

Health Profile for Colchester 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.

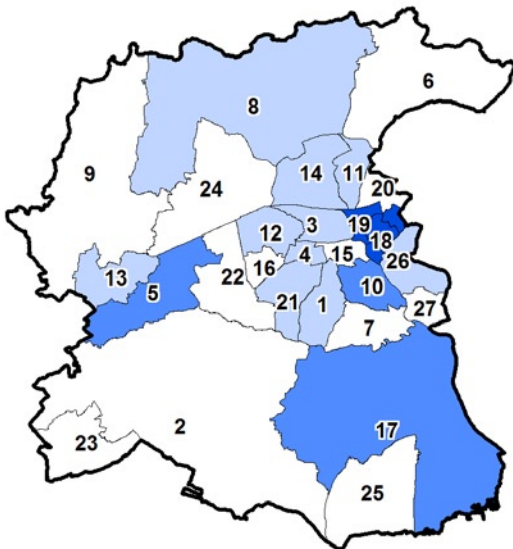
¹e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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Key points

- Colchester is a largely rural area of 161,000 people in North Essex. Population growth is average for the region. Ethnic minority groups make up only 5% of the population.
- Deprivation is relatively low for England. However, 1 in 7 children still live in poverty.
- Compared to England, Colchester has:
 - High attainment at GCSE, and relatively few teenage pregnancies;
 - Low levels of violent crime, and a high proportion of the elderly supported in their own homes;
 - Relatively few people report poor health in the census, admissions due to alcohol are low, and children's teeth are good.
- Life expectancy is better than England average. Death rates from smoking, heart disease, stroke and cancers are relatively low. Within Colchester however, there is a difference of over 5 years in life expectancy between the healthiest and least healthy parts of the district.
- Of concern, the number of road deaths and serious injuries, as measured by vehicle kilometres, is relatively high compared to England.
- The number of people with diabetes is low. This may reflect low prevalence or low diagnosis. The number of people in contact with drug treatment services is also low. Again this may reflect low need or low access to services.
- Conversely, the numbers on GP mental health registers are higher than average for England. This may reflect high need or high service provision in primary care.
- Lifestyle estimates show that 1 in 4 smoke, 1 in 6 binge drink, 1 in 5 are obese and only 1 in 4 eat healthily.
- Local plans identify smoking, deaths from cancer and heart disease as priorities.

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.

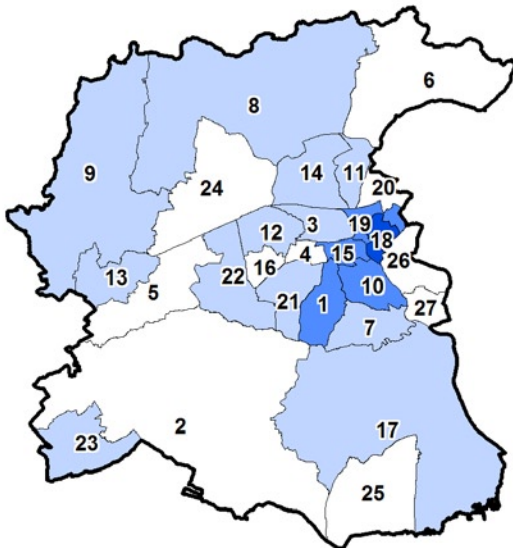
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

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

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 77.3 years compared with 82.6 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 Berechurch | 15 New Town |
| 2 Birch and Winstree | 16 Prettygate |
| 3 Castle | 17 Pyefleet |
| 4 Christ Church | 18 St Andrew's |
| 5 Copford and West Stanway | 19 St Anne's |
| 6 Dedham and Langham | 20 St John's |
| 7 East Donyland | 21 Shrub End |
| 8 Fordham and Stour | 22 Stanway |
| 9 Great Tey | 23 Tiptree |
| 10 Harbour | 24 West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green |
| 11 Highwoods | 25 West Mersea |
| 12 Lexden | 26 Wivenhoe Cross |
| 13 Marks Tey | 27 Wivenhoe Quay |
| 14 Mile End | |

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		Colchester	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	7,370	4.7	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	2,646	41.1	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	4,609	14.9	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	1,135	57.3	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	3,019	18.8	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)*	304	36.5	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		24.0	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		16.9	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		23.0	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		20.2	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		77.9	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		82.2	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	632	102.2	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	379	77.6	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	490	101.9	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	21	4.1	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	273	10.3	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	10,669	6.3	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	1,075	0.7	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	653	82.1	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	294	425.2	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	4,329	2.7	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		0.7	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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