

Barking and Dagenham

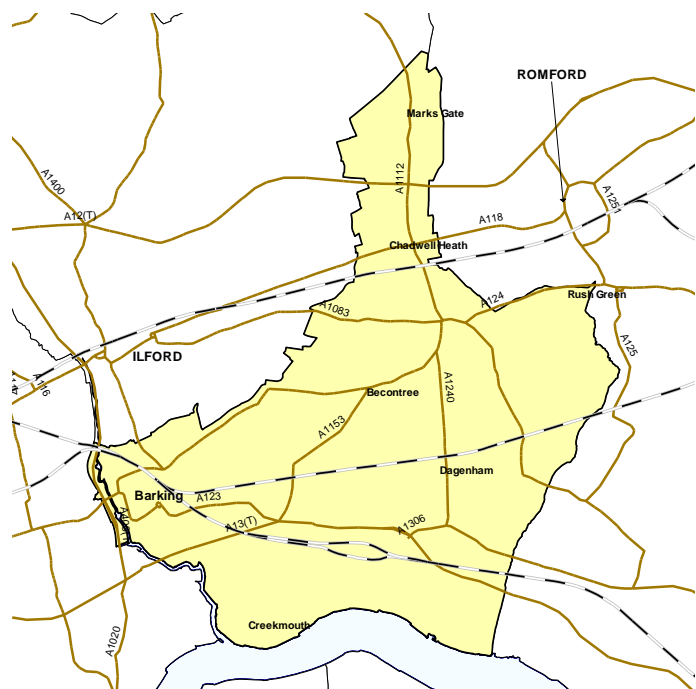
This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

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Population 180,000

Mid-2010 population estimate

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



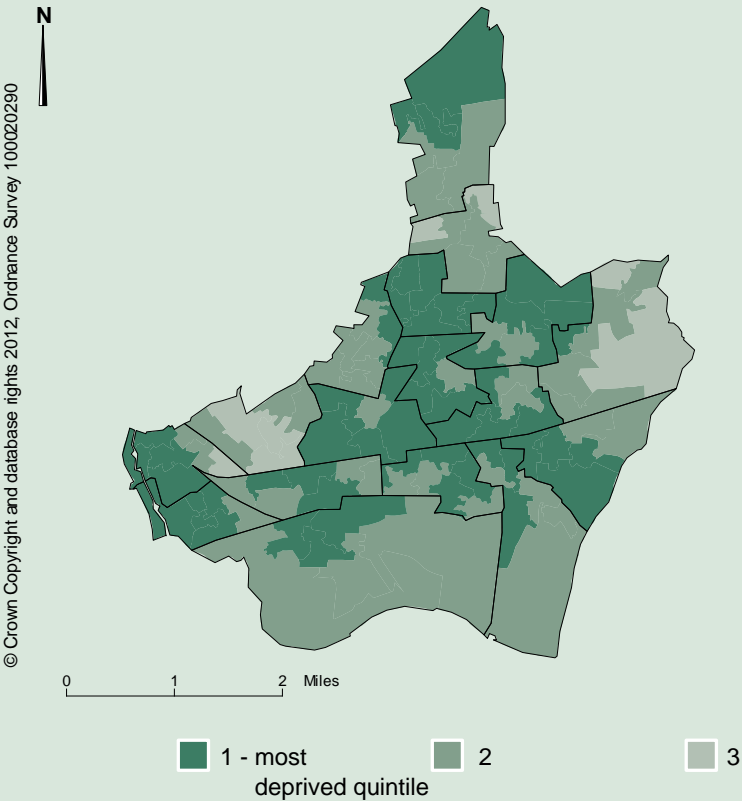
Barking and Dagenham at a glance

- The health of people in Barking and Dagenham is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 16,700 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 5.2 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Barking and Dagenham than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen but remain worse than the England average.
- About 24.2% of Year 6 children are classified as obese, higher than the average for England. Levels of teenage pregnancy and breast feeding initiation are worse than the England average. The level of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is better than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult physical activity and obesity are worse than the England average. The rate of smoking related deaths is worse than the England average. The incidence of malignant melanoma is lower than average.
- Priorities in Barking and Dagenham include tackling health inequalities via decreasing smoking, decreasing obesity and increasing physical activity, and interventions in pregnancy and early years. For further information see www.barkinganddagenhamjsna.org.uk

