

Health Profile for Uttlesford 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 information¹ these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

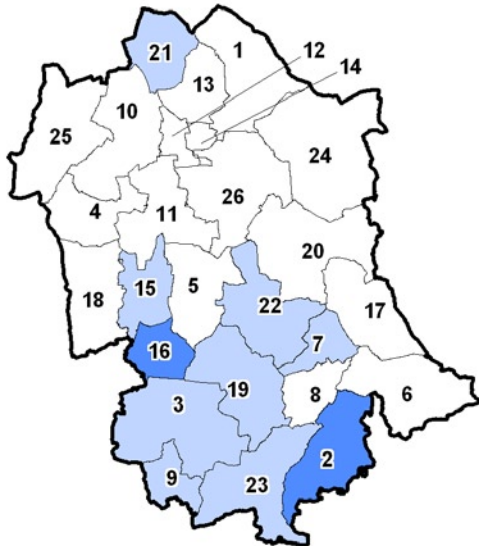
¹e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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Key points

- Uttlesford is a rural area of 70,000 people in the M11 growth area. Stansted airport lies within Uttlesford. The population has grown moderately (10%) over the last 20 years and is projected to grow by a similar amount over the next twenty. 1 in 5 people are children, and 1 in 5 are older people. Only 3 in 100 are from ethnic minority groups.
- Uttlesford is one of the healthiest places in England. There are very low levels of deprivation compared to nationally.
- Compared to England there is:
 - Better quality local authority housing and better support of the elderly at home;
 - Relatively low levels of violent crime;
 - Good educational performance at GCSE and low rates of teenage pregnancy;
 - Low hospital admissions due to alcohol and good dental health in children.
- Life expectancy is higher than the national average. For men it has been increasing faster than nationally. However, there are significant inequalities. Residents of the healthiest areas can expect to live 5 years longer than those in the least healthy areas.
- Both men and women have low and improving death rates from heart disease and stroke, although the rates of improvement have been slower in recent years.
- There are low numbers with diabetes, which may reflect low prevalence or low diagnosis. The number in contact with drug misuse services is also low. Again this may reflect low need or low access to services.
- Of concern are lifestyle estimates: 1 in 6 smokes, 1 in 6 binge drinks, 1 in 6 are obese and only 1 in 3 eats healthily.
- Local reports say tackling pollution, drug abuse, improving education and improving access to health services and to health and sports facilities are important.

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.

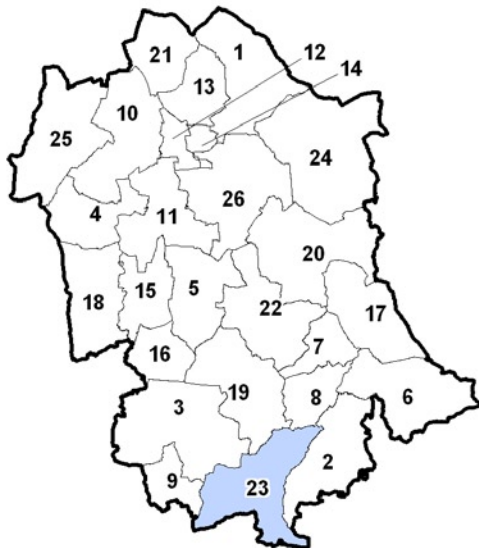
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

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

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 78.6 years compared with 83.8 years for the highest fifth.

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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%

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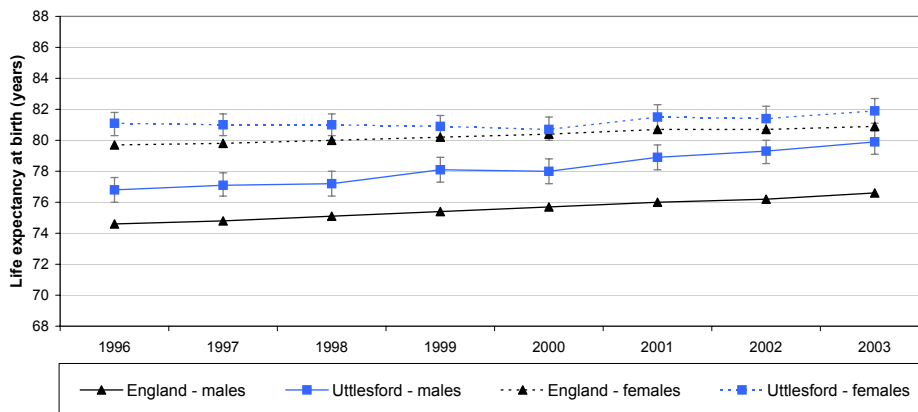
Ward legend

