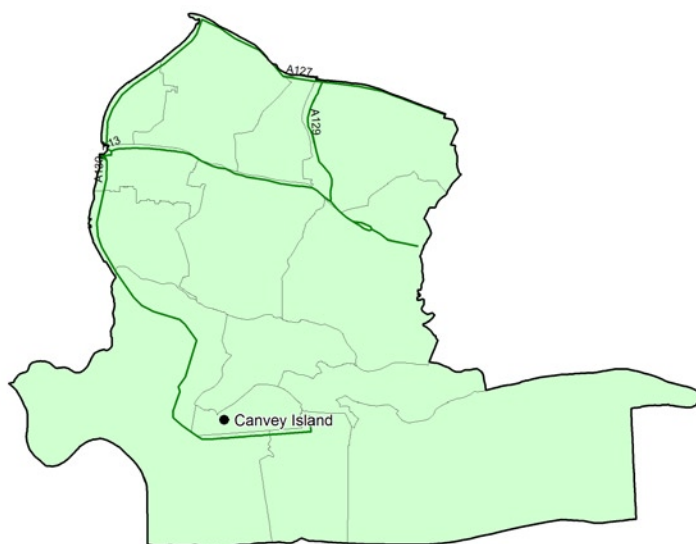


## Health Profile for Castle Point 2006

### Introduction



Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ERPHO 100040338 2006.

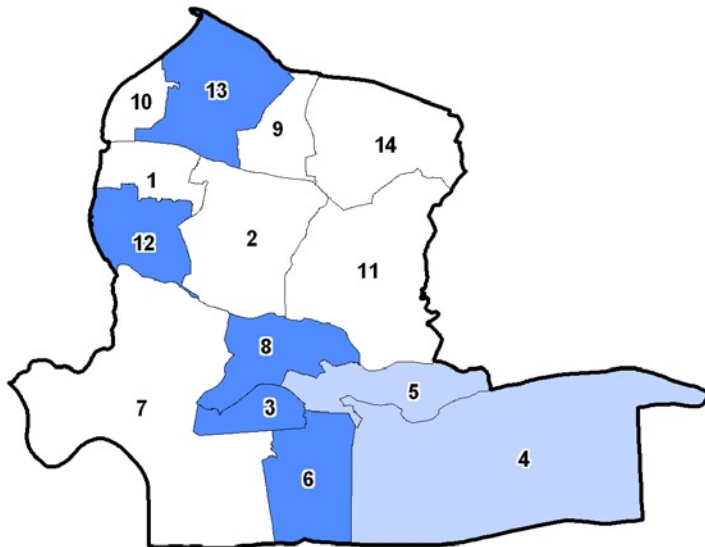
**Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. With other local information<sup>1</sup> these profiles demonstrate 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.

### Key points

- Castle Point is a community of about 86,000. It has grown less than other areas recently, and only moderate growth is predicted. Its population is relatively old: 1 in 4 people are pensioners and only 1 in 6 are children. Only 1 in 33 is from an ethnic minority group.
- While there is less poverty than England, 1 in 7 children live in low income households.
- Many health indicators are relatively good for Castle Point. It has:
  - Good local authority housing quality and good support for older people at home;
  - Low levels of violent crime and teenage pregnancy rates, relatively few people who report that they are in poor health and low hospital admissions due to alcohol.
- Of concern, educational attainment at GCSE, and road deaths and serious injuries, by vehicle kilometres, are worse than the national average.
- Men have above average life expectancy, although for women it is consistently in line with the national average. Health inequalities exist. Within Castle Point those in the healthiest areas can expect to live more than 4 years longer than those in the least healthy areas.
- There are low levels of diabetes. This may reflect low prevalence or low diagnosis.
- There are also low numbers in contact with drug misuse services and on GP mental health registers. This may reflect relatively low need or low access to services.
- Lifestyle estimates show that 1 in 4 adults in Castle Point smokes, 1 in 7 binge drinks and 1 in 5 are obese. Only 1 in 4 eats a healthy diet.
- Local reports have identified inequalities in educational attainment and employment and both are acknowledged by the Community Strategy. Local strategies also include traffic improvement plans to address road related casualties.

### 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.

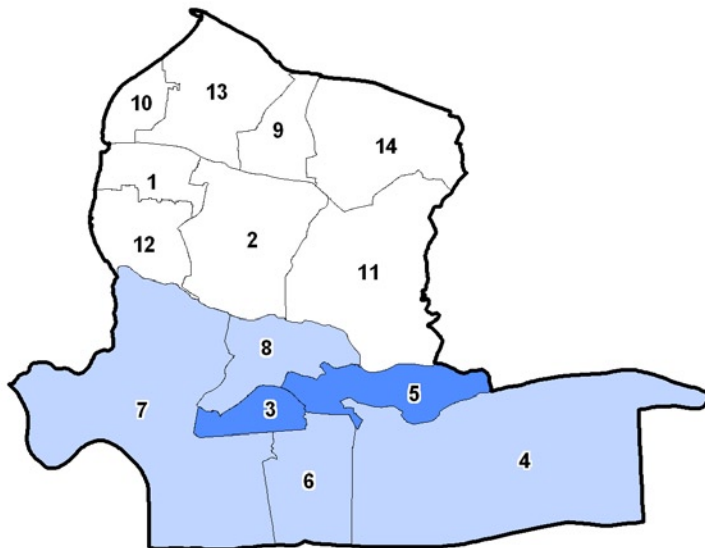
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

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

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 77.8 years compared with 82 years for the highest fifth.

Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ERPHO 100040338 2006.

### 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%

Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ERPHO 100040338 2006.

### 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

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



# 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 smaller towns (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Castle Point	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	0	0.0	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	185	11.8	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	2,458	14.8	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	667	51.6	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	792	9.1	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)*	154	30.3	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		22.7	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		15.0	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		21.2	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		21.4	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		77.8	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		81.1	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	512	126.7	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	298	87.4	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	396	120.2	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	13	5.3	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	77	13.9	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	6,783	6.4	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	426	0.4	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	382	81.3	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	133	429.7	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	2,913	3.0	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay			DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average

England Worst      England Average      England Best  
+ Regional average    — Cluster range

## 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>
--------------	--

<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>
------------	---