

Castle Point 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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Castle Point at a glance

- Castle Point is a community of about 87,000 people. It has grown less than other areas recently, and only moderate growth is predicted. Its population is relatively old: 1 in 4 people are over 65 and only 1 in 6 are children.
- While there is a lower level of income deprivation than in the rest of England, 1 in 7 children live in households dependent on means-tested benefits.
- Reported violent crime rates are low. Levels of statutorily homeless households are above average.
- Teenage pregnancy rates remain low. Although smoking in pregnancy and breastfeeding are important indicators of child health, there is a lack of robust data at local level.
- Smoking rates are low but still exceed 1 in 5 adults. The level of binge drinking is low (nearly 1 in 7 adults), and levels of physical activity are below average with fewer than 1 in 10 adults actively participating in regular exercise.
- Men in Castle Point can expect to live longer than average. Death rates from circulatory disease are lower than average.
- Women in the most deprived fifth of areas of Castle Point can expect to live 2.8 years less than women in the least deprived fifth of areas.
- Road injury and death rates are lower than average.
- There are low rates of benefit claimants for severe mental illness, and low hospital admission rates for alcohol.
- Hip fracture rates are low.
- For further local information see www.castlepoint.gov.uk/

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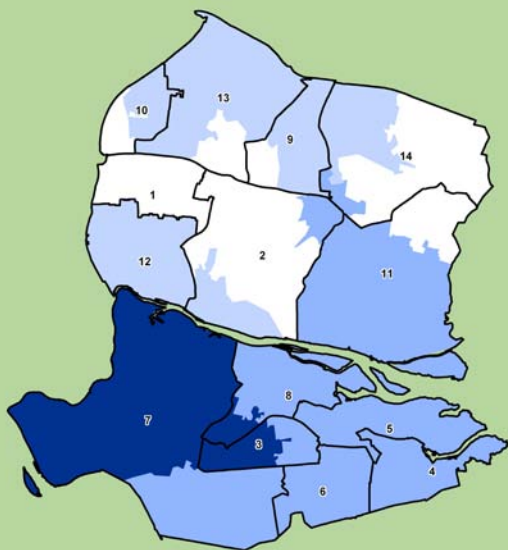


Income inequalities: a national perspective

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

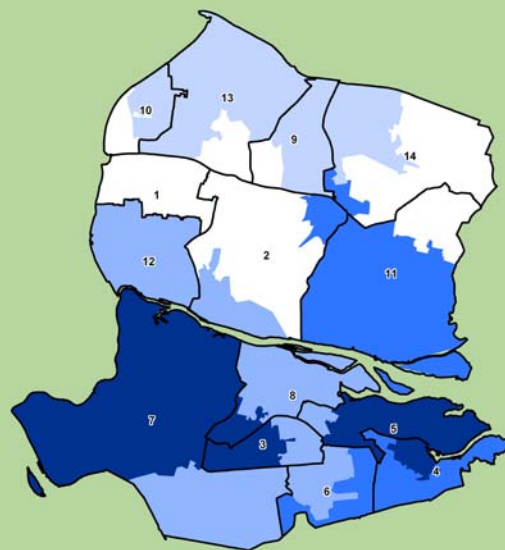


Income inequalities: a local perspective

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

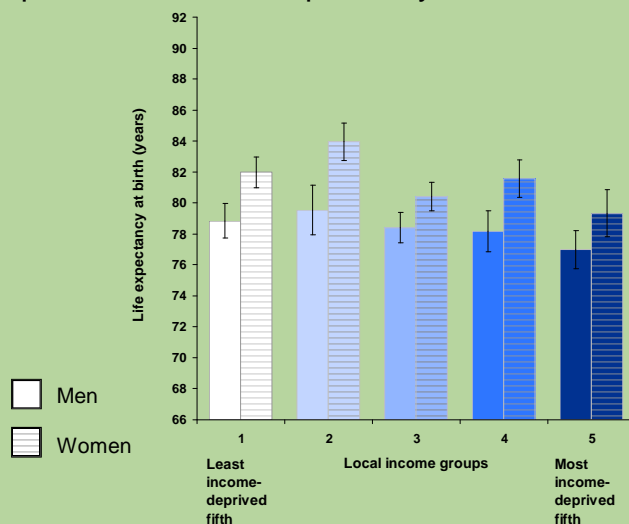
- 1 Appleton
- 2 Boyce
- 3 Canvey Island Central
- 4 Canvey Island East
- 5 Canvey Island North
- 6 Canvey Island South
- 7 Canvey Island West
- 8 Canvey Island Winter Gardens
- 9 Cedar Hall
- 10 St George's
- 11 St James
- 12 St Mary's
- 13 St Peter's
- 14 Victoria

Ward boundaries 2005 superimposed upon MSA (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.



