Health Profile 2017

Redbridge
Unitary authority

Health in summary
The health of people in Redbridge is varied compared with the England average. About 20% (12,300) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 6.6 years lower for men and 3.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Redbridge than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 23.5% (820) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 13*, better than the average for England. This represents 10 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 419*, better than the average for England. This represents 1,048 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 66*, better than the average for England. This represents 206 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 216*, better than the average for England. This represents 253 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult smoking are better than the England average. The rate of TB is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Redbridge include reducing obesity in adults and children, reducing drug misuse and increasing the uptake of health checks for 40-74 year olds to prevent heart disease and stroke. For more information see www.redbridge.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population

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

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### Population: summary characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redbridge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected population (2020):</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% people from an ethnic minority group:</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td>58.0%</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>England</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected population (2020):</td>
<td>28,157</td>
<td>28,706</td>
<td>56,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% people from an ethnic minority group:</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

### Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.6 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 3.0 years

Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

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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**
- **Not compared**

### Indicator notes

1. **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015** 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households

4. **A* - C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority

5. **Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population

6. **Life expectancy at birth (Female)

7. **Violent crime (violence offences)

8. **Killed and seriously injured on roads

9. **Crude rate per 100,000 population

10. **Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†

11. **Under 18 conceptions

12. **Obese children (Year 6)

13. **Percentage of physically active adults

14. **Excess weight in adults

15. **Cancer diagnosed at early stage

16. **Hospital stays for self-harm†

17. **Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†

18. **Recorded diabetes

19. **Incidence of TB

20. **New sexually transmitted infections (STI)

21. **Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†

22. **Life expectancy at birth (Male)

23. **Life expectancy at birth (Female)

24. **Infant mortality

25. **Killed and seriously injured on roads

26. **Suicide rate

27. **Smoking related deaths

28. **Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular

29. **Under 75 mortality rate: cancer

30. **Excess winter deaths

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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