

Appendix P - Poole North Locality Overview

The Poole North locality is largely urban with a higher than average proportion of older people compared to the national average. The locality is one of the least deprived compared to both local and national levels. Housing growth will be seen in Broadstone and Canford Heath West, provided these developments are completed. An analysis of health and the wider determinants of health highlights poor outcomes for self-reported long term illness or disability, the provision of informal care, deliveries to teenage mothers, incidence of prostate and colorectal cancer and hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, stroke, heart attack, hip fractures, and children and young people for injury.

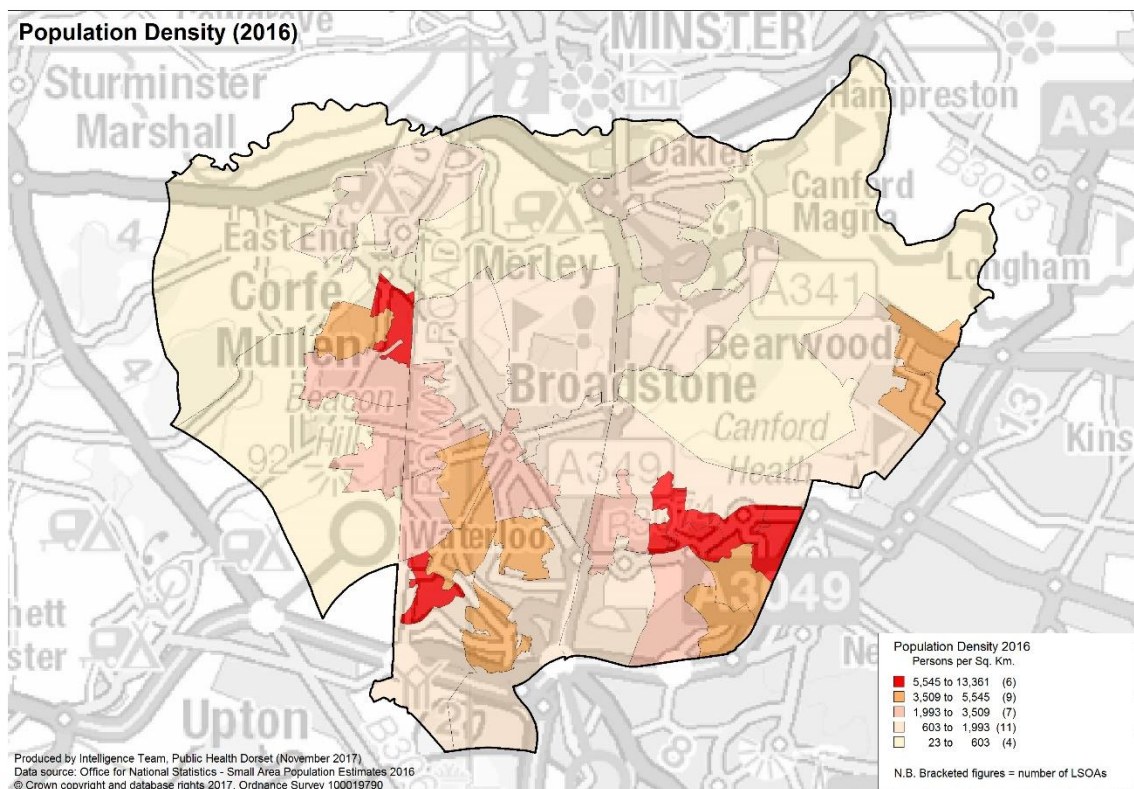
The following headings have been used to describe the locality in more detail:

