

Castle Point

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 89,200

Mid-2007 population estimate

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

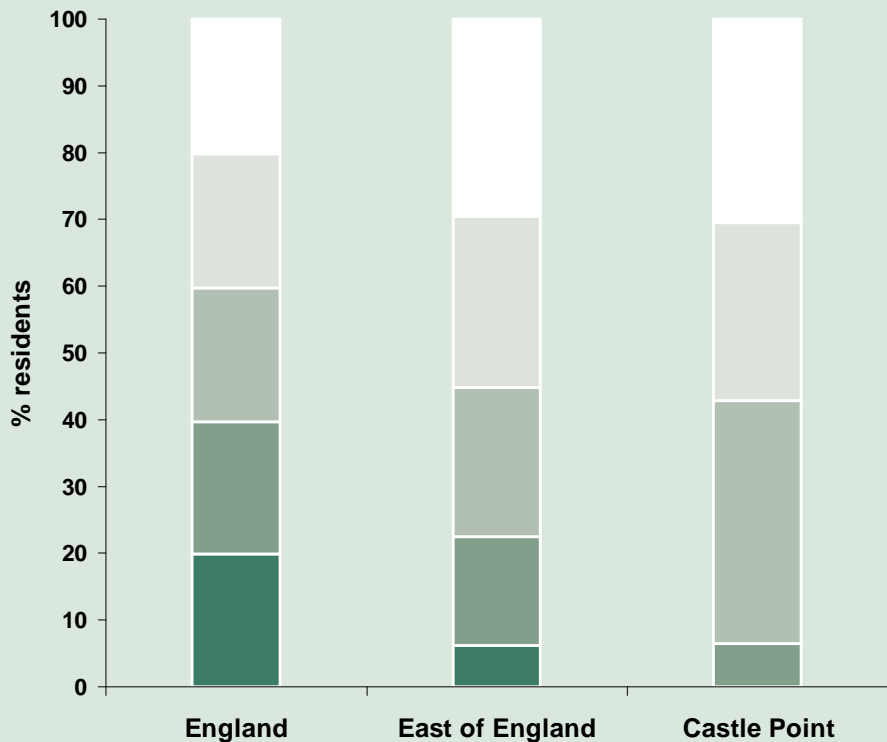


Castle Point at a glance

- The health of people in Castle Point is generally better than the England average. However, lifestyle related indicators such as obesity, healthy eating and physical activity among adults are worse than average.
- There are health inequalities within Castle Point by location, gender, deprivation and ethnicity. Men in the least deprived areas can expect to live almost 6 years, and women 5 years, longer than those in the more deprived localities.
- Over the past ten years, male all age, all cause mortality and all early deaths from heart disease and stroke have improved faster than the England average. Female all age, all cause mortality and all early cancer deaths closely track the national trend.
- The number of people diagnosed with diabetes has worsened since last year and is now significantly worse than average.
- Although the rate for smoking related deaths is not significantly worse than the England average there are around 160 people dying from smoking every year.
- Less than 1 adult in 12 undertakes the recommended amount of physical activity.
- For further information, refer to the Castle Point Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (April 2008), listed at www.see-pct.nhs.uk/publications and for more up to date lifestyle data please refer to 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.



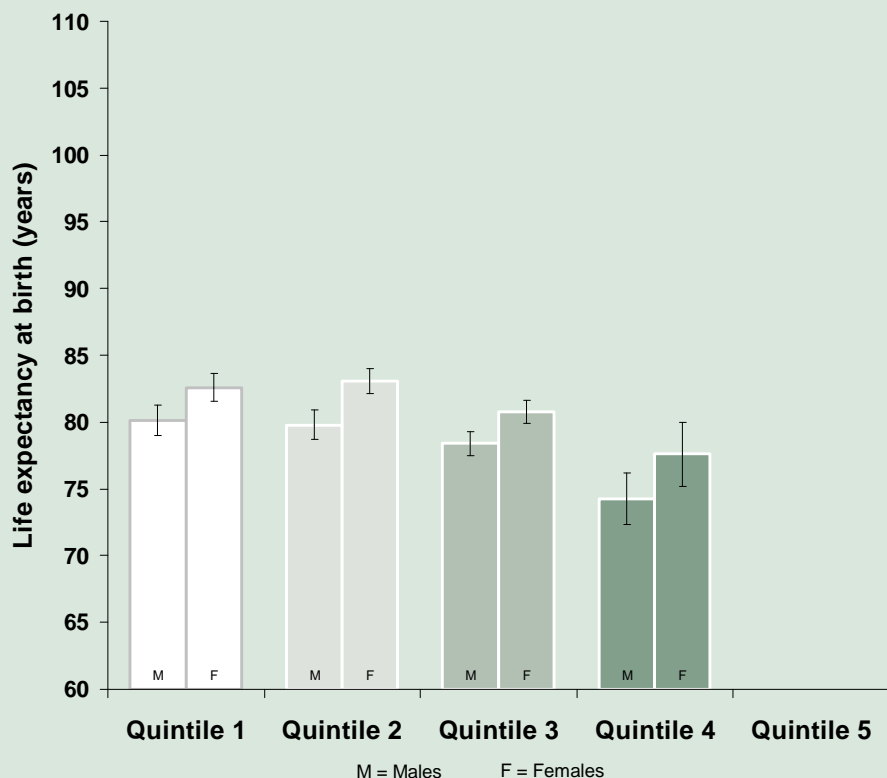
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	30.5	26,943
2	26.7	23,550
3	36.3	32,058
4	6.5	5,748
5	0.0	0
All	100.0	88,299

