

# Redbridge

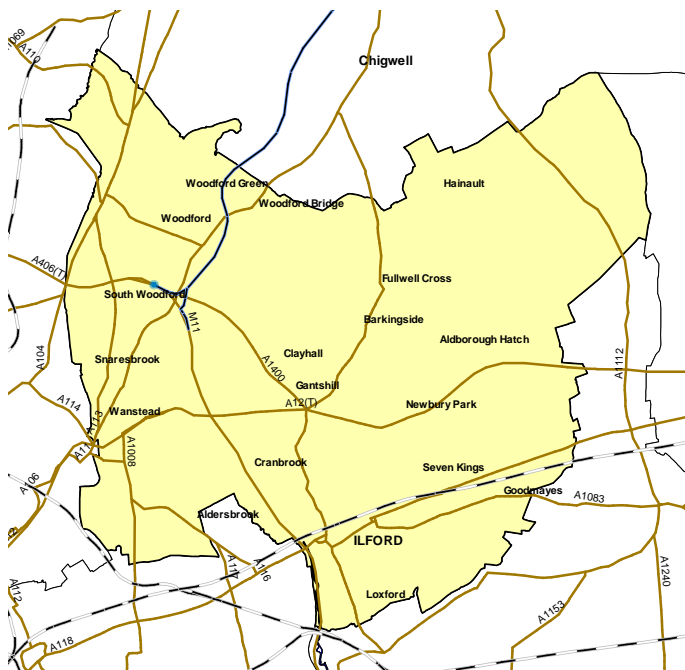
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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**POPULATION 254,400**

Mid-2007 population estimate  
Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

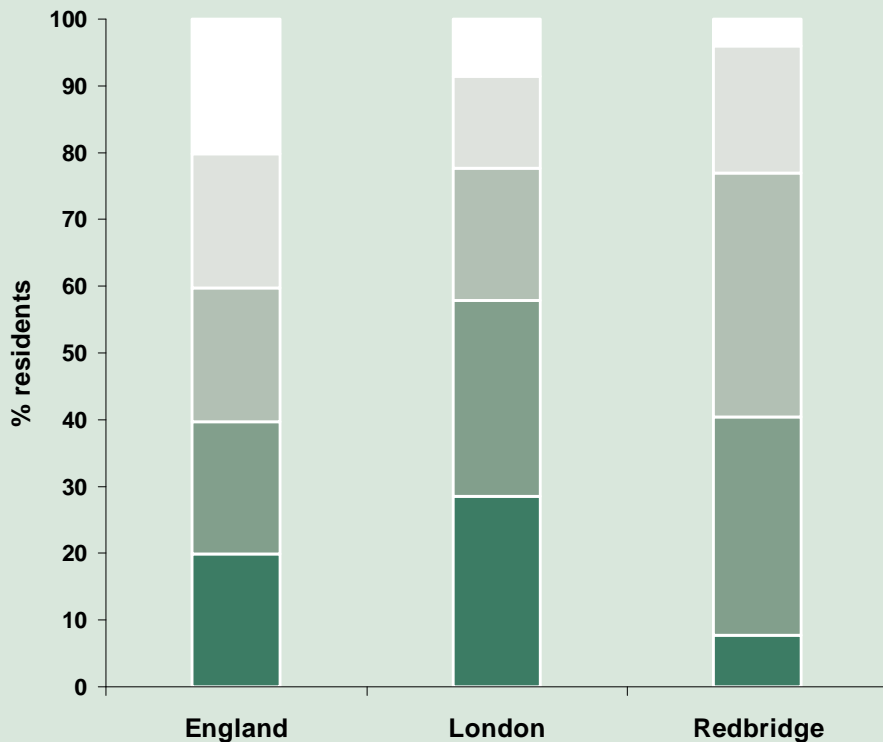


## Redbridge at a glance

- In general the health of people in Redbridge is better than the England average. Life expectancy for both sexes, the rate of deaths from smoking and the estimated level of adult binge drinking are all better than the national average. However, the rate of new cases of tuberculosis and the percentage of people diagnosed with diabetes are higher than average. The level of physical activity among children and adults is lower than average.
- Over a third of children in the Black ethnic group in Redbridge are eligible for free school meals, more than in any other ethnic group. Life expectancy for men living in the most deprived areas of the borough is lower than for those in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last ten years, death rates from all causes combined have decreased for both sexes, as have rates of early death from cancer and from heart disease and stroke.
- The levels of obesity in children and children living in poverty are higher than the average for England. However, GCSE achievement and the teenage pregnancy rate are better than average.
- Redbridge Local Area Agreement has prioritised tackling childhood obesity, increasing physical activity among children and adults and improving end of life care.
- Further information on health in this area can be found at <http://www.redbridge.nhs.uk>

