

Harlow

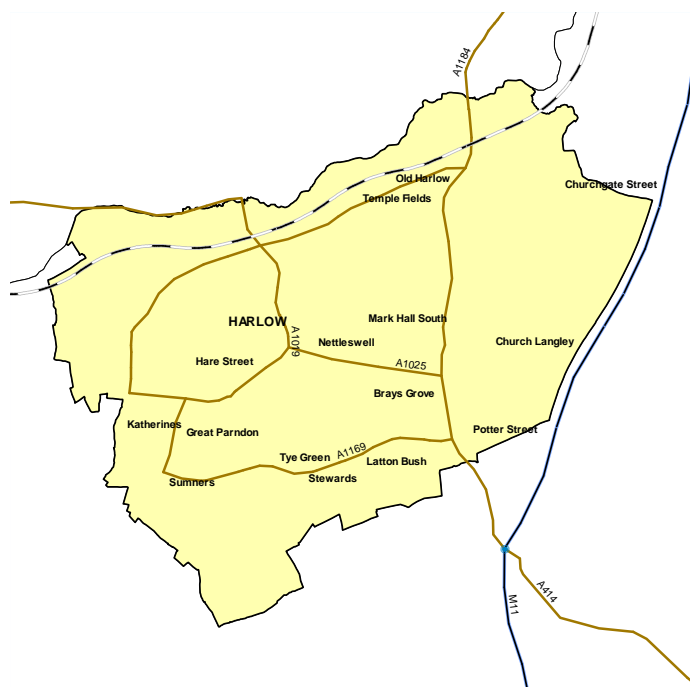
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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POPULATION 78,300

Mid-2007 population estimate

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



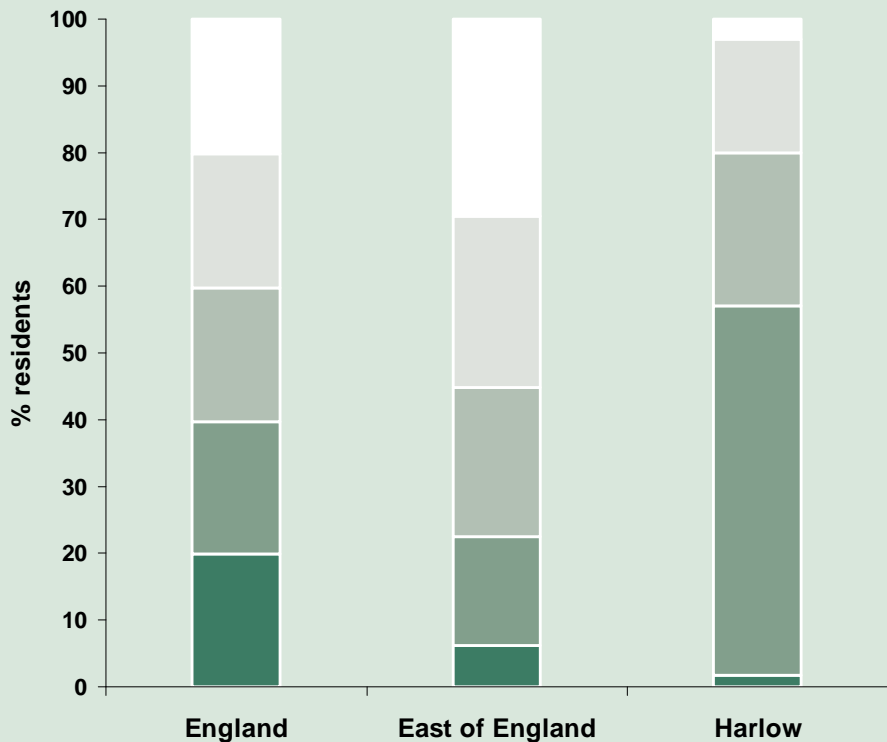
Harlow at a glance

- The health of people in Harlow is generally worse than the England average. The levels of statutory homelessness, GCSE achievement and people diagnosed with diabetes are worse than the England average. Levels of children's tooth decay are better than the England average.
- There are inequalities within Harlow by location, gender, deprivation and ethnicity. While female life expectancy is significantly better than the England average, this is not the case for male life expectancy which is similar to the national average.
- Over the last ten years rates of deaths from all causes, early deaths from cancer and early deaths from heart disease and stroke have improved for men and women, and are similar to the England average.
- Levels of obesity in Reception children are similar to the England average, but levels of physical activity in school children are lower than the national average, although it meets the national target. The level of teenage pregnancy is worse than the England average.
- Harlow 2020 LSP is working towards improving engagement with priority groups. Key work is being carried out to gather insight into teenage pregnancy and a local health inequalities group has been established to tackle inequalities, particularly in men.
- For more information please refer to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment in 'Publications' at www.westsexpct.nhs.uk and for more up to date lifestyle data see 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.