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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	80.1	82.6
2	79.8	83.1
3	78.4	80.8
4	74.3	77.6
5		
All	79.1	81.7

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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

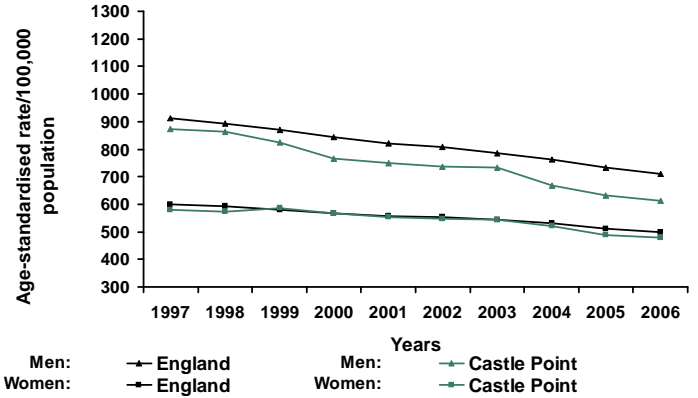
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

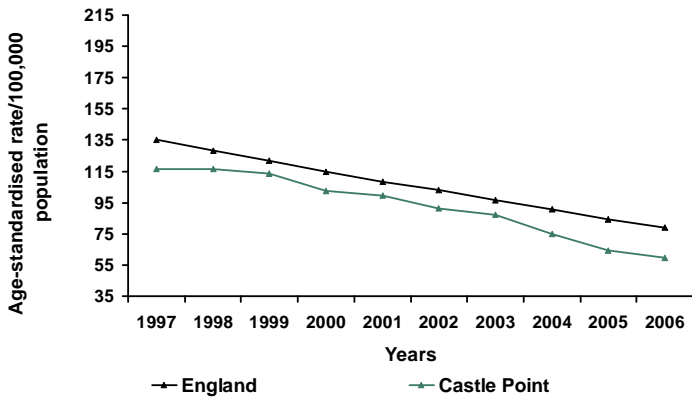
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

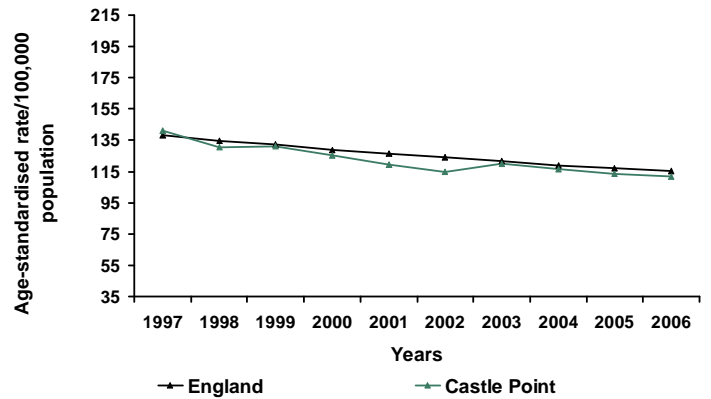
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

