

## Health Profile for Rochford 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 information<sup>1</sup> these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.**

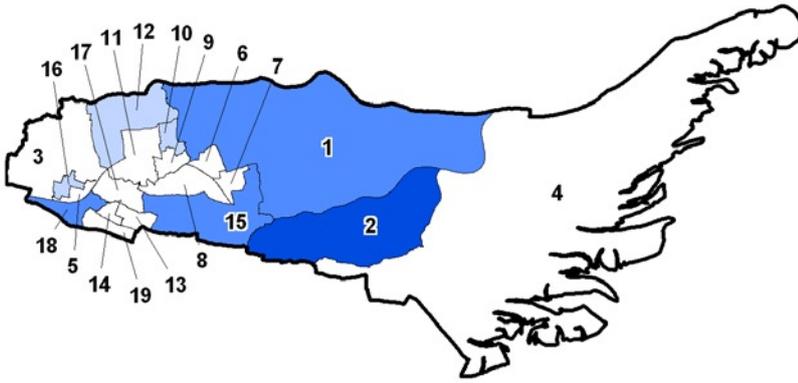
<sup>1</sup>e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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### Key points

- Rochford is an urban area of 79,000 people in coastal Essex. Population growth over the last 20 years has been low. It is expected to be moderate over the next twenty. In line with the East of England, 1 in 5 people are children, and just over 1 in 5 are older people. Ethnic minority groups are small, only 3% are from ethnic minorities.
- While there is less poverty than England, about 1 in 9 children in Rochford are living in low income households.
- Rochford is healthier than England overall. It has:
  - Good quality of life, with good, local authority housing and low levels of violent crime;
  - Better than average levels of educational attainment at GCSE and proportions of older people supported at home, and relatively low rates of teenage pregnancy;
  - Good general health: both men and women have above average life expectancy and low death rates from heart disease, stroke and smoking. However deaths from cancers have not decreased in the last 5 years despite a decrease nationally;
  - Low hospital admissions due to alcohol.
- Of concern is the rate of road deaths and serious injuries, by vehicle kilometres, which is worse than the average for England.
- There are lower than average numbers in contact with drug misuse services and on GP mental health registers. This may indicate low need or low accessing of care.
- Health inequalities exist. Within Rochford residents of the healthiest wards can expect to live 7.3 years longer than those in the unhealthiest. Lifestyle estimates show that 1 in 5 adults smokes, 1 in 7 binge drinks, almost 1 in 5 are obese and only 1 in 4 eats healthily.
- The local community plan highlights six themes, including feeling safe and healthy living.

**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.

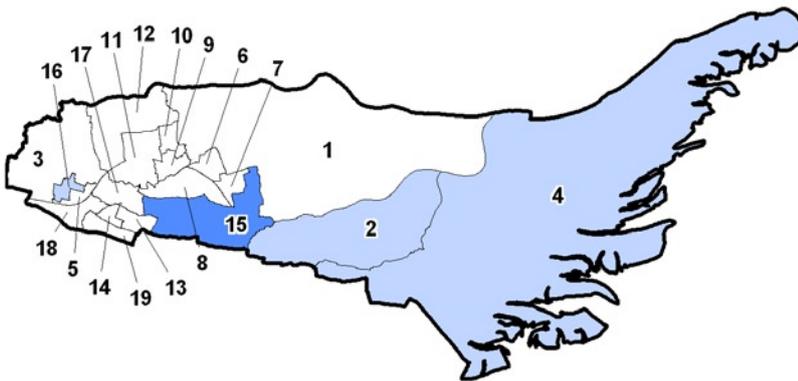
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

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

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 77.7 years compared with 85 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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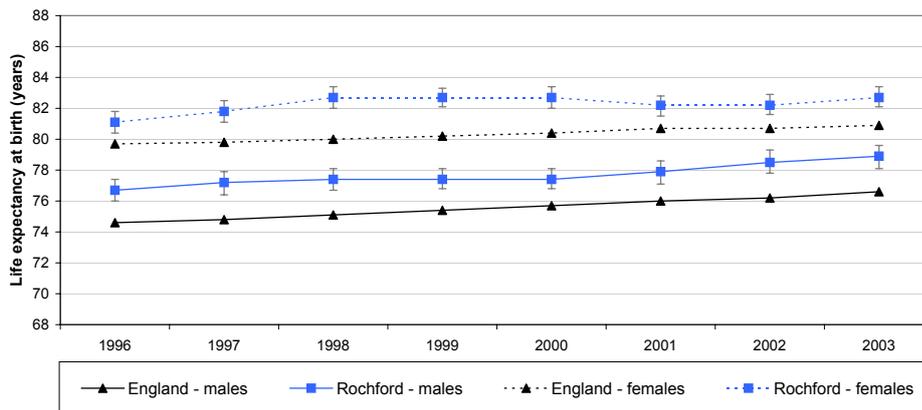
**Ward legend**

