

Uttlesford

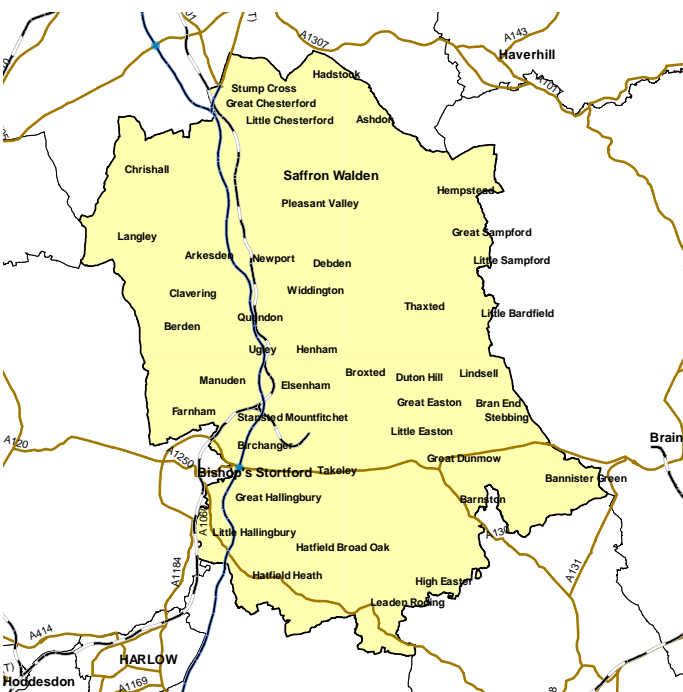
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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POPULATION 72,500