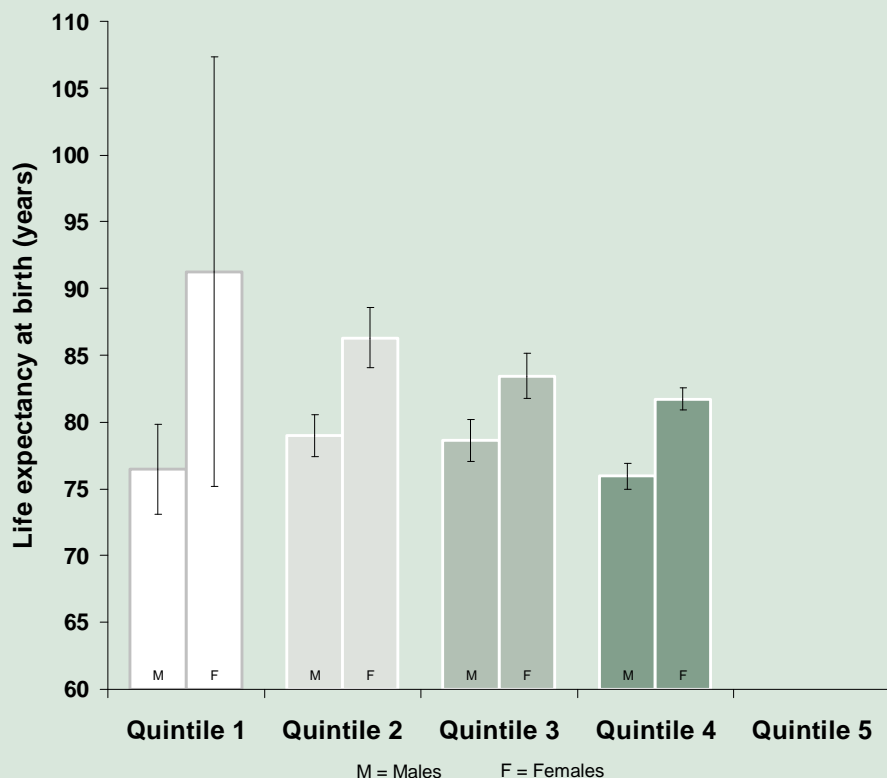
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	3.0	2,304
2	17.1	13,365
3	23.0	17,904
4	55.2	43,059
5	1.8	1,368
All	100.0	78,000

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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	76.5	91.3
2	79.0	86.3
3	78.6	83.4
4	75.9	81.7
5	n/a	n/a
All	77.2	82.9

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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

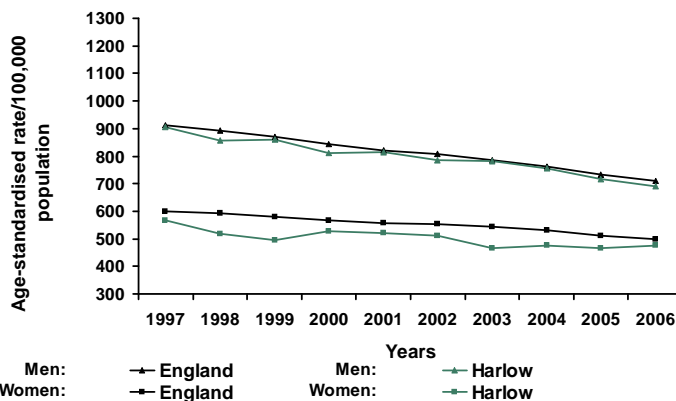
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

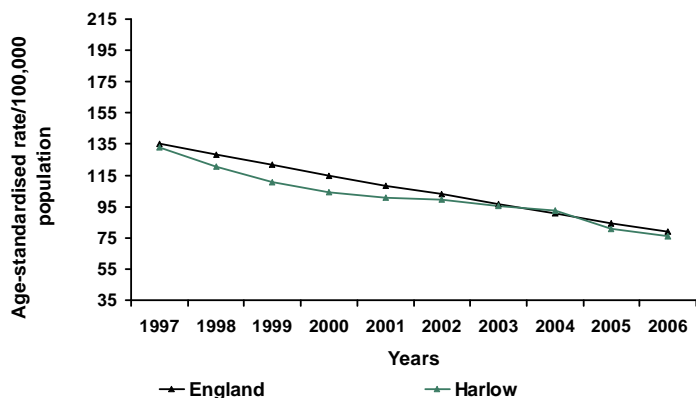
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