- Demographics
- Housing
- Health and Wider Determinants

Demographics

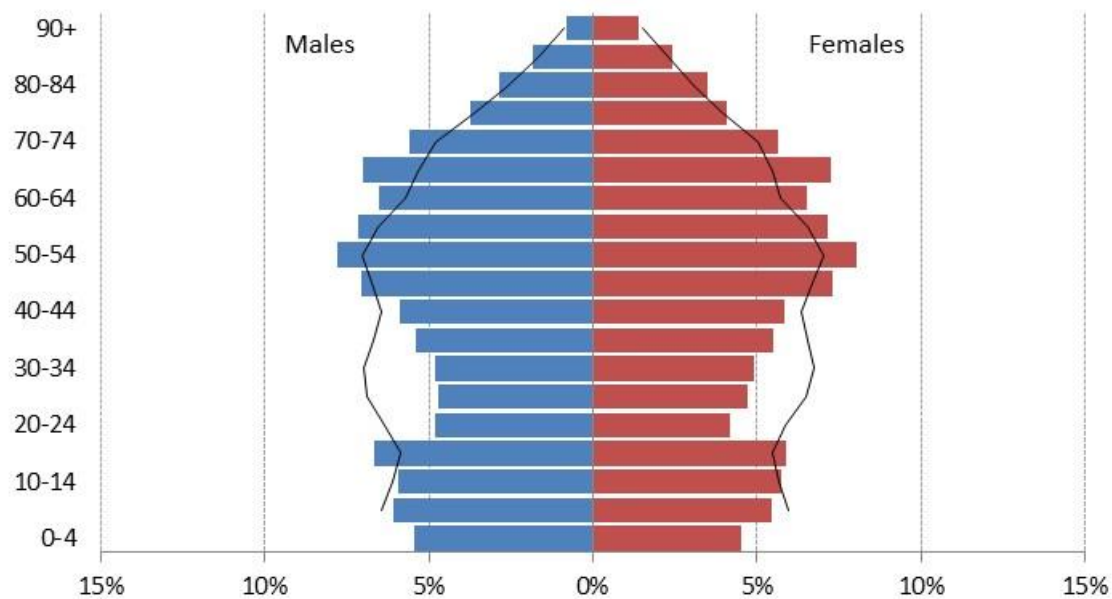
Population

ONS 2016 mid-year population estimates show that there are approximately 54,100 people living in the Poole North locality (26,300 males and 27,800 females). In this urban area, population density is highest around Corfe Mullen and Canford Heath.



Compared to the Dorset CCG average, Poole North has a lower proportion of people aged 15-44, and a similar proportion of 55 to 79 year olds. Nevertheless, the proportion of the population aged 65 & over in Poole North is higher than the national average (23% compared with 18%).

Poole North Population Pyramid with national comparators (2016 data)



Locally produced projections suggest that the population of the Poole North locality will rise at a slower rate (+0.5%) than both the Dorset CCG average (+2%) and the national average (+2%) between 2018 and 2021. Within this trend, the proportion of the population aged 65 & over will remain higher than the national average.

Ethnicity

The vast majority of the population in Poole North are White British. Ethnic minority groups account for a smaller proportion of the population locally than in England as a whole (2% compared with 15% - see table below which is based on 2011 Census data).

	Poole North	England
White	97.61%	85.42%
Mixed	0.89%	2.25%
Asian	1.19%	7.82%
Black	0.18%	3.48%
Other	0.13%	1.03%

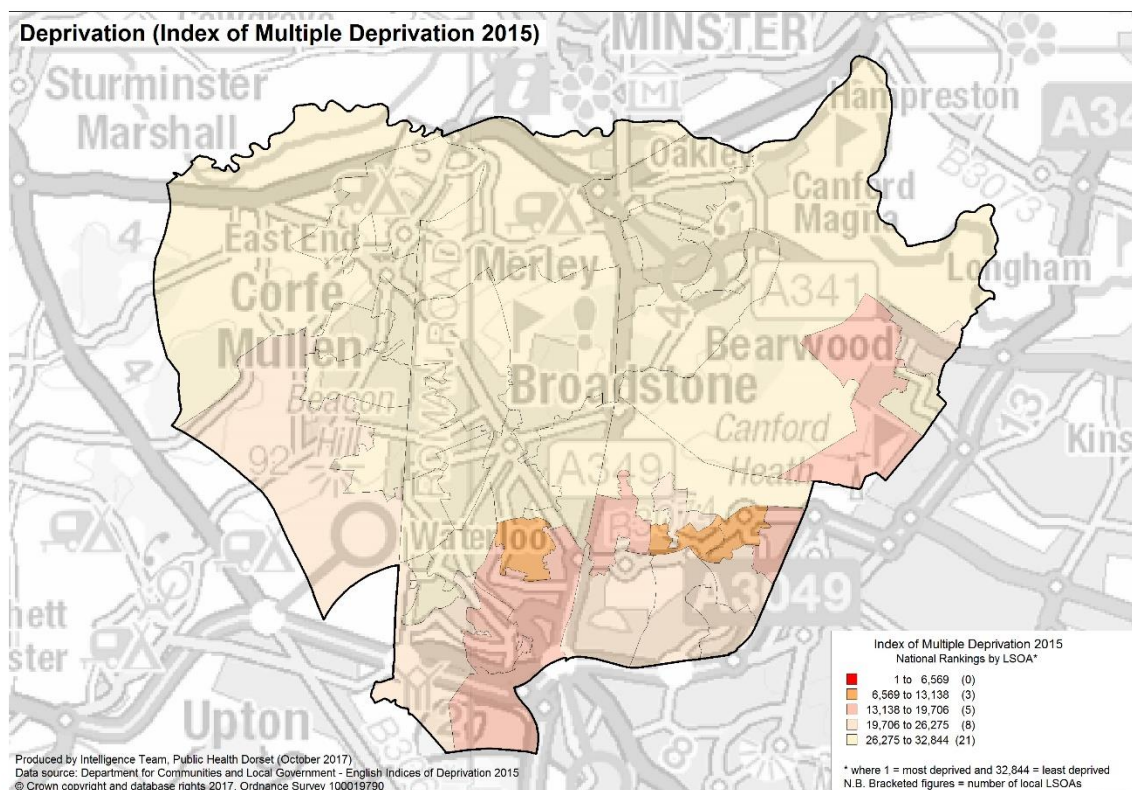
Religion

The 2011 Census suggests that, as in England as whole, the majority of Poole North's population are Christians. However, the proportion of the locality's population whose religion is either Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim or Sikh is lower than the England average.

