

Essex

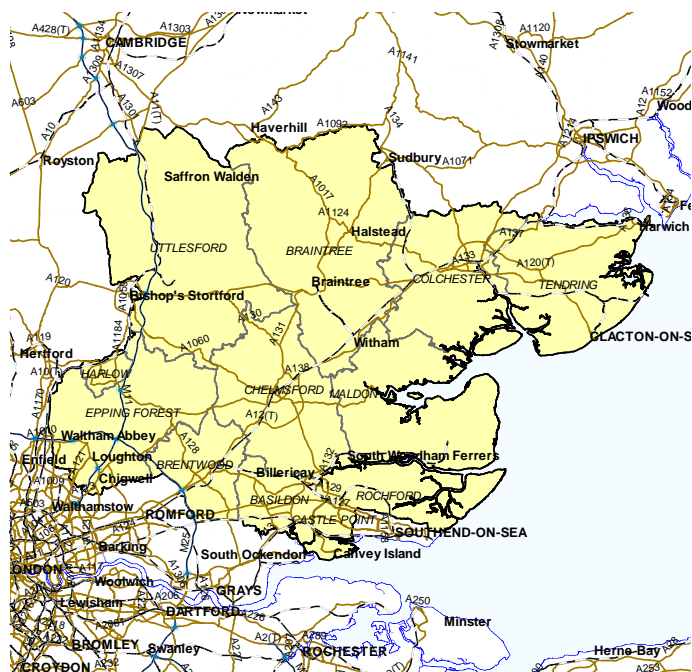
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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POPULATION 1,376,400

