

Tendring Health Profile 2007



This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

To view Health Profiles for other local authorities and to find out how they were produced, visit www.communityhealthprofiles.info



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Tendring at a glance

- Tendring is a rural area of 142,000 people in coastal Essex. Over the last 20 years the population has grown by over a fifth (high for the East of England). This growth is expected to continue. The area has the highest proportion of older people in the East of England: almost 1 in 3 are over 65.
- Levels of income deprivation are similar to England as a whole.
- Reported violent crime rates are below average.
- Educational attainment is below average.
- Teenage pregnancy rates are average. Although smoking in pregnancy and breastfeeding are important indicators of child health, there is a lack of robust local data.
- Estimated binge drinking rates are low. Levels of physical activity are low and obesity high. More than 1 in 4 adults are estimated to be smokers.
- Life expectancy and death rates are average. Road injury and death rates are higher than average.
- Both men and women in the most deprived fifth of areas of Tendring can expect to live shorter lives than those in the most affluent fifth. The gap is 5.8 and 4.8 years respectively.
- The rate at which people claim to be in 'not good' health is higher than average. Rates of claiming benefits for severe mental health problems are high.
- Rates of hospital admission due to alcohol are low, but there is a high proportion of the population with recorded diabetes and admission rates for hip fracture are high.
- Tackling obesity and weight management are shared priorities with the Local Area Agreement.
- Tackling mental health is a key priority for both children and older people.

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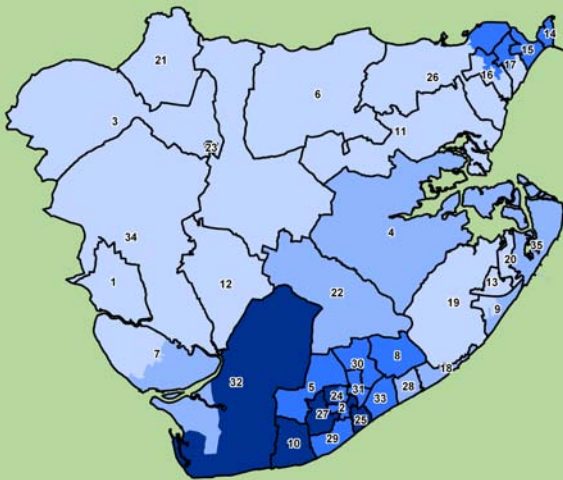


Income inequalities: a national perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas in this local authority *in relation to the whole of England* (2003).

National income groups

- 1 Least income-deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most income-deprived fifth of areas in England

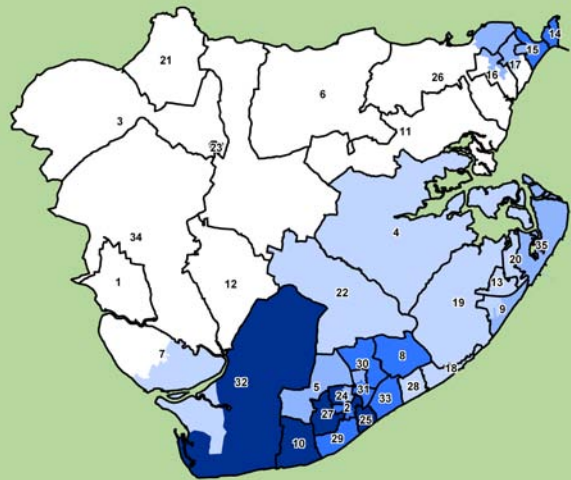


Income inequalities: a local perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas *within this local authority* (2003).

Local income groups

- 1 Least income-deprived fifth of areas in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most income-deprived fifth of areas in this local authority