# 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.



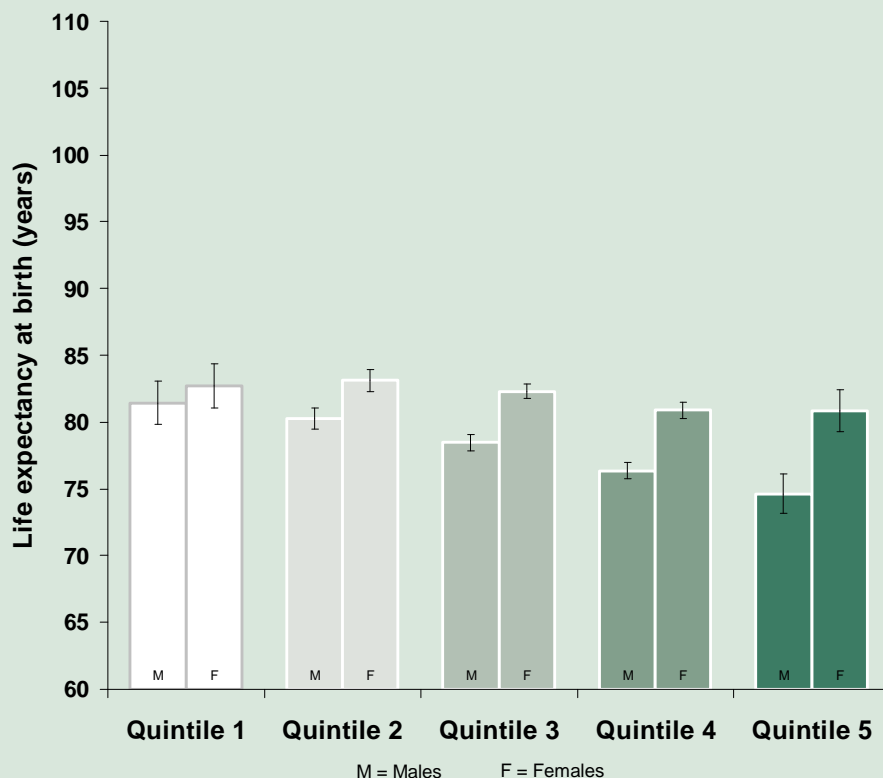
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	4.1	10,134
2	19.0	47,322
3	36.6	91,032
4	32.7	81,300
5	7.7	19,215
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>249,003</b>

Redbridge

# 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	81.5	82.7
2	80.3	83.1
3	78.5	82.3
4	76.4	80.9
5	74.6	80.9
<b>All</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>81.9</b>

Redbridge

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

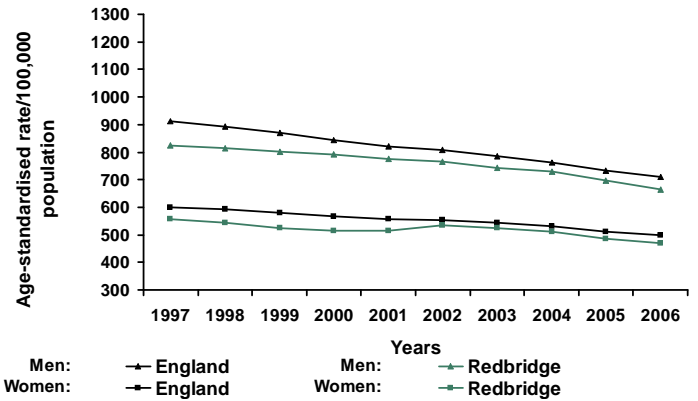
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

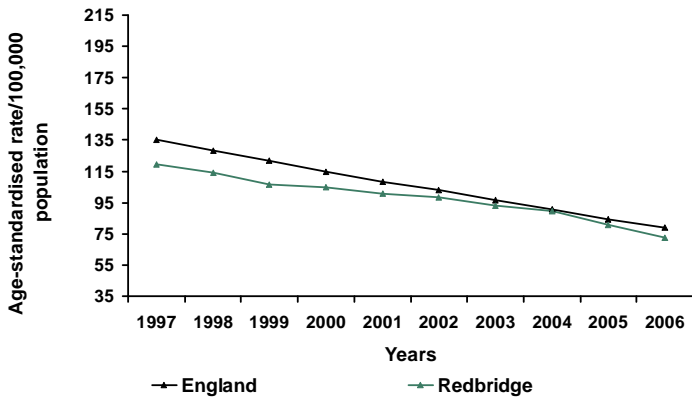
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

