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
- More health indicator information
- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

www.healthprofiles.info

Chesterfield at a glance

- The health of people in Chesterfield is mixed compared to the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and 4,320 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 8.4 years lower for men and 4.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Chesterfield 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 18.4% 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 GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult obesity are worse than the England average. The rate of hospital stays for alcohol related harm is higher than average.
- Priorities in Chesterfield include inequalities in avoidable mortality, alcohol and obesity. For more information see www.derbyshirecounty.nhs.uk

Population 101,000
Mid-2009 population estimate
Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.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.

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 areas in this area.

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

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

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.
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.

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.

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.

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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.

1. **Obese children (Year 6)** 93
2. **New cases of tuberculosis** 13.9
3. **Physically active adults** 73.7
4. **Hip fracture in 65s and over** 5.4
5. **Deprivation** 3.1
6. **Early deaths: heart disease & stroke** 11.5
7. **Smoking related deaths** 73.6
8. **Excess winter deaths** 11.5
9. **Increasing and higher risk drinking** 4.6
10. **Breast feeding initiation** 21.2
11. **Children's tooth decay (at age 12)** 21.3
12. **Early deaths: cancer** 2.2
13. **Violent crime** 30.5
14. **Adults smoking** 457.6
15. **Hospital stays for alcohol related harm** 22.2
16. **People diagnosed with diabetes** 155.2
17. **Hospital stays for self-harm** 16.0
18. **GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)** 12.5
19. **Physically active children** 21.3

**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
2. 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 aged16-64, 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 %. 5 % 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, 2008/09 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 More indicator information is available online in The Indicator Guide.

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