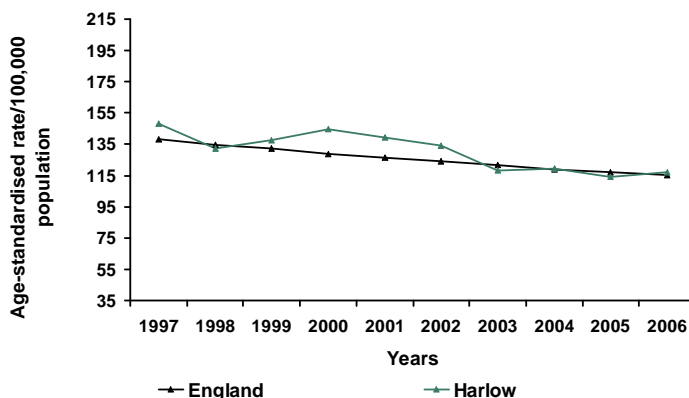
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

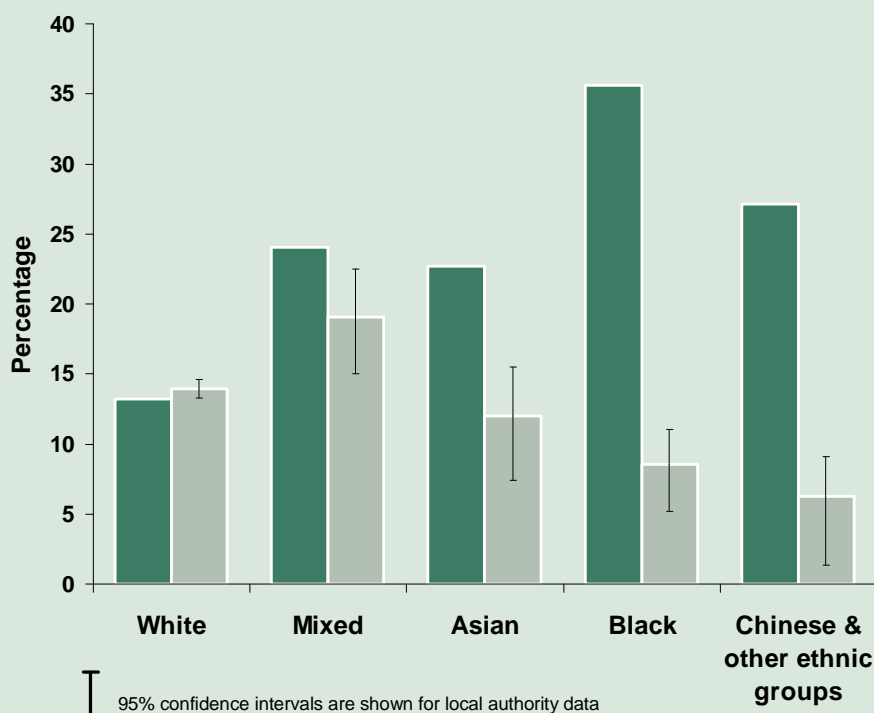


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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
■ Harlow

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	14.0	1,340
Mixed	19.0	80
Asian	12.0	30
Black	8.6	30
Chinese/other	6.3	10

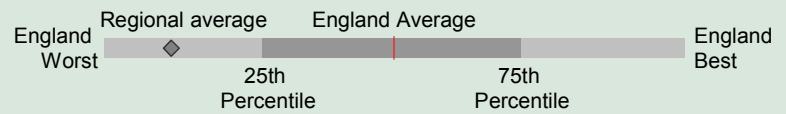
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Harlow

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	1368	1.8	19.9	89.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	3837	23.9	22.4	66.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	169	4.8	2.8	8.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	386	38.5	48.3	26.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	1949	25.0	17.6	38.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	565	7.2	7.2	15.7	[Bar chart showing local result as a grey circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	169	14.4	14.7	37.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a grey circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	874	75.8	71.0	32.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	9703	89.2	90.0	77.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	87	10.5	9.6	16.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.5	1.5	3.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	74	48.3	41.2	79.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	27.5	24.1	40.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	15.2	18.0	28.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	23.2	26.3	15.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	10.1	10.8	4.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	26.8	23.6	31.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	2470	21.3	21.5	32.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1280	26.3	27.7	59.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1403	1614.3	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	350	6.8	9.8	27.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3458	4.4	4.1	6.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	5	6.4	15.0	102.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	66	460.7	479.8	699.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	17	8.6	17.0	30.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.7	77.7	73.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.7	81.8	78.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	6	5.1	4.9	9.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	125	234.6	210.2	330.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	60	76.0	79.1	130.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	91	116.8	115.5	164.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	35	44.4	54.3	188.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a 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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