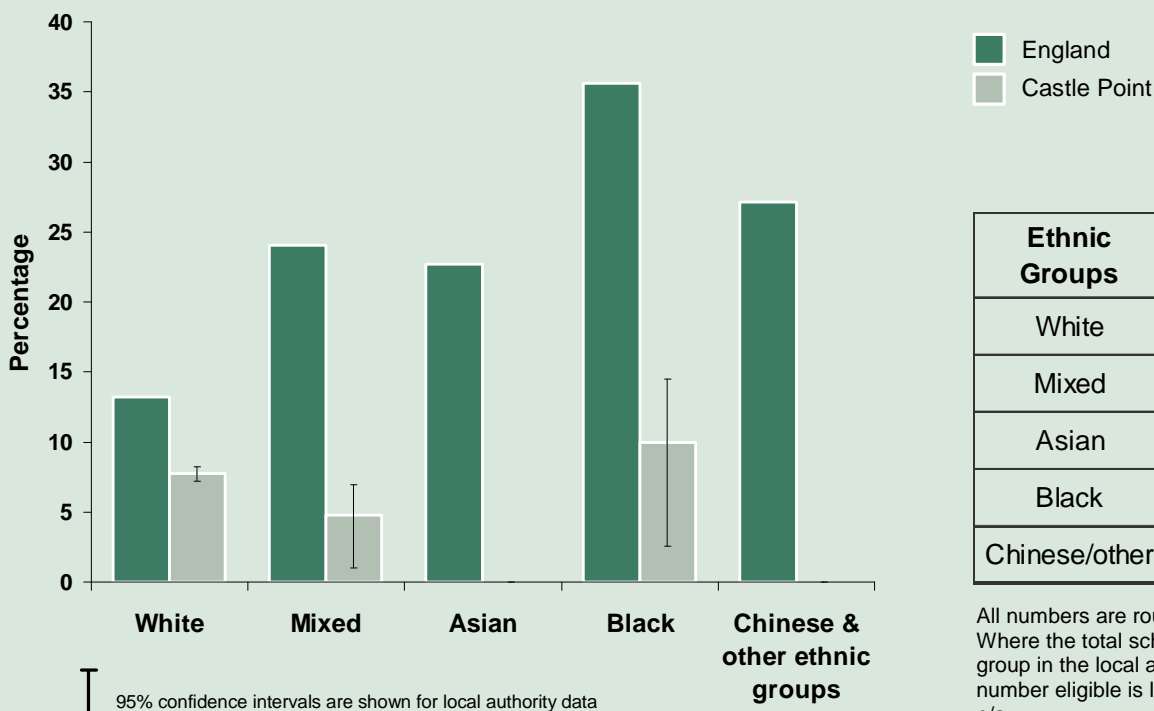


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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.



Legend:
■ England
■ Castle Point

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	7.7	830
Mixed	4.8	10
Asian	n/a	n/a
Black	10.0	10
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

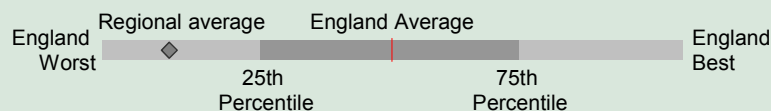
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Castle Point

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 green circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	2534	15.4	22.4	66.5	[Bar with green circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	54	1.5	2.8	8.9	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	598	47.5	48.3	26.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	750	8.4	17.6	38.4	[Bar with green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	407	4.6	7.2	15.7	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	111	14.0	14.7	37.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	552	70.3	71.0	32.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	11641	97.5	90.0	77.5	[Bar with green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	57	7.3	9.6	16.2	[Bar with green circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a		1.5	3.2	[Bar with grey diamond]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	56	32.1	41.2	79.1	[Bar with green circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	24.6	24.1	40.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	14.7	18.0	28.9	[Bar with green circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	22.5	26.3	15.8	[Bar with red circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	8.0	10.8	4.4	[Bar with red circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	26.4	23.6	31.2	[Bar with red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2925	19.8	21.5	32.5	[Bar with green circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	880	16.9	27.7	59.4	[Bar with green circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1534	1257.2	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with green circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	220	3.9	9.8	27.5	[Bar with green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3789	4.2	4.1	6.3	[Bar with red circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with grey diamond]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	88	457.6	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	49	18.1	17.0	30.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	79.7	77.7	73.2	[Bar with green circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.2	81.8	78.1	[Bar with yellow circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	4	4.5	4.9	9.6	[Bar with yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	158	199.9	210.2	330.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	71	59.9	79.1	130.5	[Bar with green circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	128	111.9	115.5	164.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	39	44.2	54.3	188.3	[Bar with green 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 %. 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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