	Poole North	England
Christian	62.78%	59.40%
Buddhist	0.25%	0.50%
Hindu	0.19%	1.50%
Jewish	0.12%	0.50%
Muslim	0.37%	5.00%
Sikh	0.06%	0.80%
Other religion	0.38%	0.40%
No religion	28.58%	24.70%
Not stated	7.27%	7.20%

Deprivation

Poole North is one of the least deprived localities within the Dorset CCG area. None of the locality's LSOAs are in the most deprived national quintile. Moreover, 57% of the LSOAs which make up the Poole North locality are in the least deprived national quintile – a significantly higher proportion than in the Dorset CCG area as a whole.



Housing

To understand any increases in demand for services based on planned housing developments, planning applications with consent to build over the next three years have been analysed. This gives a realistic picture of housing growth within the locality. The net level of development in the locality is shown below, with growth in Broadstone and Canford Heath West.

At the time of publishing the consultation draft data for Corfe Mullen was not available. Data has now been released, showing low levels of net development for Corfe Mullen.

Area	Net Development
Broadstone	87
Canford Heath East	24
Canford Heath West	64
Corfe Mullen	13
Creekmoor	13
Merley and Bearwood	19
Oakdale	0

Health & Wider Determinants

To understand the health needs and wider determinants of health in the locality a national profiling tool has been used. This compares locality level data with the English average and highlights any areas that are significantly different.

The spine chart below visualises the data and for each indicator it highlights whether the score locally is significantly different to national rates using a 95% confidence interval.



Indicators	Poole North	England	England worst	Summary chart	England best
Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	7.6	14.6	51.4		0.8
Low Birth Weight of term babies (%)	2.5	2.8	7		0.6
Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	10.7	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	N/A - Zero divide		N/A - Missing value		N/A - Missing value
GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	N/A - Zero divide		N/A - Missing value		N/A - Missing value
General Health - bad or very bad (%)	4.1	5.5	16.2		0
General Health - very bad (%)	0.9	1.2	4.3		0
Limiting long term illness or disability (%)	16.4	17.6	40.8		2.2
Overcrowding (%)	3.5	8.7	54.4		0.2
Provision of 1 hour or more unpaid care per week (%)	11.8	10.2	16.8		1.7
Provision of 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (%)	2.4	2.4	7.2		0
Pensioners living alone (%)	26.5	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	8.9	16.2	85.4		0.7
Deliveries to teenage mothers (%)	0	1.1	6.2		0
Emergency admissions in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000)	180.4	149.2	378.2		36
A&E attendances in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000)	347.2	551.6	2553.6		119.4
Admissions for injuries in under 5s (Crude rate per 10,000)	169.3	138.8	458.2		37.6
Admissions for injuries in under 15s (Crude rate per 10,000)	123	108.3	254.6		38.1
Admissions for injuries in 15 - 24 year olds (Crude rate per 10,000)	157.9	133.1	517.2		34.2
Obese adults (%)	24.9	24.1	34.8		5.9
Binge drinking adults (%)	19	20	56.4		3.3
Healthy eating adults (%)	29.7	28.7	12.3		54.1
Obese Children (Reception Year) (%)	7.5	9.3	18.7		2.6
Children with excess weight (Reception Year) (%)	19.2	22.2	36.2		7.4
Obese Children (Year 6) (%)	15.1	19.3	35.5		4.5
Children with excess weight (Year 6) (%)	28.2	33.6	52.1		12.6
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	91.1	100	211.5		25.5
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	132.5	100	362.3		26
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR)	114.2	100	228.9		32.4
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	123.8	100	358		21.9
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	67.4	100	586.1		9.7
Incidence of all cancer (SIR)	100.6	100	142		68.7
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR)	104.5	100	179.2		46.3
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR)	92.6	100	179.6		34.5
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR)	62.8	100	295.9		24.5
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR)	131.8	100	213		32.6
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	90.2	100	584		10.5
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (SAR)	73	100	311.1		37.7
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	99.7	100	240.7		38.1
Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement (SAR)	99.7	100	190.2		15.9
Elective hospital admissions for knee replacement (SAR)	92.2	100	204.1		18.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	82.5	100	273		43.5
Deaths from all causes, under 65 years (SMR)	61.8	100	377.4		0
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	67.5	100	323.5		27.8
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	87.6	100	326.6		0
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	76.5	100	347.6		0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	75	100	286.1		0
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	51.7	100	345.6		0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	76.4	100	485.5		0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years (SMR)	43.9	100	496.4		0
Deaths from stroke, all ages (SMR)	81.1	100	1181.9		0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages (SMR)	76.7	100	328.8		0

● significantly worse ● significantly better ● not significantly different from average

The main areas where the Poole North locality has worse outcomes than the national average are self reported long term illness or disability, the provision of informal care, deliveries to teenage mothers, incidence of prostate and colorectal cancer and hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, stroke, heart attack, hip fractures, and children and young people for injury.