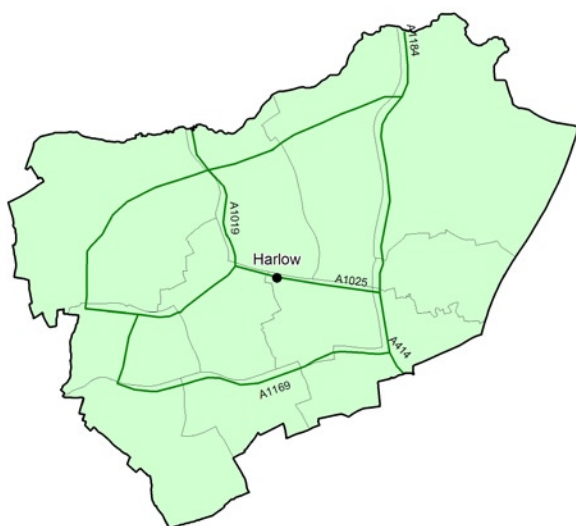


Health Profile for Harlow 2006

Introduction



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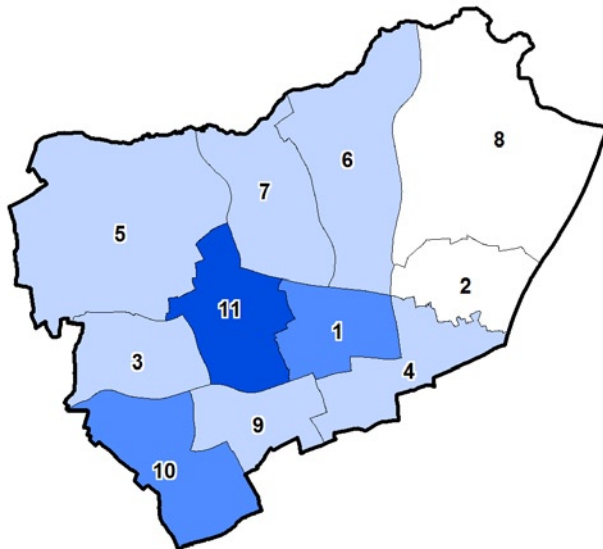
Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. With other local information¹ these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

¹e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

Key points

- Harlow is a 'new town' of 80,000 inhabitants. Its population is relatively young for the East of England: over 1 in 5 are children, only 1 in 6 are over the age of 65. Population growth has been, and is expected to remain low: 7% are from ethnic minorities. Over 1 in 5 children live in poverty.
- Compared to the England average:
 - Local authority housing quality is good, a high proportion of elderly are supported at home, educational achievement at GCSE and teenage pregnancy rates are average;
 - Low numbers report poor health in the census. Children's teeth are good and alcohol related hospital admissions are low.
- Life expectancy for men in Harlow is in line with national average; for women it is above average. The gap in average life expectancy between wards is 3.3 years. Death rates from smoking, cancers, heart disease and stroke are average.
- Of concern: the area has high levels of violent crime and high numbers of serious and fatal road traffic accidents, as measured by vehicle kilometres.
- There are a high number of people with diabetes. This may reflect high diagnosis or high true prevalence.
- A high number of drug misusers are in contact with drug services. This may reflect high local need or high access to services. Conversely, numbers on GP mental health registers are low. This may reflect low need or low access to services.
- Nearly 1 in 4 adults are obese, almost 1 in 3 smokes and 1 in 6 binge drinks. Only 1 in 4 eats sufficient fruit and vegetables.
- Local plans focus on regeneration, improving living conditions, and reducing inequalities, poverty and increasing basic skills.

Health inequalities – life expectancy



This map shows inequalities in life expectancy at birth for males and females combined, by ward. It is based on significance above and below the England average.

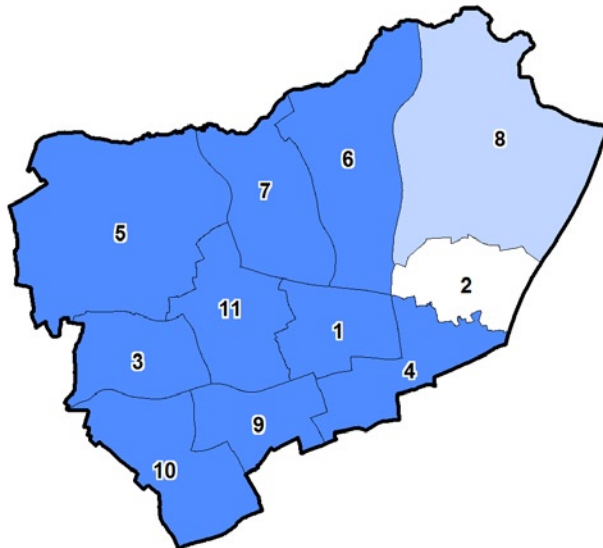
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

- Significantly lower
- Lower but not statistically significant
- Higher but not statistically significant
- Significantly higher

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 77.1 years compared with 80.3 years for the highest fifth.

