

Health Profile for Tonbridge and Malling 2006

Introduction



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.

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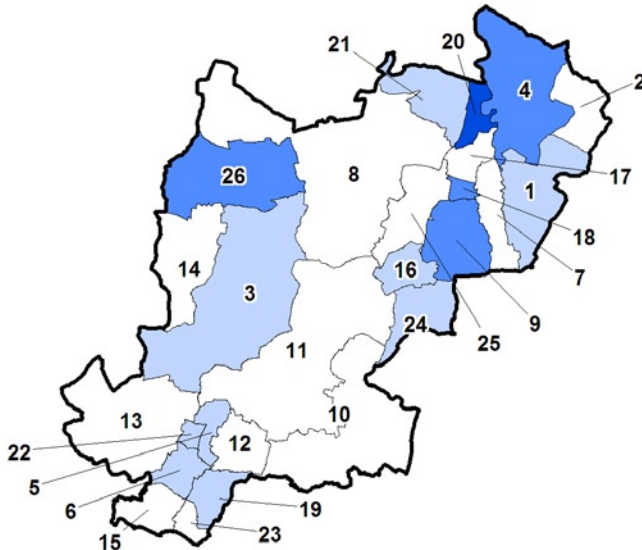
Key points

- Tonbridge and Malling's indicators of health are good when compared to England.
- Poor health is strongly correlated with poverty and low educational achievement. GCSE attainment by 15 year olds at Local Education Authority schools in Tonbridge and Malling is better than both regional and national rates. The rate of child poverty is lower than both national and regional averages, however almost 3,000 children are living in low income households.
- In Kent the provision of support to enable older people to live at home is better than the regional average but lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy for men (78.1 years) and women (82.5 years) is significantly better than both national and regional averages but there is a gap in life expectancy of 5.5 years between people living in the lowest 20% of wards and the highest 20%.
- Deaths attributable to smoking, heart disease and stroke are significantly below the national average. Death rates from cancer fall below those for England but are not following the national trend.
- The estimated percentage of obese adults (22.1%) just exceeds the England average. Other lifestyle indicators (levels of smoking, binge drinking and healthy eating) are estimated to be better than the national average.
- There are significantly better recorded rates of violent crime and hospital stays linked to alcohol than national and regional averages.

Key documents:

Tonbridge and Malling Community Strategy; South West Kent Primary Care Trust Annual Report 2004/2005; Tonbridge Locality Health Profile 2004

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.

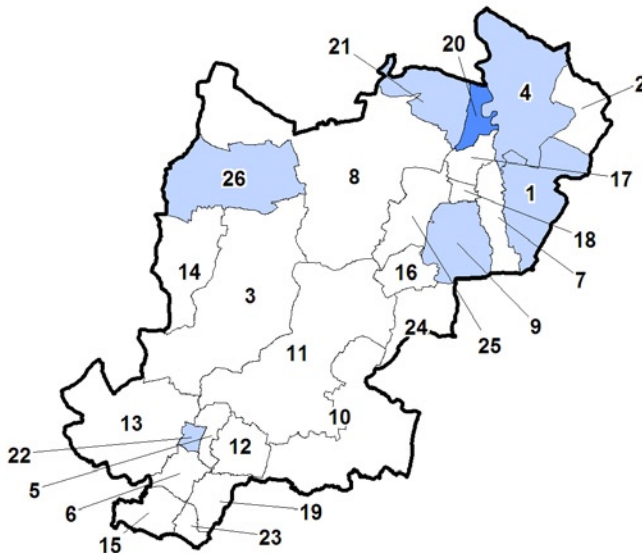
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

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

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 77.7 years compared with 83.2 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 Aylesford | 15 Judd |
| 2 Blue Bell Hill and Walderslade | 16 Kings Hill |
| 3 Borough Green and Long Mill | 17 Larkfield North |
| 4 Burham, Eccles and Wouldham | 18 Larkfield South |
| 5 Cage Green | 19 Medway |
| 6 Castle | 20 Snodland East |
| 7 Ditton | 21 Snodland West |
| 8 Downs | 22 Trench |
| 9 East Malling | 23 Vauxhall |
| 10 East Peckham and Golden Green | 24 Watringbury |
| 11 Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham | 25 West Malling and Leybourne |
| 12 Higham | 26 Wrotham |
| 13 Hildenborough | |
| 14 Ightham | |

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 southern England (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Tonbridge and Malling	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*	2,770	11.9	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	922	63.3	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	1,091	9.8	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	15,953	67.9	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)*	159	26.2	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		21.1	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		14.1	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		27.5	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		22.1	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		78.1	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		82.5	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	470	106.6	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	274	74.7	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	427	118.1	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	15	3.9	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	181	7.4	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	6,660	5.5	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	525	0.4	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	404	73.5	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	68	156.5	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	3,805	3.1	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		0.6	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

Significantly better than England average England Worst England Average England Best
 Significantly worse than England average + Regional average — Cluster range
 Not significantly different from England average

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>
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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>
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