- |                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Ashingdon and Canewdon      | 15 Rochford    |
| 2 Barling and Sutton          | 16 Sweyne Park |
| 3 Downhall and Rawreth        | 17 Trinity     |
| 4 Foulness and Great Wakering | 18 Wheatley    |
| 5 Grange                      | 19 Whitehouse  |
| 6 Hawkwell North              |                |
| 7 Hawkwell South              |                |
| 8 Hawkwell West               |                |
| 9 Hockley Central             |                |
| 10 Hockley North              |                |
| 11 Hockley West               |                |
| 12 Hullbridge                 |                |
| 13 Lodge                      |                |
| 14 Rayleigh Central           |                |

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

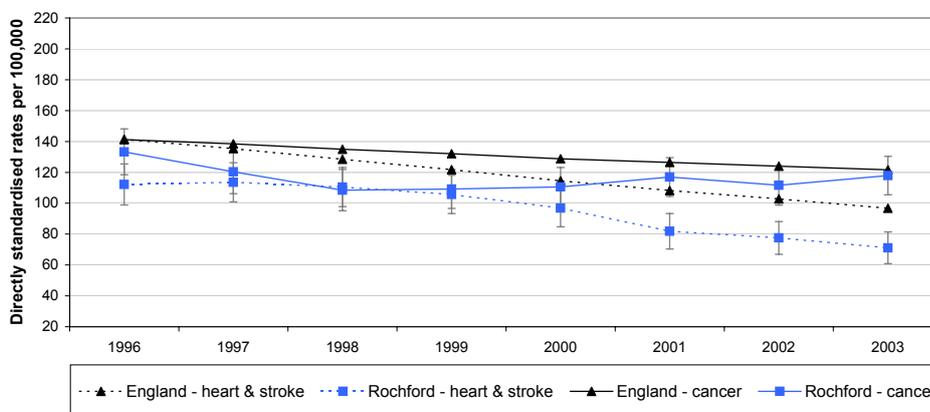
## Health inequalities

### Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



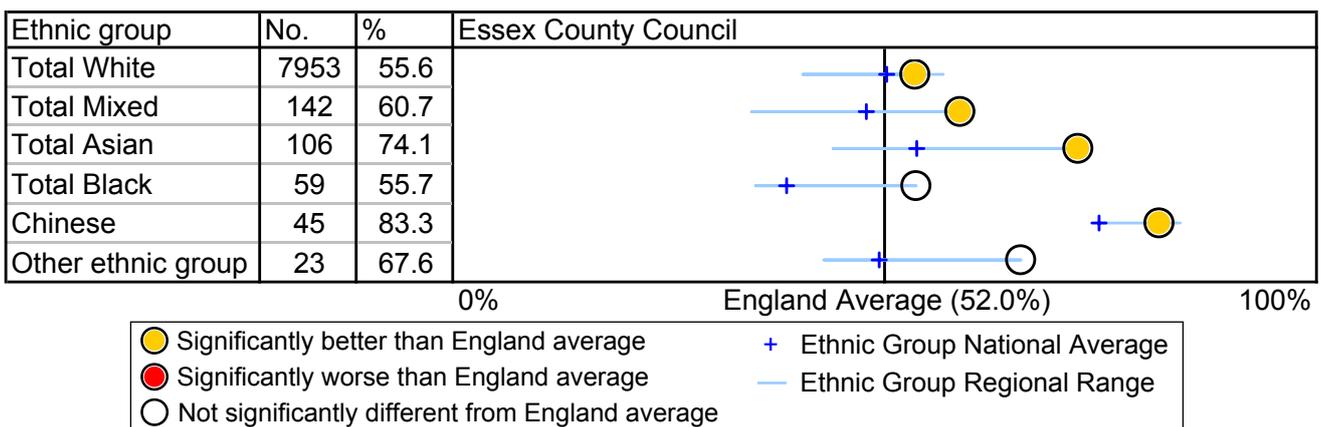
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

### 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

You may use this prototype for non-commercial purposes provided the source (APHO and Department of Health) is acknowledged. Produced by APHO with interpretation by your regional PHO. Thanks to all partner organisations. More information at [www.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info) and your regional PHO [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk). Also see Audit Commission Area Profiles at [www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles](http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles). 'Health Profile of England' to be available at [www.dh.gov.uk](http://www.dh.gov.uk). © Crown Copyright 2006.

# 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 southern England (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Rochford	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	0	0.0	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	633	36.1	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	1,687	10.8	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	701	70.3	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	717	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)*	108	25.3	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		20.2	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		14.9	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		22.2	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		19.2	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		78.9	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		82.7	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	409	108.3	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	207	71.1	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	336	117.9	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	6	2.6	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	99	16.6	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	5,527	5.7	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	228	0.3	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	349	84.9	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	117	406.2	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	2,021	2.8	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay			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](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>
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<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>
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