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



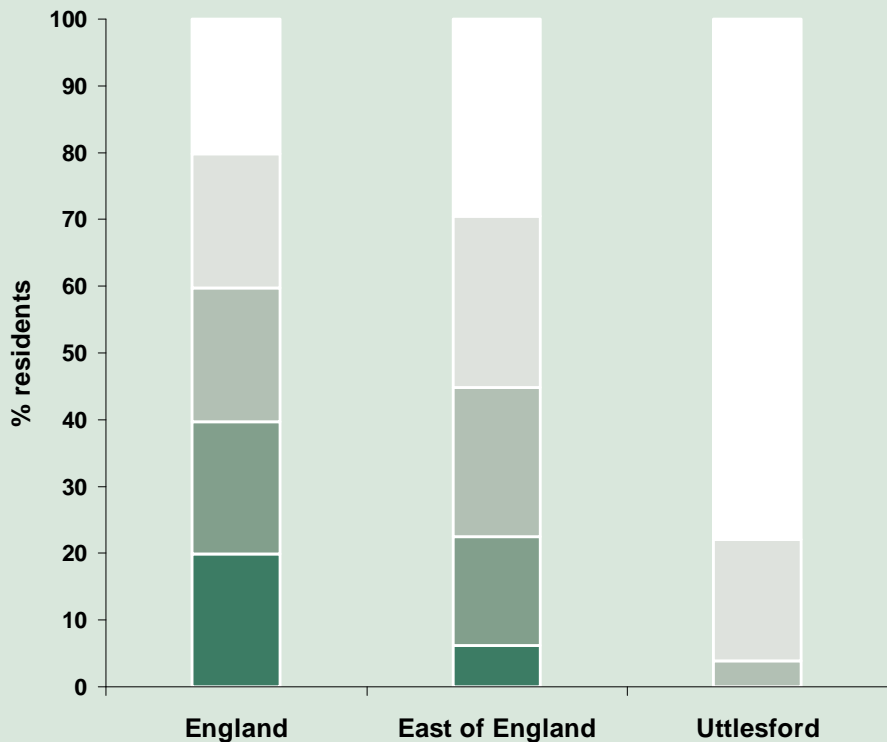
Uttlesford at a glance

- The health of people in Uttlesford is generally better than the England average. For example, hospital stays for alcohol related harm, drug misuse and physical activity in adults are all better than the national average. Road injuries and deaths are worse than the England average; hip fracture in over-65s and excess winter deaths appear similar to the England average.
- Uttlesford is generally less deprived than the England average. However inequalities exist by deprivation, location and gender. For example, men from the least deprived areas can expect to live almost 5 years longer than those in Uttlesford's most deprived areas.
- Over the past ten years rates of deaths from all causes, early deaths from cancer and early deaths from heart disease and stroke have improved for men and women, and are significantly better than the England average.
- Children in Uttlesford are more active at school than the England average, and 1 in 15 children in Reception is obese. Teenage pregnancy and GCSE achievement are also better than the England average.
- This locality suffers from poor access to services and poor public transport due to its rural nature. 'Uttlesford Futures', the local strategic partnership, is working to improve services, road safety, carbon emissions, fear of crime and healthy life styles.
- For more information please refer to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment at www.westessexpct.nhs.uk and for more up to date lifestyle data see www.erpho.org.uk/lsr/



Deprivation

This chart shows the proportion of residents within England, the region and the local authority living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles. These quintiles were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to the deprivation scores in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and dividing them into five equal groupings. The resident numbers are based on the 2005 population figures.



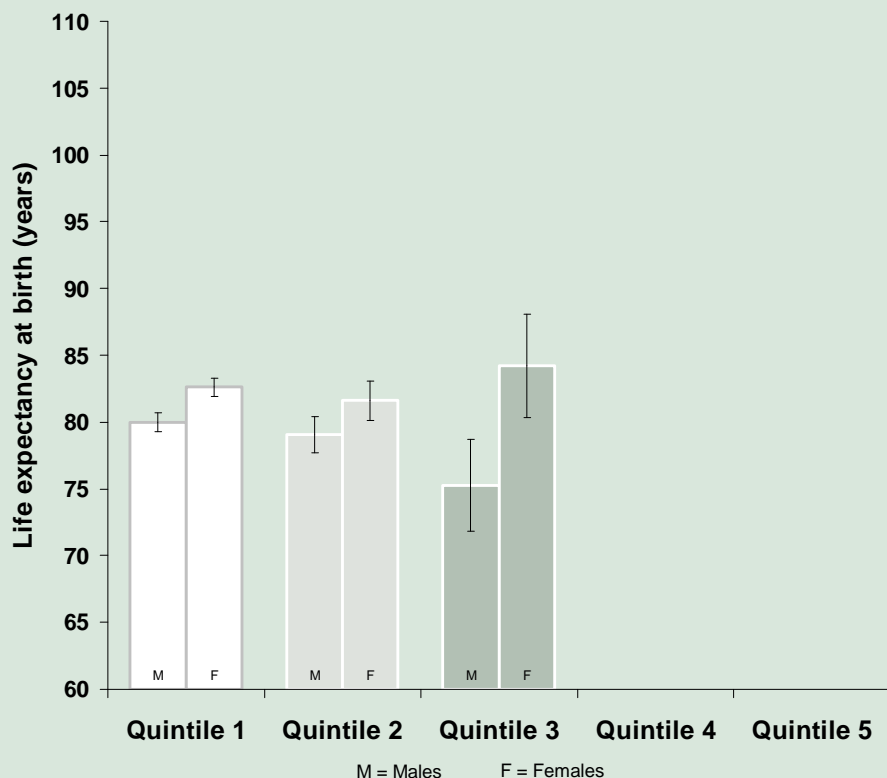
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	78.0	54,879
2	18.2	12,834
3	3.8	2,685
4	0.0	0
5	0.0	0
All	100.0	70,398

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Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2003-2007) within the local authority by national deprivation quintiles. Note the figures in this chart are based on data for five years. The life expectancy figures presented in the health summary chart are based on data for three years.



- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	80.0	82.6
2	79.1	81.6
3	75.3	84.2
4		
5		
All	79.6	82.5

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Where the total male or female population (2003-2007) is less than 5,000 the life expectancy figures are not shown (n/a).

