

Braintree

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 140,900

Mid-2007 population estimate

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



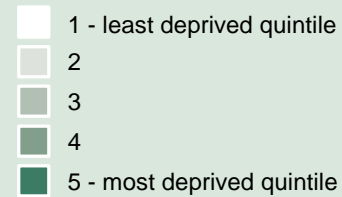
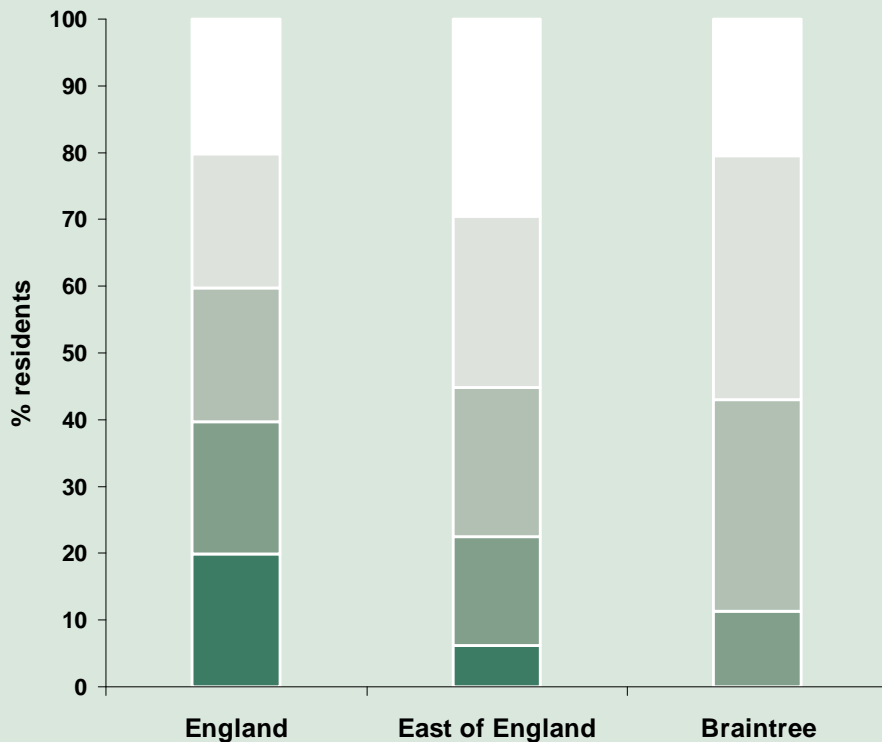
Braintree at a glance

- The health of the population in Braintree is generally better than the England average. However, road injuries and deaths, physical activity and obesity in adults, GCSE achievement and homelessness are worse than average.
- Although none of the localities in Braintree falls into the most deprived fifths in England, there are still health inequalities within Braintree by location, gender, deprivation and ethnicity. Men in the most affluent areas can expect to live about 5 years longer than in the more deprived areas. There is no difference in the life expectancy of Braintree's women apart from those in the most affluent group, who live on average about 2 years longer than the rest.
- Over the past 10 years, all age, all cause mortality has closely tracked the England trend. Early death rates from heart disease and stroke are not improving as fast as in England and are now close to the national rate.
- Children in Braintree used to be significantly less obese than the average but are not so anymore. Statutory homelessness used to be similar to the England average but is now significantly worse.
- For further information, refer to the Mid Essex PCT Public Health annual report 2008, listed at the link for "key documents" at www.midessexpct.nhs.uk 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.