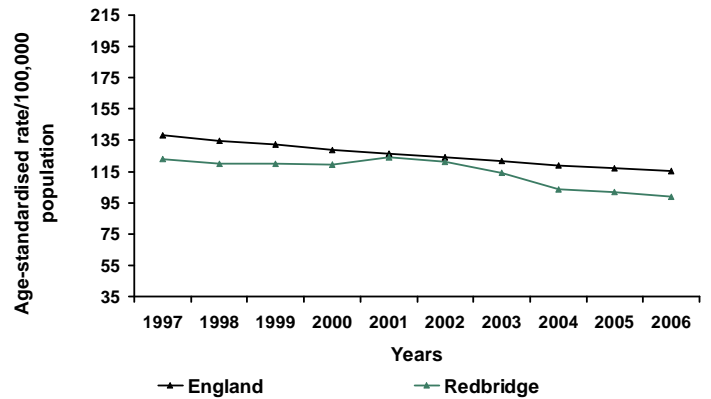
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

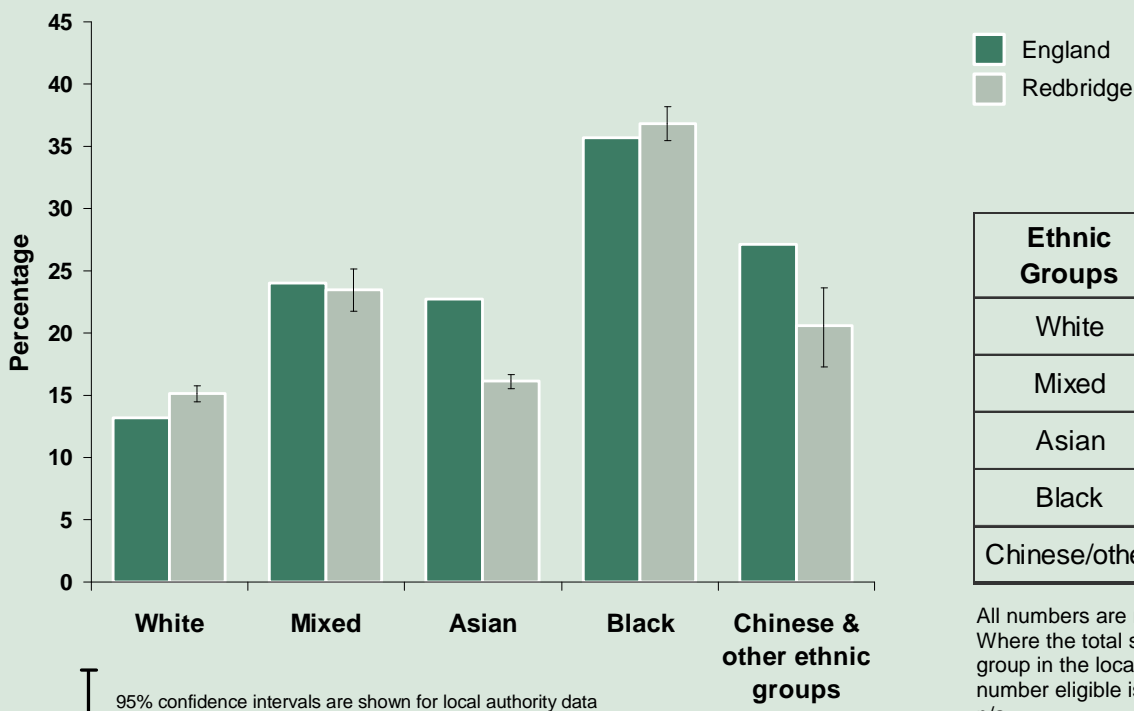


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## 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	15.1	1,760
Mixed	23.5	550
Asian	16.1	2,400
Black	36.8	1,790
Chinese/other	20.6	130

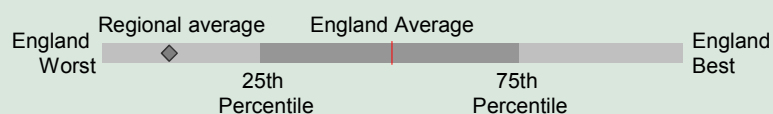
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

# Health summary for Redbridge

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	19215	7.7	19.9	89.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	14419	27.3	22.4	66.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	476	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) *	1958	62.5	48.3	26.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	4236	16.8	17.6	38.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	1208	4.8	7.2	15.7	[Bar chart showing local result as a white circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	169	4.8	14.7	37.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	2948	83.1	71.0	32.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	28936	82.6	90.0	77.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	355	11.4	9.6	16.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.1	1.5	3.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	159	31.9	41.2	79.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	17.6	24.1	40.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	10.4	18.0	28.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	28.6	26.3	15.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	6.8	10.8	4.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	19.6	23.6	31.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	7416	21.6	21.5	32.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	3400	21.1	27.7	59.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	3581	1358.0	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	1466	8.7	9.8	27.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	12417	4.9	4.1	6.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	125	50.2	15.0	102.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	189	425.8	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	108	17.8	17.0	30.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.3	77.7	73.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.4	81.8	78.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	21	5.4	4.9	9.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	279	173.3	210.2	330.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	164	72.7	79.1	130.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	222	99.0	115.5	164.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	96	38.5	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](http://www.healthprofiles.info) For information on your area contact your regional PHO: [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

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