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

Health inequalities: changes over time

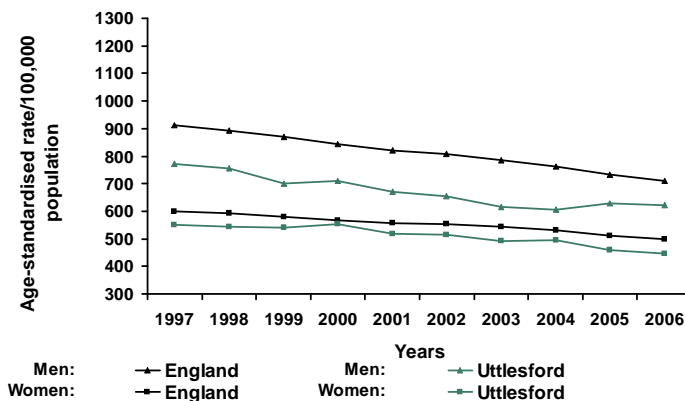
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

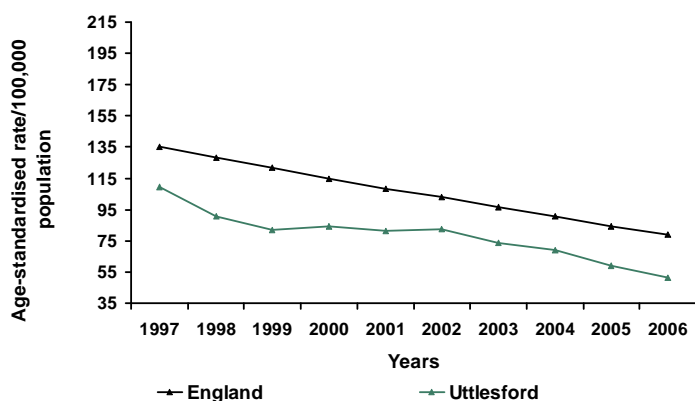
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

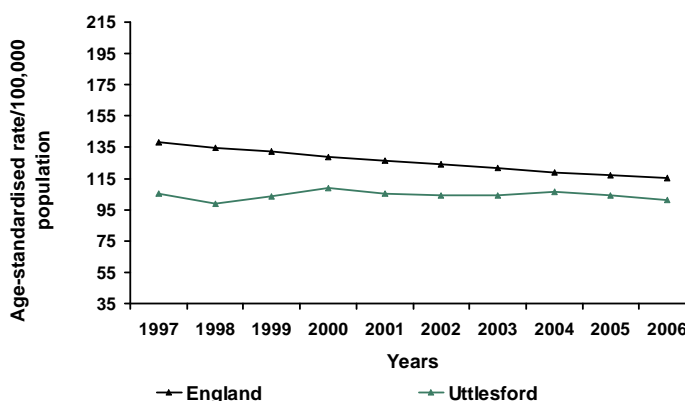
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