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Health inequalities – deprivation



This map shows deprivation by ward. The four categories are population-based, ie. 'most deprived 25%' refers to the most deprived wards accounting for 25% of England's population.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Ward averages

- Most deprived 25%
- Second most deprived 25%
- Second least deprived 25%
- Least deprived 25%

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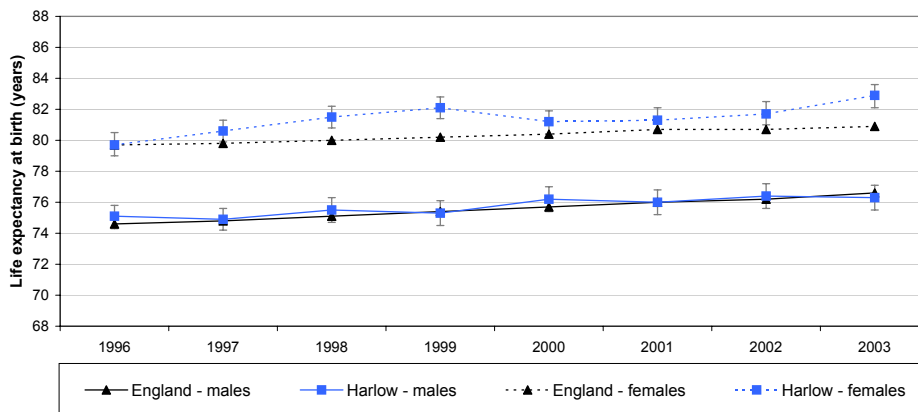
Ward legend

- 1 Bush Fair
- 2 Church Langley
- 3 Great Parndon
- 4 Harlow Common
- 5 Little Parndon and Hare Street
- 6 Mark Hall
- 7 Netteswell
- 8 Old Harlow
- 9 Staple Tye
- 10 Sumners and Kingsmoor
- 11 Toddbrook

Wards are Standard Table Wards, Census 2001. Boundaries may have changed.

