

## Health Profile for Chelmsford 2006

### Introduction



**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 information<sup>1</sup> these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.**

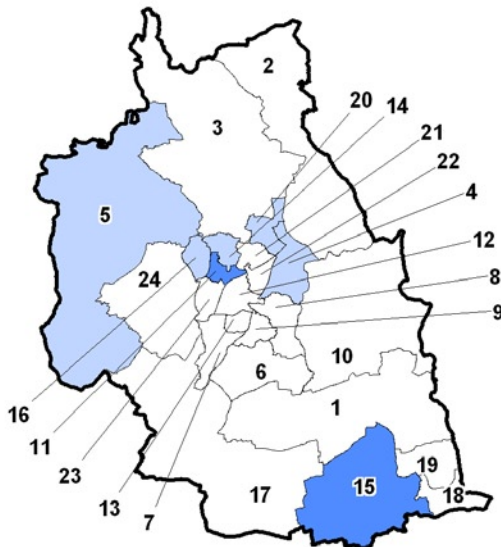
<sup>1</sup>e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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### Key points

- The borough of Chelmsford has a population of 160,000 people within commuting distance of London. The population has grown by more than 1 in 10 over the last 20 years, but growth is expected to slow somewhat in future. Only 1 in 25 people in Chelmsford are from an ethnic minority.
- Chelmsford is in the top 10% of the wealthiest communities in England and unemployment is low. However 1 in 10 children still live in poverty.
- Chelmsford is a relatively healthy area. Compared to England as a whole:
  - GCSE achievement is high, teenage pregnancy and violent crime are low and a high proportion of the elderly are supported in their own homes;
  - Hospital admissions due to alcohol, and those reporting poor health are low.
- Life expectancy is about 2 years above England average and deaths from heart disease, stroke, smoking and cancers are relatively low. However, the gap in life expectancy between the healthiest and least healthy areas of Chelmsford is nearly 4 years.
- Of concern are the relatively high numbers of serious casualties and deaths from traffic accidents, by vehicle kilometres.
- There are low numbers of diabetics which may reflect low prevalence or low diagnosis. There are also relatively low numbers of people on GP mental health registers, and in contact with drug misuse services. This may indicate low need or poor access.
- In Chelmsford, 1 in 5 people smokes, 1 in 6 binge drinks (relatively high), and nearly 1 in 5 are obese. Only about 1 in 4 eats a healthy diet.
- Local plans show ambitions to improve the relatively good results even further, by reducing deprivation, targeting education and life style, and focusing on the big killers of heart disease and cancer.

### Health inequalities – life expectancy



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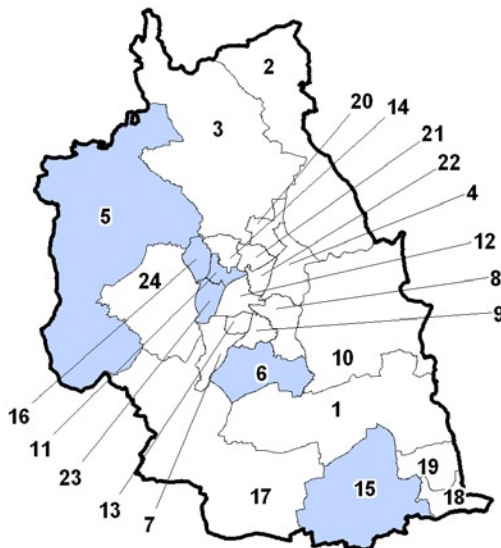
This map shows inequalities in life expectancy at birth for males and females combined, by ward. It is based on significance above and below the England average.

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 78.7 years compared with 82.3 years for the highest fifth.

### Health inequalities – deprivation



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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%

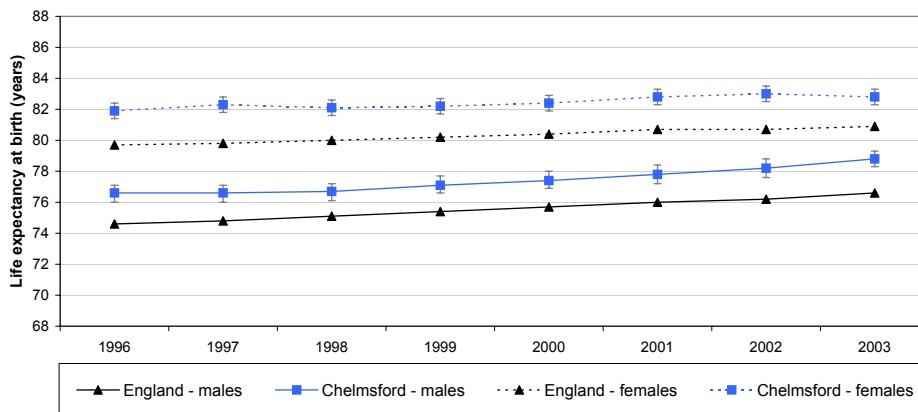
### Ward legend

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Bicknacre and East and West Hanningfield | 15 Rettendon and Runwell                      |
| 2 Boreham and The Leighs                   | 16 St Andrews                                 |
| 3 Broomfield and The Walthams              | 17 South Hanningfield, Stock and Margaretting |
| 4 Chelmer Village and Beaulieu Park        | 18 South Woodham-Chetwood and Collingwood     |
| 5 Chelmsford Rural West                    | 19 South Woodham-Elmwood and Woodville        |
| 6 Galleywood                               | 20 Springfield North                          |
| 7 Goat Hall                                | 21 The Lawns                                  |
| 8 Great Baddow East                        | 22 Trinity                                    |
| 9 Great Baddow West                        | 23 Waterhouse Farm                            |
| 10 Little Baddow, Danbury and Sandon       | 24 Writtle                                    |
| 11 Marconi                                 |   |
| 12 Moulsham and Central                    |   |
| 13 Moulsham Lodge                          |   |
| 14 Patching Hall                           |   |