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Ward legend

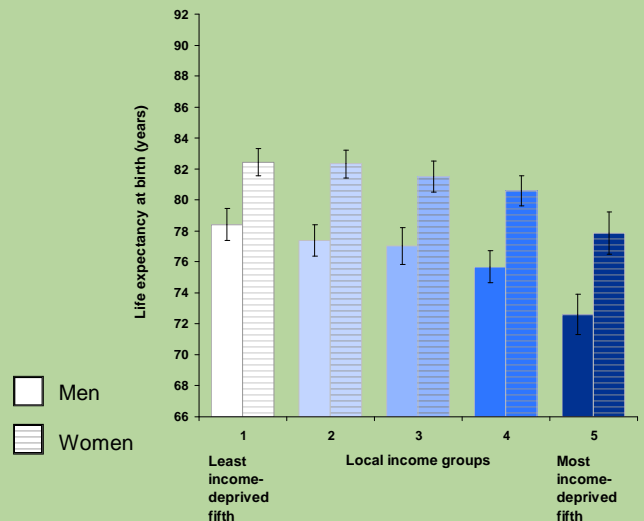
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Alresford | 27 Rush Green |
| 2 Alton Park | 28 St Bartholomews |
| 3 Arleigh and Little Bromley | 29 St James |
| 4 Beaumont and Thorpe | 30 St Johns |
| 5 Bockings Elm | 31 St Marys |
| 6 Bradfield, Wrabness and Wix | 32 St Osyth and Point Clear |
| 7 Brightlingsea | 33 St Pauls |
| 8 Burrsville | 34 Thorrington, Frating, Elmstead and Great Bromley |
| 9 Frinton | 35 Walton |
| 10 Golf Green | |
| 11 Great and Little Oakley | |
| 12 Great Bentley | |
| 13 Hamford | |
| 14 Harwich East | |
| 15 Harwich East Central | |
| 16 Harwich West | |
| 17 Harwich West Central | |
| 18 Haven | |
| 19 Holland and Kirby | |
| 20 Homelands | |
| 21 Lawford | |
| 22 Little Clacton and Weeley | |
| 23 Manningtree, Mistley, Little Bentley and Tendring | |
| 24 Peter Bruff | |
| 25 Pier | |
| 26 Ramsey and Parkeston | |

Ward boundaries 2005 superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.



Health inequalities: a local perspective

This chart shows inequalities in life expectancy (2001-05) at birth for men and women for the five local income groups presented in the map directly above.



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.



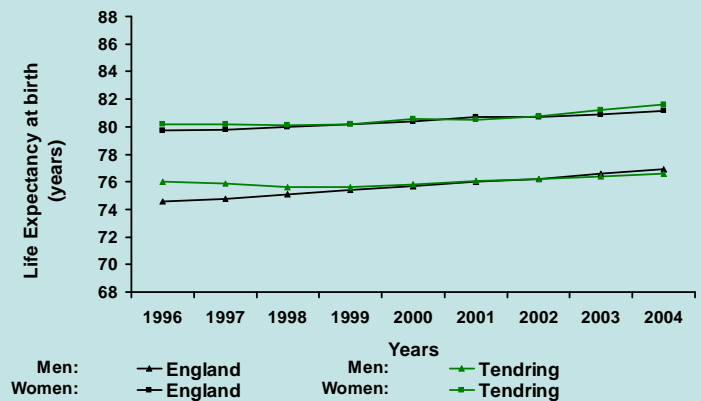
Health inequalities: changes over time

Trend 1 compares the trend in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this local authority with that for England.

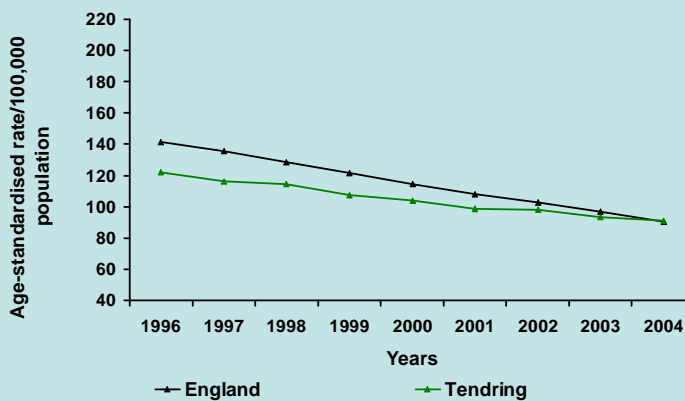
Trend 2 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from heart disease and stroke in this local authority with that for England.

Trend 3 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from cancer in this local authority with that for England.

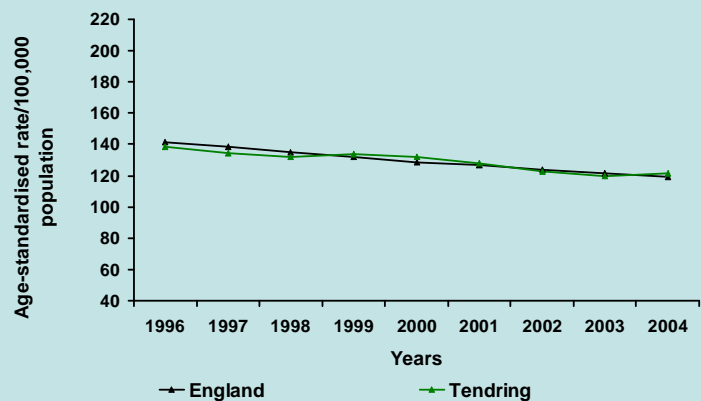
Trend 1:
Life expectancy at birth



Trend 2:
Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of the population of each ethnic group in the local authority who are in routine and manual occupations. People in these occupations have poorer health than those in professional

occupations, and are more likely to be smokers. The infant death rate is higher than average among babies born into this group. There are national targets to address these health inequalities.