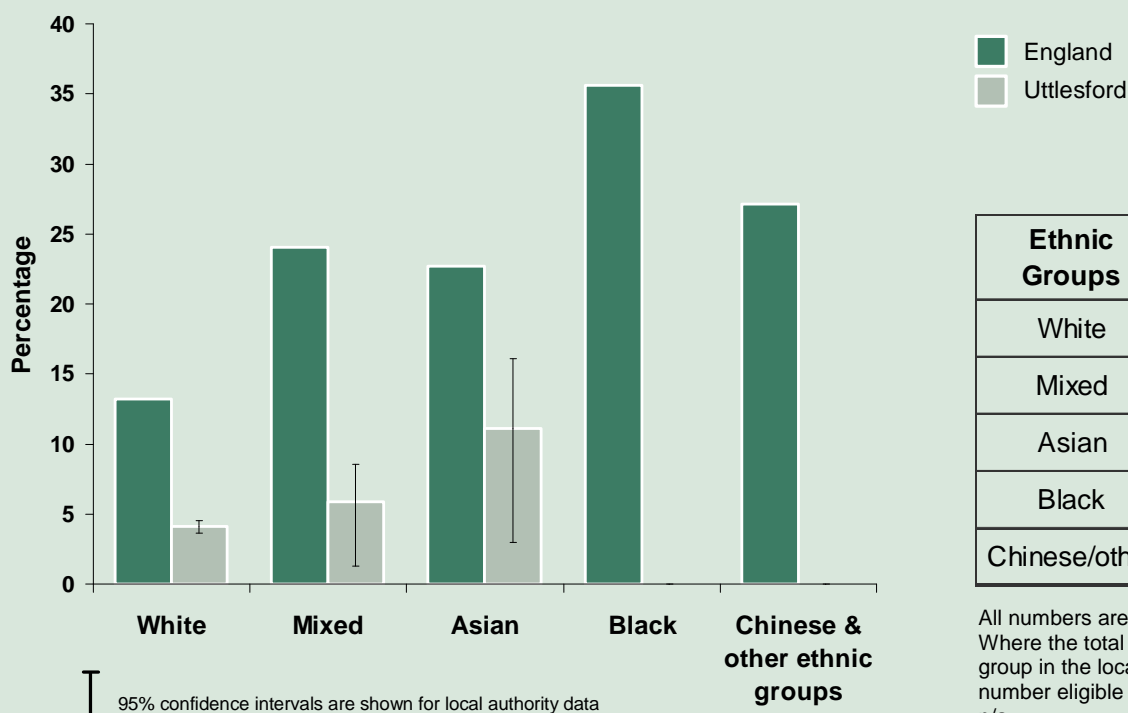


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2008). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between the groups.



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	4.1	360
Mixed	5.9	10
Asian	11.1	10
Black	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

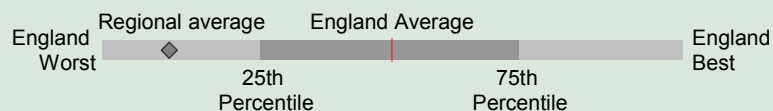
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Uttlesford

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

* relates to National Indicator Set 2009



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	0	0.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond at 19.9, green circle at 0.0]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	1092	7.6	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond at 22.4, green circle at 7.6]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	31	1.0	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond at 2.8, green circle at 1.0]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	507	62.5	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond at 48.3, green circle at 62.5]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	734	10.3	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond at 17.6, green circle at 10.3]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	641	9.0	7.2	15.7	[Bar with diamond at 7.2, white circle at 9.0]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	105	14.4	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond at 14.7, green circle at 14.4]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	541	75.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 71.0, green circle at 75.8]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	8445	93.3	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond at 90.0, green circle at 93.3]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	46	6.6	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond at 9.6, green circle at 6.6]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.6	1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond at 1.5, green circle at 0.6]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	28	19.2	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond at 41.2, green circle at 19.2]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	20.1	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond at 24.1, green circle at 20.1]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	15.2	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond at 18.0, green circle at 15.2]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	31.5	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond at 26.3, green circle at 31.5]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	14.0	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond at 10.8, green circle at 14.0]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	22.6	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond at 23.6, yellow circle at 22.6]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	1683	15.4	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 21.5, green circle at 15.4]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	480	11.0	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond at 27.7, green circle at 11.0]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1000	1120.4	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond at 1472.5, green circle at 1120.4]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	138	3.0	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond at 9.8, green circle at 3.0]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	2461	3.4	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond at 4.1, green circle at 3.4]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond at 15.0]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	73	482.7	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond at 479.8, yellow circle at 482.7]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	35	17.5	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond at 17.0, yellow circle at 17.5]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	79.4	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond at 77.7, green circle at 79.4]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	83.1	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond at 81.8, green circle at 83.1]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	3	3.4	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond at 4.9, yellow circle at 3.4]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	100	167.1	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond at 210.2, green circle at 167.1]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	42	51.1	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond at 79.1, green circle at 51.1]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	82	101.1	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond at 115.5, green circle at 101.1]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	73	104.2	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond at 54.3, red circle at 104.2]	18.4

Notes (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2007/08 4 % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 9 % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 10 % of school children in reception year 2007/08 11 Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 13 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 14 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 15 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 16 % aged 16+ 2007/08 17 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 18 % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 21 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 24 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 26 At birth, 2005-2007 27 At birth, 2005-2007 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More information is available in The Indicator Guide: www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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