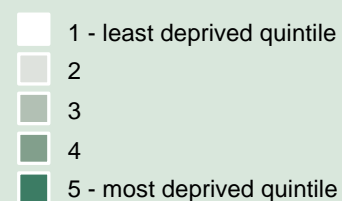
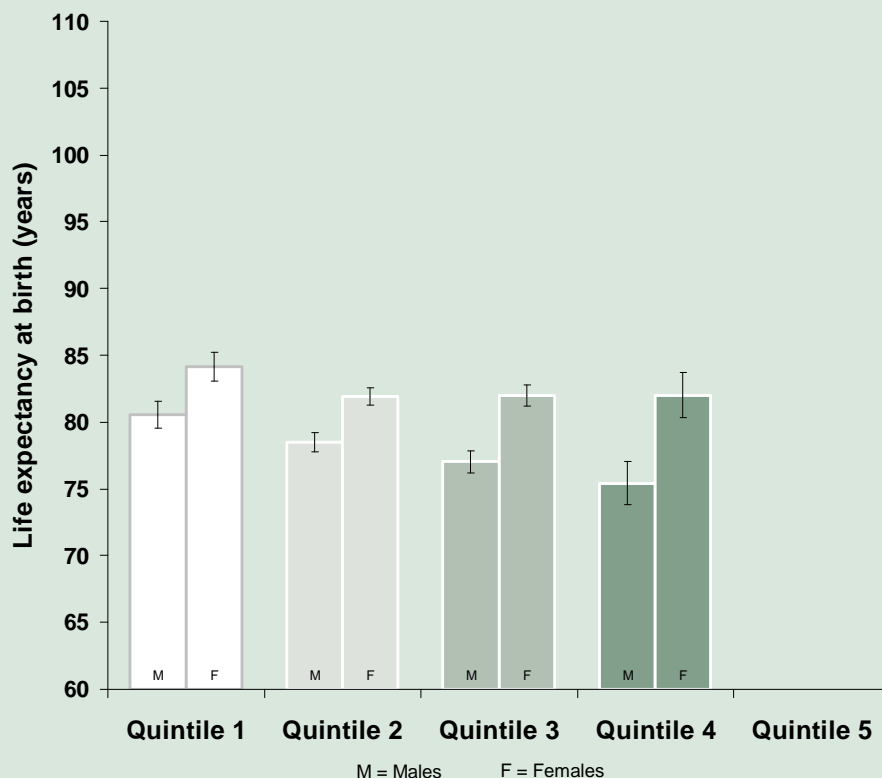


Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	20.4	28,305
2	36.6	50,664
3	31.7	43,890
4	11.3	15,582
5	0.0	0
All	100.0	138,441

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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.



Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	80.6	84.1
2	78.5	81.9
3	77.0	82.0
4	75.4	82.0
5		
All	78.0	82.2

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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

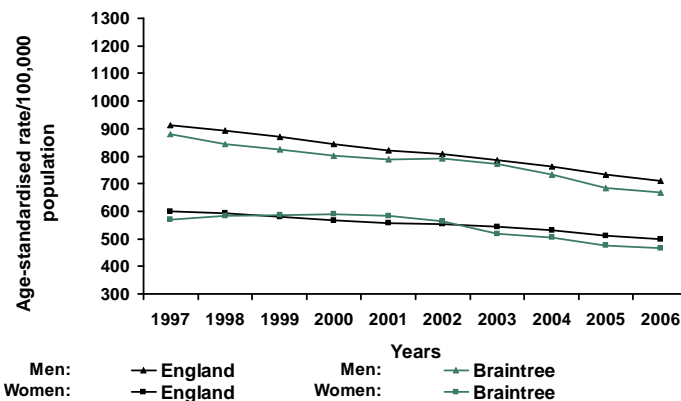
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

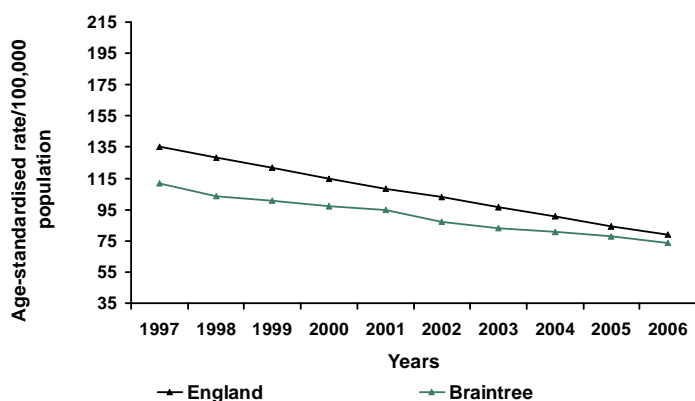
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

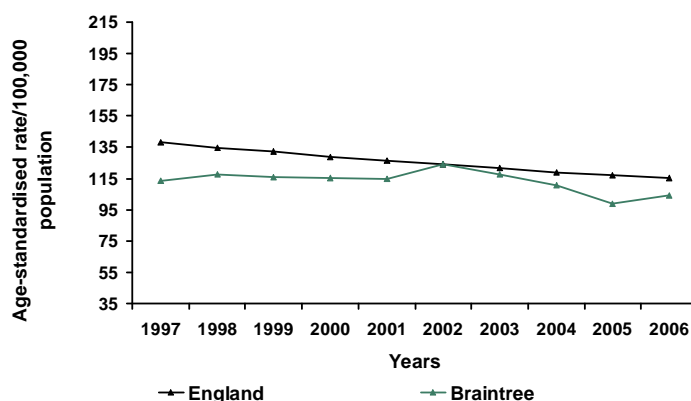
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