Percentage and number of people aged 16-74 in routine and manual occupations

Ethnic Group	Percentage	Number
White British	28	27470
White Irish	22	200
White Other	25	291
Mixed	25	105
Indian	22	31
Pakistani	22	n/a
Bangladeshi	25	n/a
Asian Other	20	17
Black Caribbean	25	22
Black African	25	18
Black Other	28	n/a
Chinese	18	52
Other	22	33

Note: This chart is based on the 2001 Census. Where the total population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

Confidence intervals are shown for local data

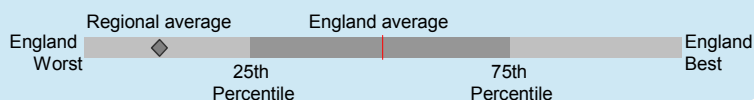
□ England - average
■ Tendring

Health summary for Tendring

The chart below shows a number of indicators of people's health in this local authority. It shows the local value for each indicator compared to the England worst, England best, England average and Regional average. The circle indicating the local value is shown as amber if it is significantly better or red if it is significantly worse than the England average. An amber circle may still indicate an important public health burden. A white circle is not significantly different from the England average. For technical information about each indicator, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Income deprivation	18185	12.9	12.9	31.1		3.3
	2 Ecological footprint	n/a	5.555	5.470	6.430		4.904
	3 Homelessness	296	8.7	7.8	35.8		0.0
	4 Children in poverty	5063	20.9	21.3	58.8		5.2
	5 GCSE achievement *	769	49.0	57.5	33.6		81.9
	6 Violent crime	1950	13.8	19.8	41.1		5.0
Giving children and young people a healthy start	7 Smoking in pregnancy						
	8 Breast feeding						
	9 Obese children						
	10 Physically active children *						
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	92	39.8	42.1	95.3		12.8
The way we live	12 Adults who smoke *	n/a	26.5	26.0	37.3		15.5
	13 Binge drinking adults	n/a	12.5	18.2	29.2		8.8
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	22.1	23.8	11.4		38.1
	15 Physically active adults	n/a	9.7	11.6	7.5		17.2
	16 Obese adults	n/a	26.3	21.8	31.0		14.6
How long we live and what we die of	17 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	76.6	76.9	72.5		82.2
	18 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	81.6	81.1	78.1		86.2
	19 Deaths from smoking	371	225.2	234.4	366.5		147.6
	20 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	184	91.0	90.5	151.3		44.9
	21 Early deaths: cancer *	243	121.2	119.0	168.0		81.6
	22 Infant deaths *	5	4.5	5.1	9.9		1.2
	23 Road injuries and deaths	116	82.2	59.9	214.1		20.2
Health and ill health in our community	24 Feeling 'in poor health'	14708	8.0	7.8	15.4		4.2
	25 Mental health	2440	32.7	27.4	72.0		8.5
	26 Hospital stays due to alcohol	265	184.0	247.7	652.4		85.6
	27 Drug misuse	368	4.5	9.9	34.9		1.3
	28 People with diabetes	5772	4.1	3.7	5.9		2.1
	29 Children's tooth decay	n/a	0.6	1.5	3.2		0.4
	30 Sexually transmitted infections						
	31 Older people: hip fracture	347	682.3	565.3	936.8		259.7

- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- * PSA Target Measure 2005-2008



Note (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of residents dependent on means-tested benefits. 2003. **2** Land (hectares per capita) required to support an average resident's lifestyle; no significance calculated. 2001. **3** % of households on local authority housing register who are statutorily homeless. 2004/05. **4** % in low-income households. 2001. **5** % achieving 5 A*-C. 2005/06. **6** Crude rate/1,000 pop 2005/06. **7 8 9 10 30** No comparable local data currently available. **11** Crude rate/1,000 female pop. aged 15-17. 2002-04. **12 13 14 16** % . Modelled estimates from the Health Survey for England. **12 13 16** 2000-02. **14** 2001-02. **15** % . 2005/06. **17 18** Years. 2003-05. **19** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 35 or over. 2003-05. **20 21** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75. 2003-05. **22** Crude rate/1,000 live births. 2003-05. **23** Crude rate/100,000 pop. 2003-05. **24** Directly age standardised % . 2001. **25** Crude rate claimants of benefits/allowances for mental or behavioural disorders/1,000 working age pop. 2005. **26** Directly age sex standardised rate/100,000 pop. 2005/06. **27** Crude rate/1,000 pop. aged 15-64; no significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004/05. **28** % . 2005/06. **29** Average no. of decayed, missing and filled teeth in children aged 5; data incomplete or missing for some areas. 2005/06. **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 65 and over. 2005/06.

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