Health in summary
The health of people in Castle Point is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 16.8% (2,500) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 8.5 years lower for men and 5.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Castle Point than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 18.7% (146) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 15.7*, better than the average for England. This represents 3 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are worse than the England average. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 27.0% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 515*, better than the average for England. This represents 476 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 137.2*, better than the average for England. This represents 116 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 304*. This represents 181 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

Local priorities
Local priorities include dementia and vulnerable older people, long term chronic conditions, and adult physical activity. For more information see www.essexinsight.org.uk

* rate per 100,000 population
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2011–2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 8.5 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 5.7 years
These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2013

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.
Health summary for Castle Point

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

### Domain Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Local No Per Year</th>
<th>Local value</th>
<th>Eng value</th>
<th>Eng worst</th>
<th>25th Percentile</th>
<th>75th Percentile</th>
<th>England Average*</th>
<th>England Range</th>
<th>England Best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deprivation</strong></td>
<td>1 Deprivation</td>
<td>2,836</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Children in poverty (under 16s)</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Statutory homelessness</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violent crime (violence offences)</strong></td>
<td>4 GCSE achieved (SA*C inc. Eng &amp; Maths)†</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospital stays for alcohol related harm†</strong></td>
<td>5 Violent crime (violence offences)</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Long term unemployment</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- **England Average**
- **Eng Range**
- **Eng Best**

**Indicator notes**
- 1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013-14.
- 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14.
- 4 % key stage 4, 2013/14.
- 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14.
- 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014.
- 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14.
- 8 Smoking status at time of delivery, 2013/14.
- 9 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs.
- 10 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-12.
- 11 Under 18 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate), 2013/14.
- 12 Smoking prevalence, n/a.
- 13 Percentage of physically active adults, 2013/14.
- 14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over, 2013/14.
- 16 Incidence of malignant melanoma†, 2013/14.
- 17 Hospital stays for self-harm, 2013/14.
- 18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm†, 2013/14.
- 19 Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use, 2013/14.
- 20 Recorded diabetes, 2013/14.
- 21 Incidence of TB†, 2013/14.
- 22 New STI (excluding Chlamydia aged under 25), 2013/14.
- 23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over, 2013/14.
- 24 Excess winter deaths (three month), 2013/14.
- 25 Life expectancy at birth (Male), 2013/14.
- 26 Life expectancy at birth (Female), 2013/14.
- 29 Suicide rate, 2013/14.
- 32 Killed and seriously injured on roads, 2013/14.

**More information is available at [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) and [http://fingerprints.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles](http://fingerprints.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles) Please send any enquires to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk**

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