Mid-2007 population estimate

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



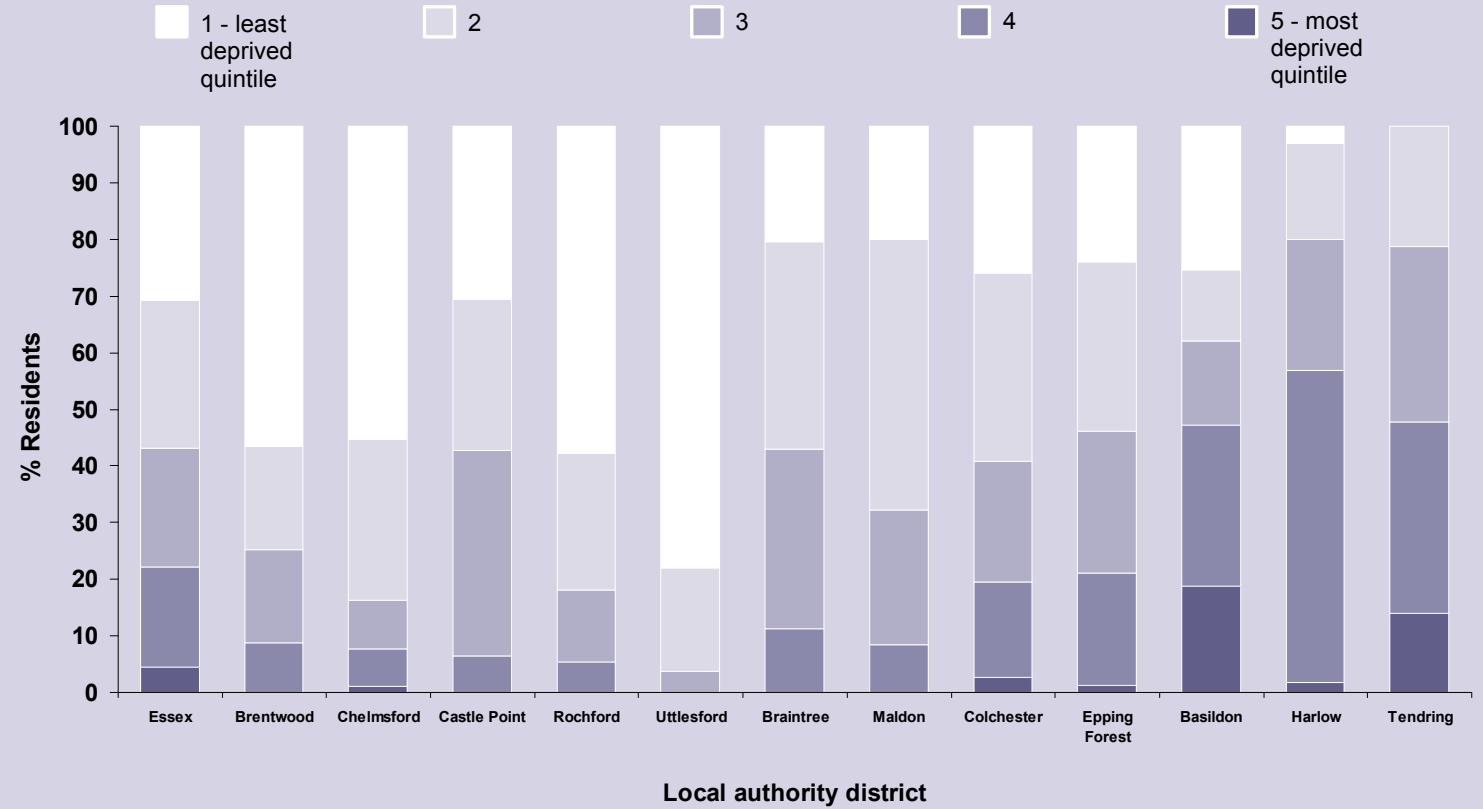
Essex at a glance

- The health of the people in Essex is generally significantly better than the England average. Only statutory homelessness and road injuries and deaths are significantly worse than nationally.
- There are health inequalities within Essex by location, gender, deprivation and ethnicity. Harlow, Basildon and Tendring appear to be the most deprived local authorities; Uttlesford, Chelmsford and Rochford the least deprived. Male and female life expectancy in all local authorities in Essex are better than, or similar to, the England average.
- Over the past ten years, deaths from all causes for men and women and early death rates from cancer improved in parallel with the England average and remain better than the national rates. For early deaths from heart disease and stroke the Essex rate is still better than the national average but seems not to have improved at the same pace as the national trend.
- Physical activity in adults is no longer worse than the average, which is primarily due to the falling national average.
- There is a need to improve the levels of GCSE achievement for future populations, as a link exists between educational achievement and future health and social disadvantage.
- Further information on the health of Essex is available through the Essex Health Improvement Forum at www.ephru.nhs.uk; for more up to date lifestyle data please refer to www.erpho.org.uk/lsr/