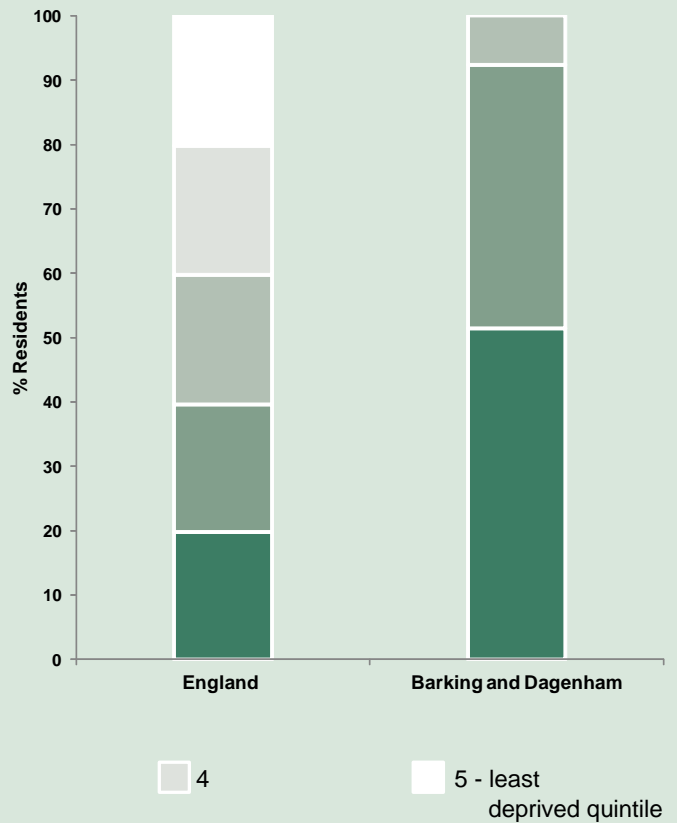


Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

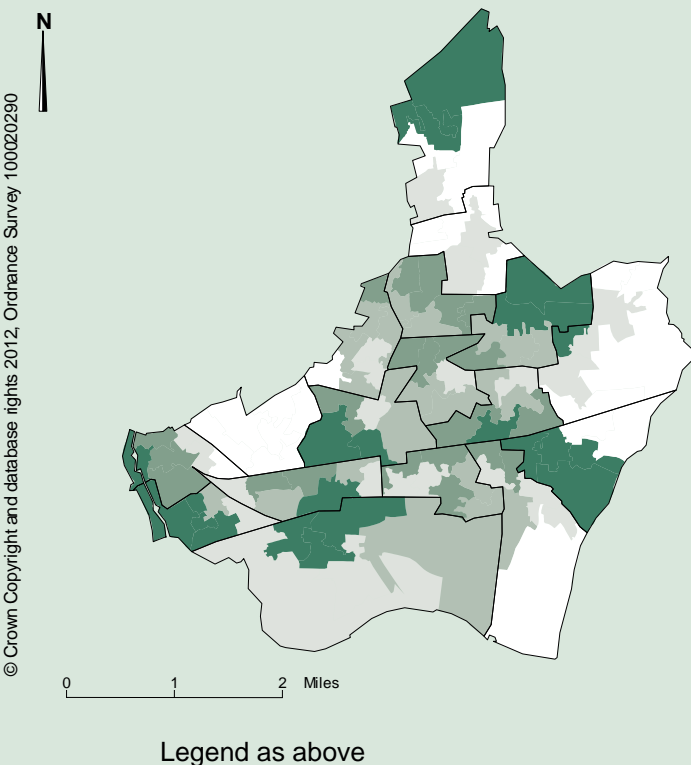


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

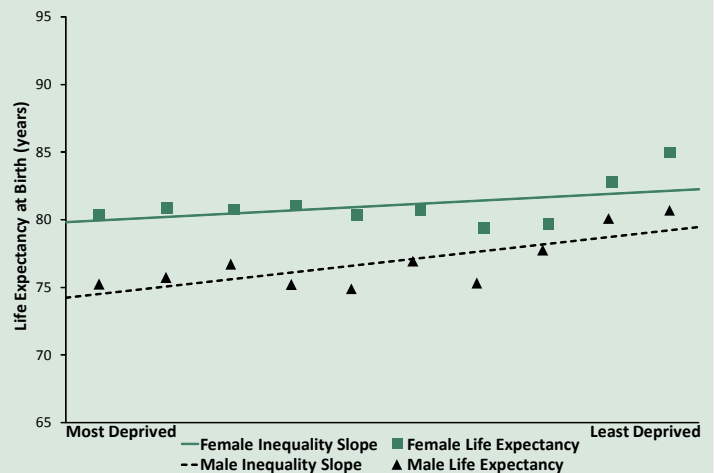


Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life-expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 5.2 years for males and 2.4 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