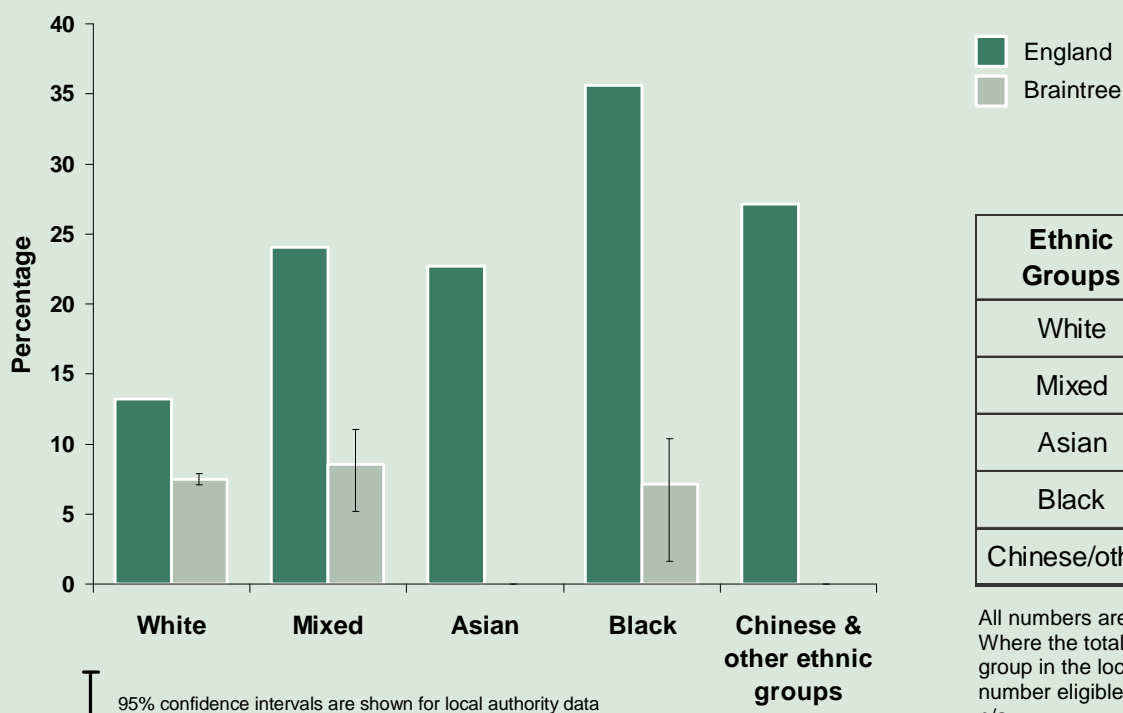


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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.



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	7.5	1,280
Mixed	8.6	30
Asian	n/a	n/a
Black	7.1	10
Chinese/other	n/a	n/a

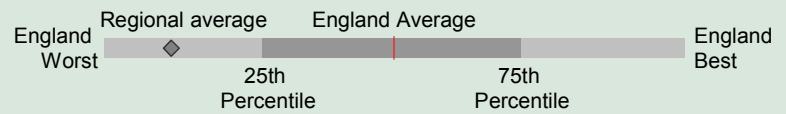
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for Braintree

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 red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	3834	13.6	22.4	66.5	[Bar with green circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	283	4.6	2.8	8.9	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	657	41.0	48.3	26.5	[Bar with red circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	1484	10.6	17.6	38.4	[Bar with green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	968	6.9	7.2	15.7	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Childrens and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	173	10.5	14.7	37.8	[Bar with green circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *			71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	16198	94.7	90.0	77.5	[Bar with green circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	84	8.5	9.6	16.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	0.5	1.5	3.2	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	91	34.0	41.2	79.1	[Bar with green circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	24.8	24.1	40.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	15.1	18.0	28.9	[Bar with green circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	24.4	26.3	15.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	7.8	10.8	4.4	[Bar with red circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	25.7	23.6	31.2	[Bar with red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	3583	18.0	21.5	32.5	[Bar with green circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	1480	17.1	27.7	59.4	[Bar with green circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	1614	960.9	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with green circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	340	3.7	9.8	27.5	[Bar with green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	5389	3.8	4.1	6.3	[Bar with green circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	135	467.8	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	55	14.0	17.0	30.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.6	77.7	73.2	[Bar with green circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.6	81.8	78.1	[Bar with green circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	9	5.4	4.9	9.6	[Bar with yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	189	180.4	210.2	330.2	[Bar with green circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	110	73.5	79.1	130.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	156	104.1	115.5	164.3	[Bar with green circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	103	74.6	54.3	188.3	[Bar with red 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+ 2006/07 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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