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Ashdon | 15 Stansted North |
| 2 Barnston and High Easter | 16 Stansted South |
| 3 Broad Oak and the Hallingburys | 17 Stebbing |
| 4 Clavering | 18 Stort Valley |
| 5 Elsenham and Henham | 19 Takeley and the Canfields |
| 6 Felsted | 20 Thaxted |
| 7 Great Dunmow North | 21 The Chesterfords |
| 8 Great Dunmow South | 22 The Eastons |
| 9 Hatfield Heath | 23 The Rodings |
| 10 Littlebury | 24 The Sampfords |
| 11 Newport | 25 Wenden Lofts |
| 12 Saffron Walden Audley | 26 Wimbish and Debden |
| 13 Saffron Walden Castle | |
| 14 Saffron Walden Shire | |

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

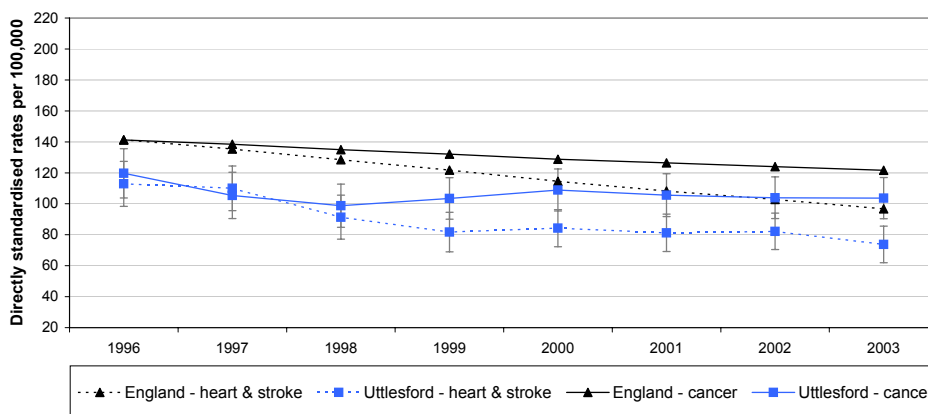
Health inequalities

Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



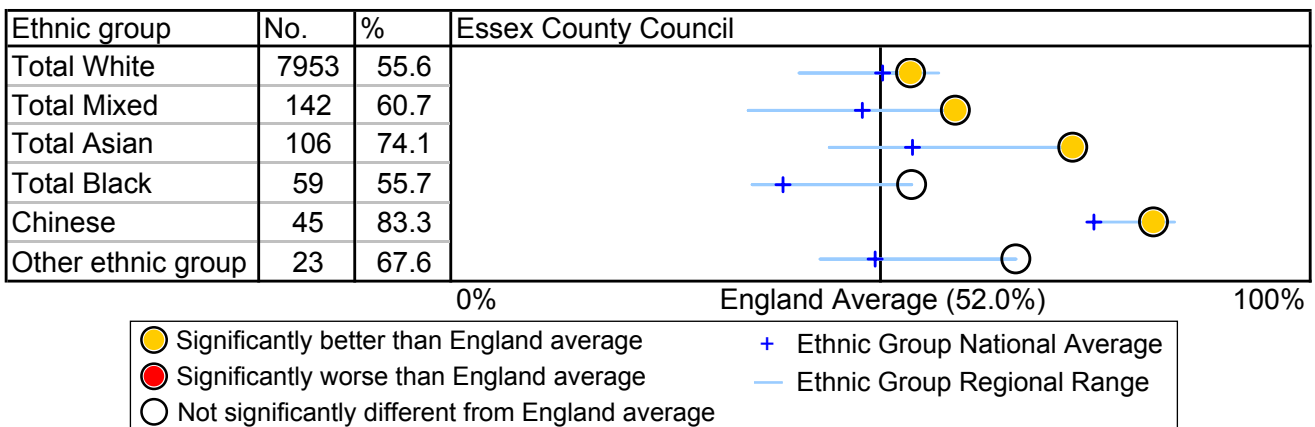
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

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

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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		Uttlesford	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	0	0.0	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	154	5.3	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	895	6.3	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	542	67.2	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	592	8.4	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)*	55	13.8	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		17.1	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		16.6	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		29.8	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		16.6	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		79.9	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		81.9	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	260	84.9	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	172	73.7	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	241	103.7	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	7	3.3	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	194	4.4	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	3,819	4.8	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	417	0.5	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	380	105.6	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	59	225.9	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	2,076	2.7	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		1.0	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

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