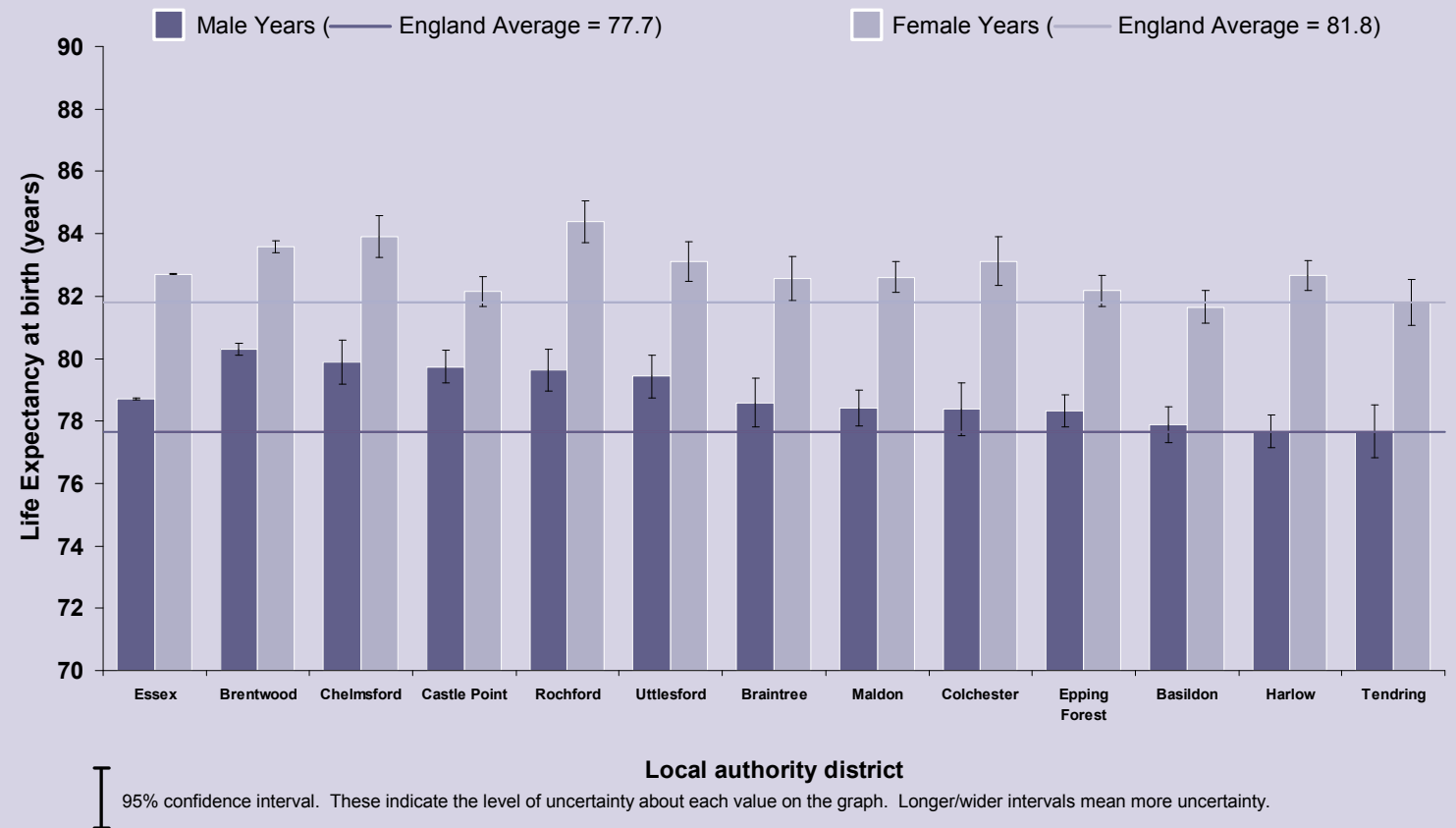
Deprivation

This chart shows the proportion of residents within the county and each district within the county 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 ordering of the districts follows the life expectancy chart below.



Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows, for the county and each district in the county, the life expectancy at birth for males and females for 2005-2007, with the England averages presented as lines. The districts are ordered so that the district with the highest life expectancy for males is on the left and the lowest is on the right.



Health inequalities: changes over time

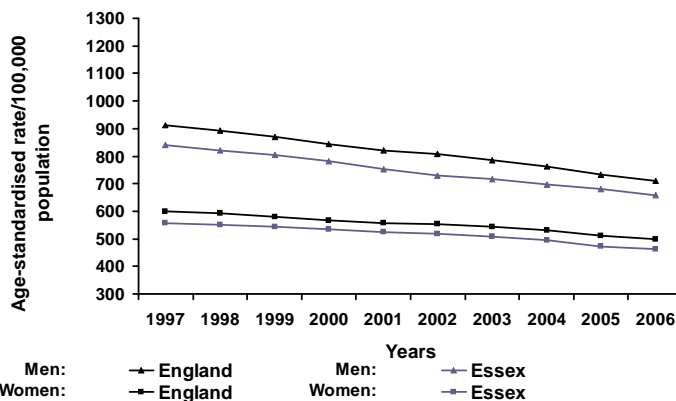
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

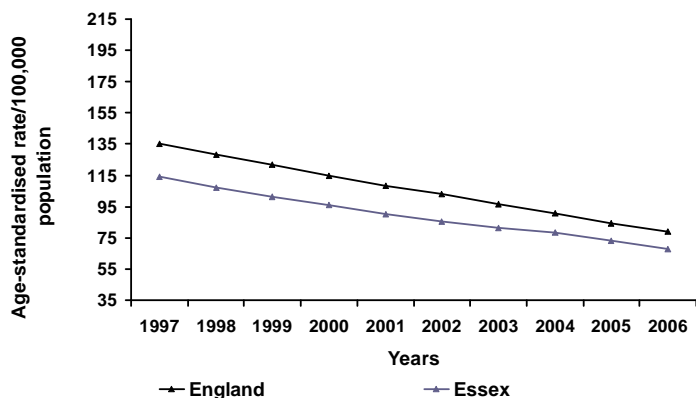
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

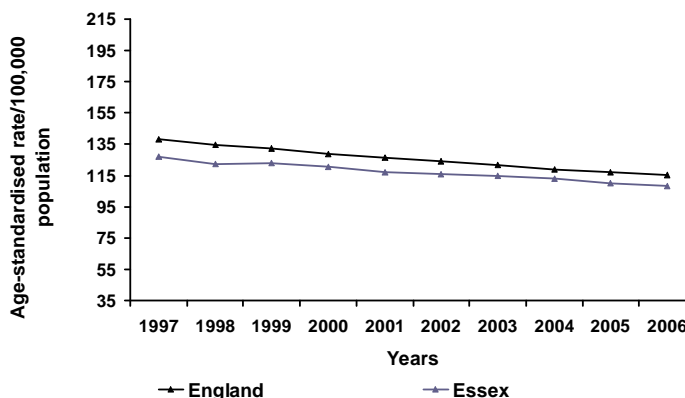
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