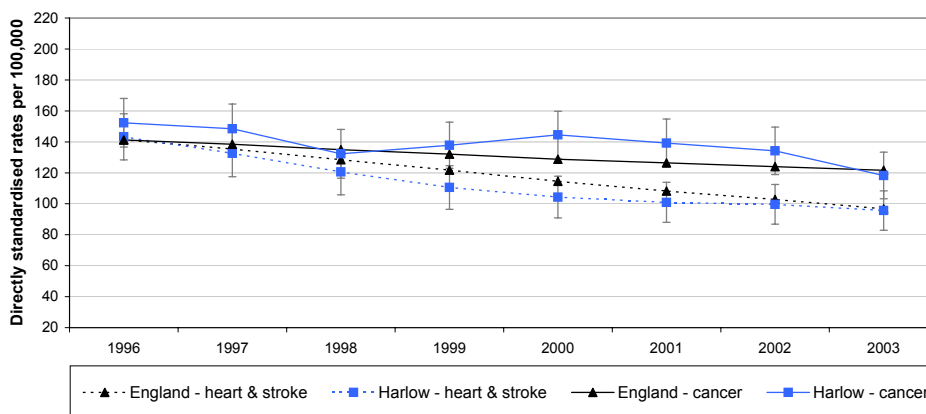
Health inequalities

Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



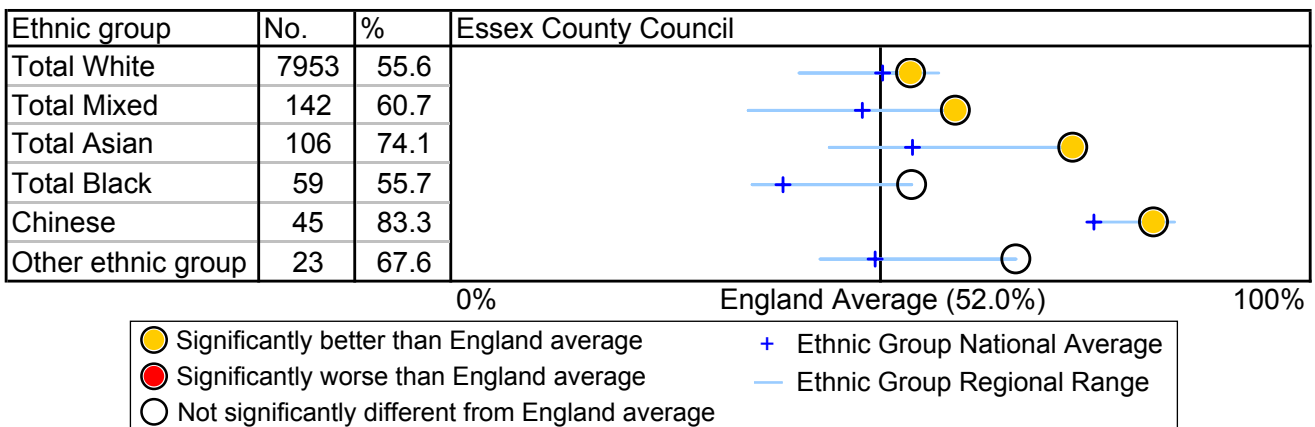
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

Trend 2: Deaths from heart disease/stroke and cancer



This chart compares the trends in deaths for all persons under 75 years due to heart disease/stroke and cancer in this area with that for England.

Health inequalities – GCSE achievement



This chart compares GCSE achievement (no. and % achieving 5 A*-C grades in 2003/04) of children in different ethnic groups in this education authority's schools to the England average for all children. Completeness of ethnicity coding varies for different indicators - GCSE achievement is one of the most complete, at 96%. Where less than 30 children in a particular ethnic group took GCSE exams the % pass rate is not shown.

Further information

You may use this prototype for non-commercial purposes provided the source (APHO and Department of Health) is acknowledged. Produced by APHO with interpretation by your regional PHO. Thanks to all partner organisations. More information at www.communityhealthprofiles.info and your regional PHO www.apho.org.uk. Also see Audit Commission Area Profiles at www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles. 'Health Profile of England' to be available at www.dh.gov.uk. © Crown Copyright 2006.

PROTOTYPE

Health summary

How to interpret:

First look at the circle which shows how this local authority is doing, compared with the England average (central line), best (right side) and worst (left side). Look at the numbers, values and time periods in the columns. Some numbers shown are totalled over more than 1 year. Red is significantly worse and amber significantly better than the England average (95% confidence intervals used for the local data). Amber may still indicate a significant public health burden. A clear circle is not significantly different from the England average. Then, compare with the regional average (+ symbol), and the range for similar areas - New and growing towns (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Harlow	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	1,550	2.0	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	1,821	18.1	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	3,639	21.5	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	555	56.6	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	2,246	29.0	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	23,659	103.5	CR2		31.03.05	4
Giving children and young people a healthy start	Smoking in pregnancy						5
	Breast feeding						5
	Obese children*						5
	Physically active children*						5
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)*	204	45.0	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		30.8	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		17.6	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		18.1	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		24.1	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		76.3	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		82.9	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	371	121.9	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	231	95.7	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	278	118.3	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	21	6.5	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	76	14.7	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	6,316	7.6	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	345	0.4	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	504	129.8	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	294	878.0	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	2,948	3.6	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		0.7	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

Significantly better than England average England Worst England Average England Best
 Significantly worse than England average + Regional average — Cluster range
 Not significantly different from England average

Notes

Full indicator information in metadata report, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

Notes	<p>1. No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England. 2. No significance is calculated for this indicator. 3. No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT). 4. Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data. 5. GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available. 6. Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England. 7. New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. 8. High rates considered 'better' as reflects better service provision. 9. High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence. 10. Data incomplete or missing for some areas. 11. DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.</p>
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Key	<p>* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.</p> <p>DSR1 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over; DSR2 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75; DSR3 Directly age standardised percentage; DSR4 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population; CR1 Crude rate / 1,000 population; CR2 Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over; CR3 Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17; CR4 Crude rate / 1,000 live births; CR5 Crude rate / 100 million vehicle kilometres; CR6 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44; CR7 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.</p>
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