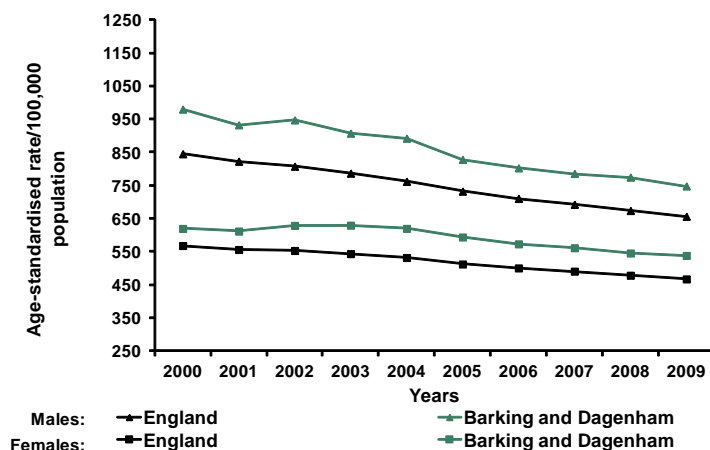
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

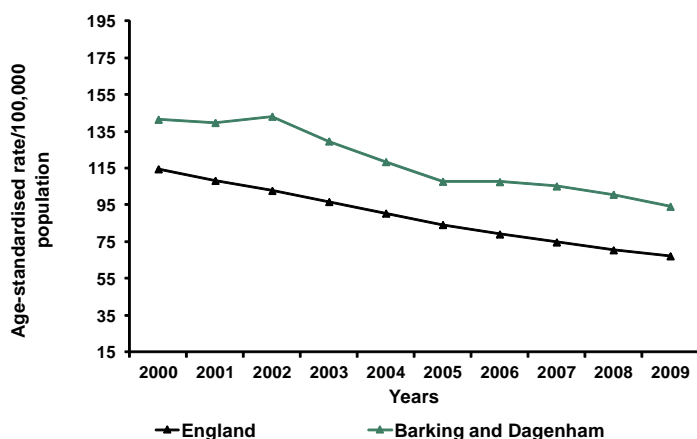
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

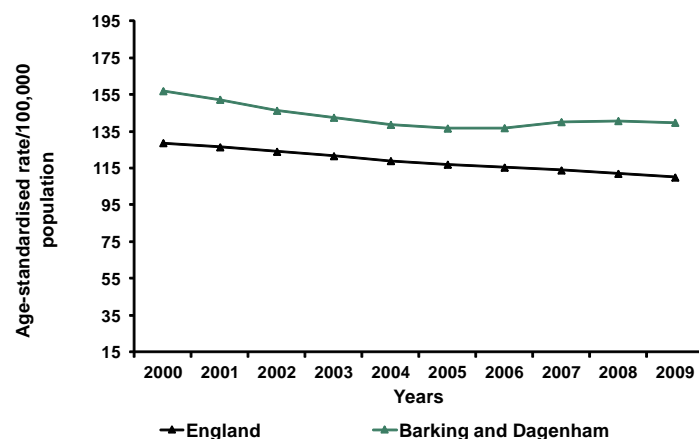
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2010/11 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

