 4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular | 2014 – 16 | 279 | 61.1 | 73.5 | 141.3 | | 42.3 |
| | 5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer | 2014 – 16 | 555 | 121.2 | 136.8 | 195.3 | | 99.1 |
| | 6 Suicide rate | 2014 – 16 | 41 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 18.3 | | 4.6 |
| Injuries and ill health | 7 Killed and seriously injured on roads | 2014 – 16 | 346 | 73.5 | 39.7 | 110.4 | | 13.5 |
| | 8 Hospital stays for self-harm | 2016/17 | 301 | 211.6 | 185.3 | 578.9 | | 50.6 |
| | 9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+) | 2016/17 | 215 | 560.5 | 575.0 | 854.2 | | 364.7 |
| | 10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage | 2016 | 424 | 58.4 | 52.6 | 39.3 | | 61.9 |
| | 11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+) | 2017 | n/a | 68.9 | 77.1 | 54.3 | | 96.3 |
| | 12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+) | 2017 | 1,837 | 78.3 | 67.9 | 45.1 | | 90.8 |
| Behavioural risk factors | 13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s) | 2014/15 – 16/17 | 41 | 41.6 | 34.2 | 100.0 | | 6.5 |
| | 14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays | 2016/17 | 1,111 | 695.6 | 636.4 | 1,151.1 | | 388.2 |
| | 15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+) | 2017 | 23,976 | 18.9 | 14.9 | 24.8 | | 4.6 |
| | 16 Physically active adults (aged 19+) | 2016/17 | n/a | 73.1 | 66.0 | 53.3 | | 78.8 |
| | 17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+) | 2016/17 | n/a | 57.9 | 61.3 | 74.9 | | 40.5 |
| Child health | 18 Under 18 conceptions | 2016 | 15 | 5.5 ^{^75} | 18.8 | 36.7 | | 3.3 |
| | 19 Smoking status at time of delivery | 2016/17 | 187 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 28.1 | | 2.3 |
| | 20 Breastfeeding initiation | 2016/17 | 1,268 | 83.4 | 74.5 | 37.9 | | 96.7 |
| | 21 Infant mortality rate | 2014 – 16 | 19 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 7.9 | | 0.0 |
| | 22 Obese children (aged 10–11) | 2016/17 | 191 | 12.7 | 20.0 | 29.2 | | 8.8 |
| Inequalities | 23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015) | 2015 | n/a | 10.4 | 21.8 | 42.0 | | 5.0 |
| | 24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations | 2017 | n/a | 25.6 | 25.7 | 48.7 | | 5.1 |
| Wider determinants of health | 25 Children in low income families (under 16s) | 2015 | 1,695 | 6.6 | 16.8 | 30.5 | | 5.7 |
| | 26 GCSEs achieved | 2015/16 | 1,059 | 68.5 | 57.8 | 44.8 | | 78.7 |
| | 27 Employment rate (aged 16–64) | 2016/17 | 73,500 | 82.7 | 74.4 | 59.8 | | 88.5 |
| | 28 Statutory homelessness | 2016/17 | 13 | 0.2 | 0.8 | | | |
| | 29 Violent crime (violence offences) | 2016/17 | *59 | 11.4 ^{^59} | 20.0 | 42.2 | | 5.7 |
| Health protection | 30 Excess winter deaths | Aug 2013 – Jul 2016 | 227 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 30.3 | | 6.3 |
| | 31 New sexually transmitted infections | 2017 | 443 | 455.7 | 793.8 | 3,215.3 | | 266.6 |
| | 32 New cases of tuberculosis | 2014 – 16 | 10 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 69.0 | | 0.0 |

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: www.healthprofiles.info

Indicator value types

1, 2 Life expectancy - Years 3, 4, 5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 9 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 18 14 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 15, 16, 17 Proportion - % 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion - % 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24, 25 Proportion - % 26 Proportion - % 5 A*-C including English & Maths 27 Proportion - % 28 Crude rate per 1,000 households 29 Crude rate per 1,000 population 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths (%) 31 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 32 Crude rate per 100,000 population

€Regional refers to the former government regions.

*59 Value for the community safety partnership in which the LA lies ^59 Value for the community safety partnership in which the LA lies ^75 There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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