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

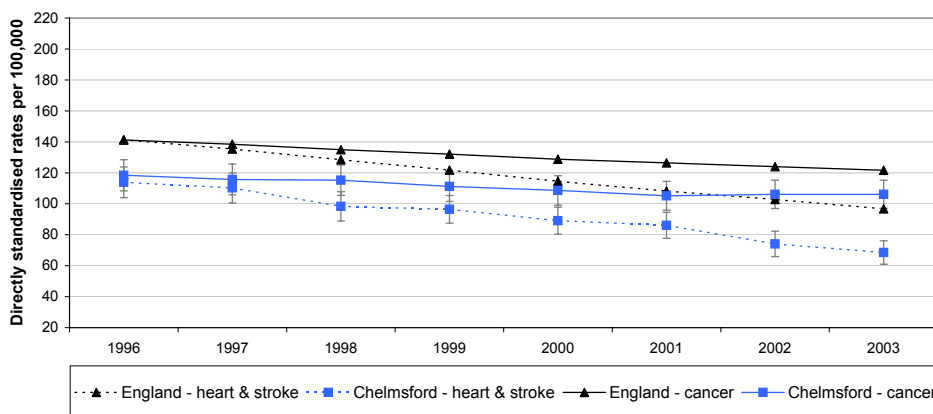
## Health inequalities

### Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



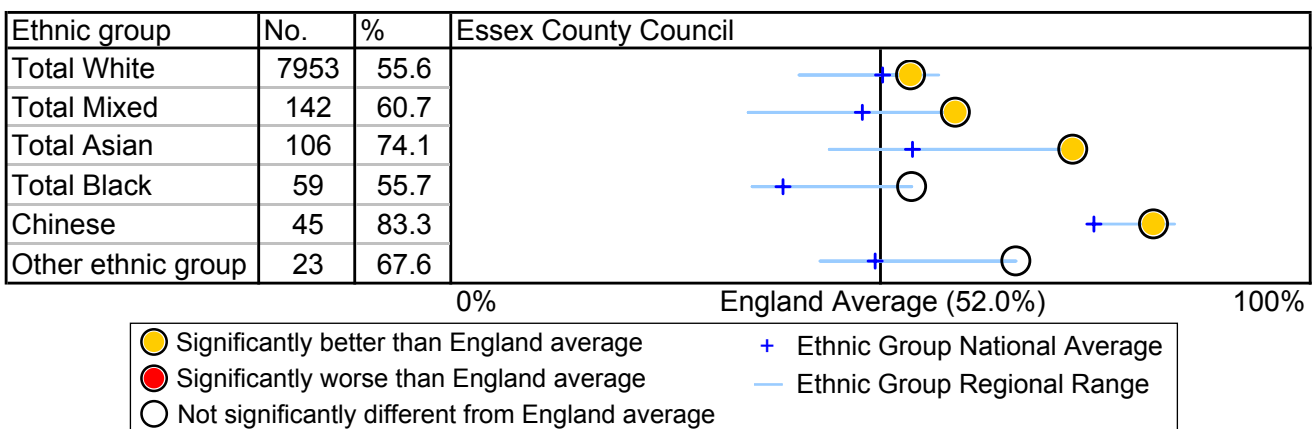
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

### 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](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info) and your regional PHO [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk). Also see Audit Commission Area Profiles at [www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles](http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles). 'Health Profile of England' to be available at [www.dh.gov.uk](http://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 - Prospering southern England (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Chelmsford	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	0	0.0	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*			%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	3,396	10.8	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	1,478	65.0	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	2,352	14.7	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)*	210	23.5	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		20.1	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		17.6	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		22.5	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		17.9	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		78.8	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		82.8	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	614	98.0	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	350	68.6	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	532	106.2	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	23	4.4	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	280	10.4	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	9,295	5.3	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	790	0.5	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	642	78.6	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	164	250.0	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	4,922	3.0	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay			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](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info)

<b>Notes</b>	<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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<b>Key</b>	<p>* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.</p> <p><b>DSR1</b> Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over;      <b>DSR2</b> Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75;      <b>DSR3</b> Directly age standardised percentage;      <b>DSR4</b> Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population;      <b>CR1</b> Crude rate / 1,000 population;      <b>CR2</b> Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over;      <b>CR3</b> Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17;      <b>CR4</b> Crude rate / 1,000 live births;      <b>CR5</b> Crude rate / 100 million vehicle kilometres;      <b>CR6</b> Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44;      <b>CR7</b> Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.</p>
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