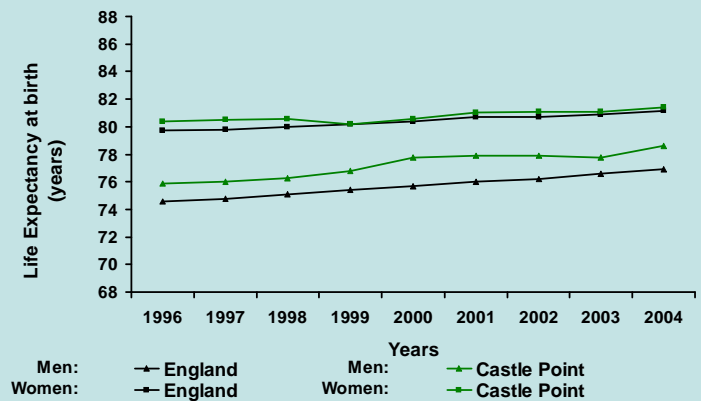
Health inequalities: changes over time

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

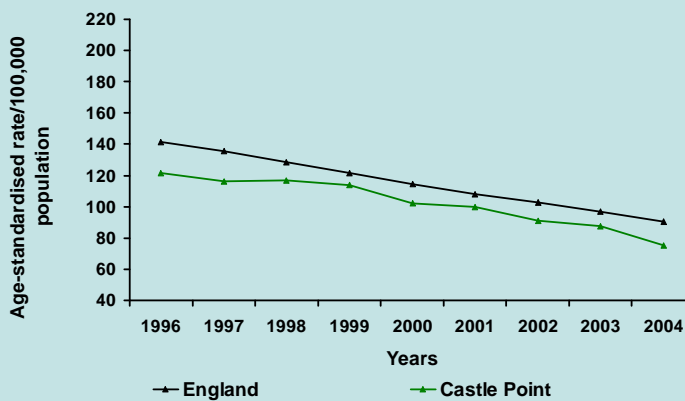
Trend 2 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from heart disease and stroke in this local authority with that for England.

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

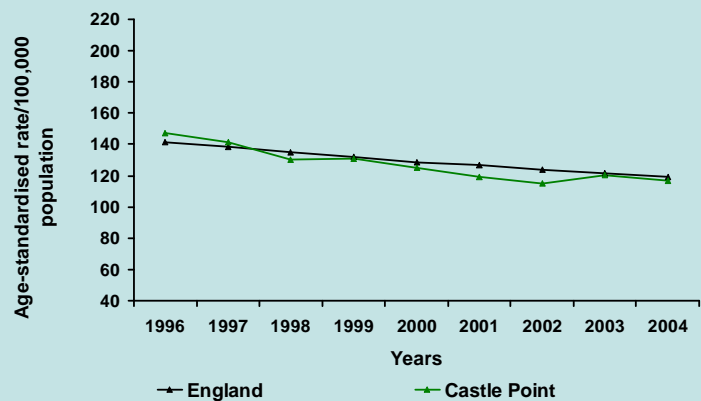
Trend 1:
Life expectancy at birth



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%	16654
White Irish	~22%	115
White Other	~26%	151
Mixed	~23%	61
Indian	~15%	31
Pakistani	~18%	10
Bangladeshi	~15%	16
Asian Other	~18%	10
Black Caribbean	~20%	17
Black African	~18%	9
Black Other	~25%	n/a
Chinese	~15%	24
Other	~35%	29

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

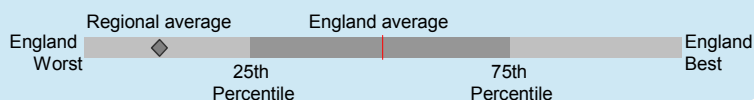
□ England - average
■ Castle Point

Health summary for Castle Point

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	7895	9.1	12.9	31.1		3.3
	2 Ecological footprint	n/a	5.522	5.470	6.430		4.904
	3 Homelessness	145	18.5	7.8	35.8		0.0
	4 Children in poverty	2458	14.8	21.3	58.8		5.2
	5 GCSE achievement *	720	56.2	57.5	33.6		81.9
	6 Violent crime	773	8.9	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) *	54	31.2	42.1	95.3		12.8
The way we live	12 Adults who smoke *	n/a	22.7	26.0	37.3		15.5
	13 Binge drinking adults	n/a	15.0	18.2	29.2		8.8
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	21.2	23.8	11.4		38.1
	15 Physically active adults	n/a	9.1	11.6	7.5		17.2
	16 Obese adults	n/a	21.4	21.8	31.0		14.6
	How long we live and what we die of	17 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.6	76.9	72.5	
18 Life expectancy - female *		n/a	81.4	81.1	78.1		86.2
19 Deaths from smoking		165	219.5	234.4	366.5		147.6
20 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *		87	75.1	90.5	151.3		44.9
21 Early deaths: cancer *		128	116.9	119.0	168.0		81.6
22 Infant deaths *		5	5.6	5.1	9.9		1.2
23 Road injuries and deaths		38	43.4	59.9	214.1		20.2
Health and ill health in our community	24 Feeling 'in poor health'	6783	6.4	7.8	15.4		4.2
	25 Mental health	800	15.6	27.4	72.0		8.5
	26 Hospital stays due to alcohol	124	138.9	247.7	652.4		85.6
	27 Drug misuse	284	5.1	9.9	34.9		1.3
	28 People with diabetes	3132	3.6	3.7	5.9		2.1
	29 Children's tooth decay	n/a		1.5	3.2		0.4
	30 Sexually transmitted infections						
	31 Older people: hip fracture	88	462.1	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.

For more information from your regional PHO, visit www.apho.org.uk

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