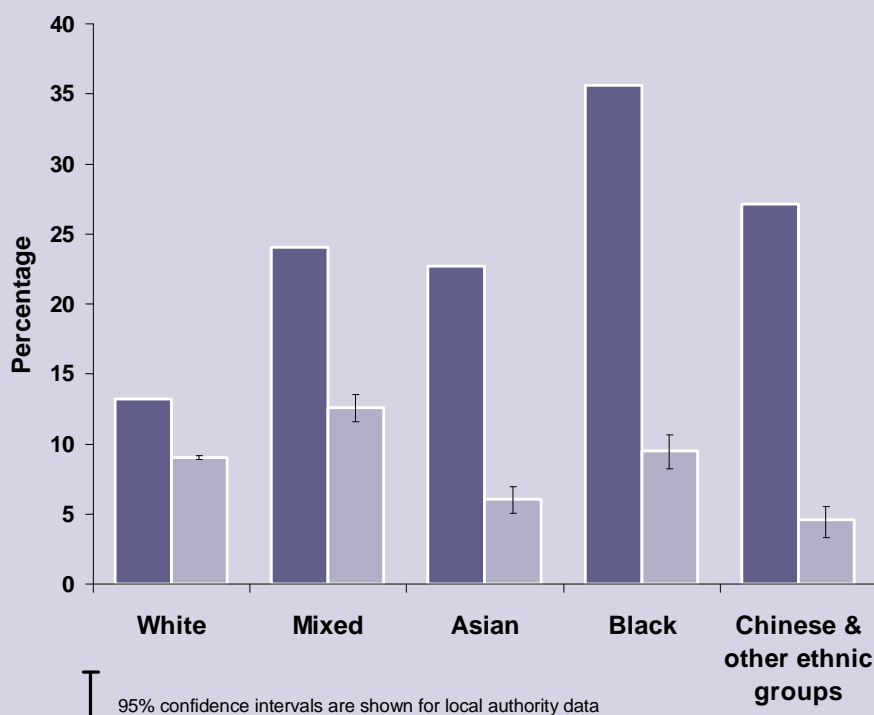


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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.



Legend:
 England
 Essex

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	9.0	14,250
Mixed	12.6	550
Asian	6.1	150
Black	9.5	210
Chinese/other	4.5	60

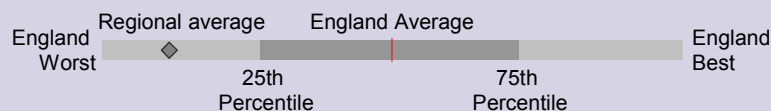
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Essex

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	60558	4.5	19.9	89.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	42782	16.4	22.4	66.5	[Bar with green circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	1746	3.0	2.8	8.9	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	8136	49.0	48.3	26.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	17973	13.2	17.6	38.4	[Bar with green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	8989	6.6	7.2	15.7	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	2111	14.2	14.7	37.8	[Bar with green circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	7960	72.9	71.0	32.5	[Bar with green circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	156130	91.9	90.0	77.5	[Bar with green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	1025	8.7	9.6	16.2	[Bar with green circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.8	1.5	3.2	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	830	32.0	41.2	79.1	[Bar with green circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	20.8	24.1	40.9	[Bar with green circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	13.6	18.0	28.9	[Bar with green circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	26.9	26.3	15.8	[Bar with green circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.0	10.8	4.4	[Bar with green circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	25.0	23.6	31.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	41104	18.4	21.5	32.5	[Bar with green circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	16580	19.9	27.7	59.4	[Bar with green circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	18314	1073.1	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with green circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	3395	3.8	9.8	27.5	[Bar with green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	53256	3.9	4.1	6.3	[Bar with green circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	56	4.1	15.0	102.1	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	1472	480.1	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	765	19.1	17.0	30.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.7	77.7	73.2	[Bar with green circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.7	81.8	78.1	[Bar with green circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	62	4.0	4.9	9.6	[Bar with green circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	2077	185.6	210.2	330.2	[Bar with green circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	1064	67.9	79.1	130.5	[Bar with green circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	1672	108.1	115.5	164.3	[Bar with green circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	945	69.9	54.3	188.3	[Bar with red circle]	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** %. Direct estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **14** %. Direct estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **15** %. Direct estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **16** % aged 16+ 2007/08 **17** %. Direct 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 2007/08 **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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