■ Barking and Dagenham
 — England average (all ethnic groups)
 I 95% confidence intervals

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

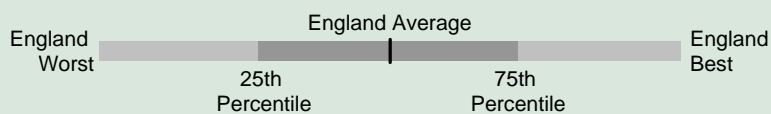
	18430	13112	355	1658	2301	28	521	455	
	46.9%	48.3%	47.9%	47.1%	50.9%	39.3%	43.3%	22.3%	Local number of emergency admissions
	40.8%	41.3%	39.7%	45.3%	44.2%	37.4%	46.6%	31.1%	Local value
									England value

Health summary for Barking and Dagenham

E0900002

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.

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



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	88267	51.5	19.8	83.0	[Red circle]	0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty ‡	16660	37.0	21.9	50.9	[Red circle]	6.4
	3 Statutory homelessness ‡	221	3.3	2.0	10.4	[Red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1178	57.2	58.4	40.1	[Yellow circle]	79.9
	5 Violent crime	4476	25.5	14.8	35.1	[Red circle]	4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	1116	9.7	5.7	18.8	[Red circle]	0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	444	13.6	13.7	32.7	[Yellow circle]	3.1
	8 Breast feeding initiation ‡	2343	72.5	74.5	39.0	[Red circle]	94.7
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	515	24.2	19.0	26.5	[Red circle]	9.8
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	15	31.5	61.8	154.9	[Green circle]	12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	193	54.6	38.1	64.9	[Red circle]	11.1
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking ‡	n/a	23.9	20.7	33.5	[Red circle]	8.9
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	18.1	22.3	25.1	[Yellow circle]	15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	24.9	28.7	19.3	[Red circle]	47.8
	15 Physically active adults ‡	n/a	8.2	11.2	5.7	[Red circle]	18.2
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	28.7	24.2	30.7	[Red circle]	13.9
Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	10	7.2	13.6	26.8	[Green circle]	2.7
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm ‡	347	198.8	212.0	509.8	[Yellow circle]	49.6
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡	3687	2198	1895	3276	[Red circle]	910
	20 Drug misuse	1102	9.6	8.9	30.2	[Red circle]	1.3
	21 People diagnosed with diabetes ‡	9912	6.2	5.5	8.1	[Red circle]	3.3
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	70	39.9	15.3	124.4	[Red circle]	0.0
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	1851	1030	775	2276	[Red circle]	152
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over ‡	141	420	452	655	[Yellow circle]	324
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	71	16.6	18.7	35.0	[Yellow circle]	4.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	77.0	78.6	73.6	[Red circle]	85.1
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	81.1	82.6	79.1	[Red circle]	89.8
	28 Infant deaths ‡	18	5.0	4.6	9.3	[Yellow circle]	1.2
	29 Smoking related deaths	274	283	211	372	[Red circle]	125
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke ‡	128	94.2	67.3	123.2	[Red circle]	35.5
	31 Early deaths: cancer ‡	187	139.8	110.1	159.1	[Red circle]	77.9
	32 Road injuries and deaths ‡	52	29.6	44.3	128.8	[Green circle]	14.1

‡ Substantially similar to indicator proposed in the Public Health Outcomes Framework published January 2012

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2009 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2010/11 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2010/11 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2011 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2010/11 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2010/11 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2010/11 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2007/08 to 2009/10 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2008-2010 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2010/11 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008/2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % aged 16 and over, Oct 2009-Oct 2011 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2006-2008 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 20 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2009/10 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2010/11 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2010/11 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.07.31.07.10 26 At birth, 2008-2010 27 At birth, 2008-2010 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2008-2010 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2008-2010 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@sepho.nhs.uk

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