

Health Profile for Suffolk Coastal 2006

Introduction



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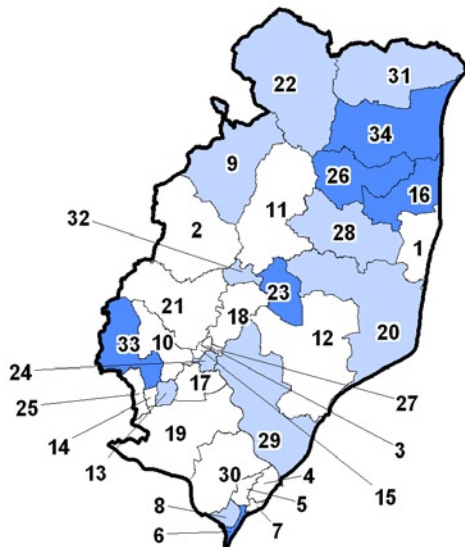
Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. With other local information¹ these profiles demonstrate where 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.

Key points

- Suffolk Coastal is a rural area of 118,000 people on the east coast.
- Population growth over the last 20 years was faster than the East of England and it is expected to be similar to the regional average over the next twenty years.
- 1 in 5 people is a child, in line with the East of England, and 1 in 4 is an older person, which is more than the regional average. 3 in 100 people are from minority ethnic groups.
- There is less deprivation and child poverty than England but 2400 children in Suffolk Coastal are living in low income households.
- Compared to both England and to the East of England, the population is relatively healthy. Life expectancy is higher than average but there is a 4.8 year difference in life expectancy between the healthiest and least healthy wards across Suffolk Coastal.
- Although estimates suggest that people lead relatively healthy lifestyles compared to England as a whole, 1 in 5 adults smokes, 3 in 4 adults don't eat 5-a-day fruit and vegetables, 1 in 7 adults binge drinks and 1 in 5 is obese.
- There are relatively low death rates from cancers and heart disease and stroke, but these still account for 7 of every 10 premature deaths. Death rates from cancers appear to be falling more slowly than national rates in recent years.
- The proportion of people registered with a GP for severe mental health problems is relatively low. Either some people are not being identified and treated, or the need for such services locally is low. Compared to similar areas, Suffolk Coastal has low numbers of alcohol related hospital admissions and low numbers in contact with drug services.
- The Community Plan says there is a need to: address young people's issues, provide additional affordable housing, improve access to services and jobs, reduce fear of crime, support voluntary and community groups and build healthier communities.

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.

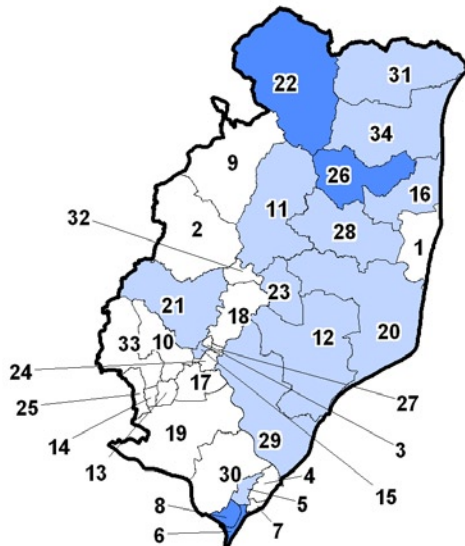
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

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

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 78.1 years compared with 82.8 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 Aldeburgh | 15 Kyson | 29 Sutton |
| 2 Earl Soham | 16 Leiston | 30 Trimleys with Kirton |
| 3 Farlingaye | 17 Martlesham | 31 Walberswick and Wenham |
| 4 Felixstowe East | 18 Melton and Ufford | 32 Wickham Market |
| 5 Felixstowe North | 19 Nacton | 33 Wixnesham |
| 6 Felixstowe South | 20 Orford and Tunstall | 34 Yoxford |
| 7 Felixstowe South East | 21 Otley | |
| 8 Felixstowe West | 22 Peasenhall | |
| 9 Framlingham | 23 Rendlesham | |
| 10 Grundisburgh | 24 Riverside | |
| 11 Hacheston | 25 Rushmere St Andrew | |
| 12 Hollesley with Eyke | 26 Saxmundham | |
| 13 Kesgrave East | 27 Seckford | |
| 14 Kesgrave West | 28 Snape | |

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		Suffolk Coastal	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	0	0.0	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*			%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	2,408	10.8	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	752	64.9	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	1,417	12.0	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	10,364	81.0	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)*	135	20.9	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		19.9	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		14.2	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		27.0	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		20.5	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		78.9	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		82.5	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	551	82.7	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	308	65.0	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	449	101.1	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	10	3.3	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	146	5.2	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	8,166	5.6	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	565	0.5	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	740	124.8	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	101	256.4	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	3,752	3.2	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		0.6	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average

England Worst England Average England Best
+ Regional average — Cluster range

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>
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>