

# St Albans

updated 28 July 2010

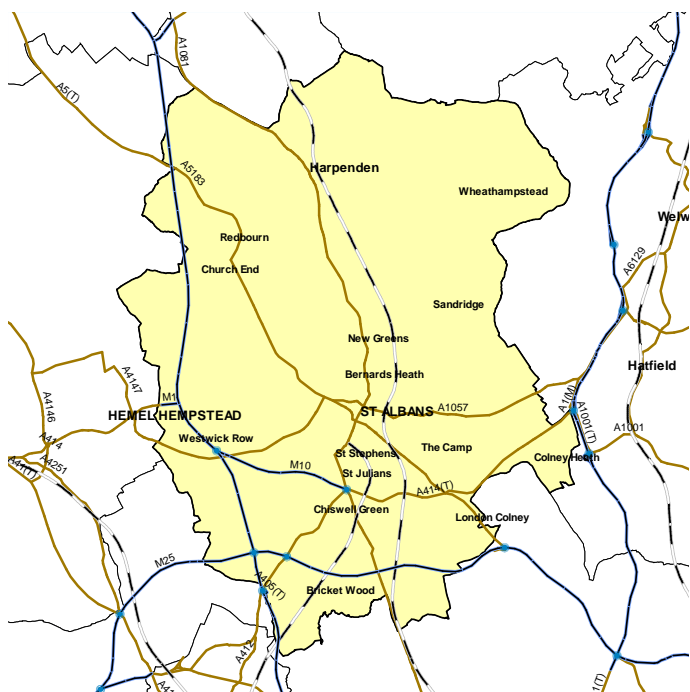
This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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## Population 133,700

Mid-2008 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)



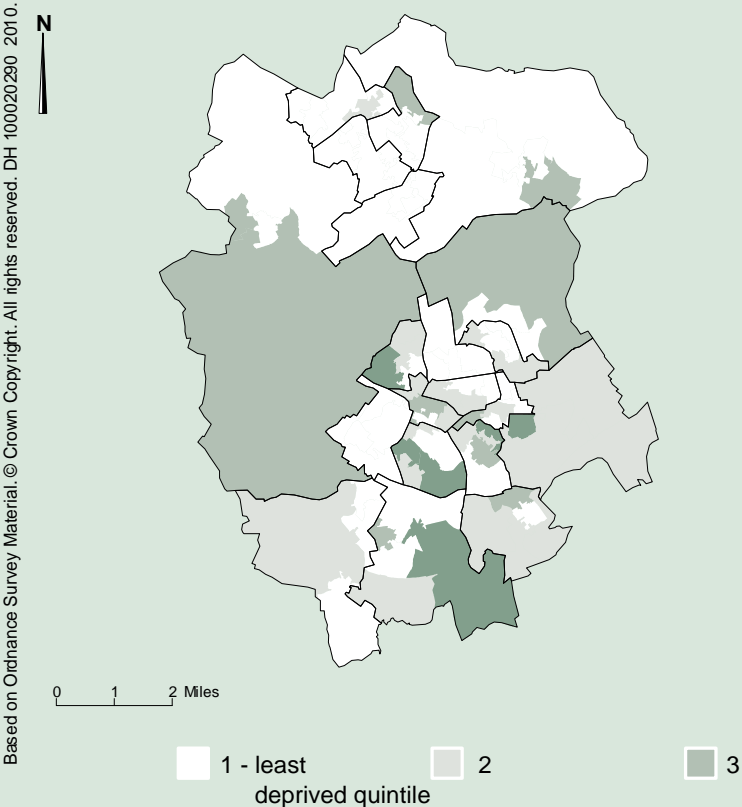
## St Albans at a glance

- The health of people in St Albans is generally better than the England average. However, road injuries and deaths appear worse than average. Hip fracture in the over-65s, excess winter deaths, infant deaths and estimates of binge drinking adults and physically active adults are similar to the England average.
- There are inequalities within St Albans. For example, men in the least deprived areas in St Albans can expect to live just over 6 years longer than those from the most deprived areas. For women the difference is nearly 4 years.
- Over the past ten years, the rates of death from all causes and rates of early death from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have all improved. They are better than the England average.
- While the rates of breast feeding initiation and Reception children classified as obese are better than the England average, there are significantly lower levels of physical activity in children at school.
- It is estimated that fewer than 1 adult in 7 smokes, 1 adult in 3 is eating healthily and fewer than 1 adult in 6 is obese; all better than the England average.
- Health priorities include reducing smoking prevalence, childhood and adult obesity, alcohol misuse, physically active adults and children, road traffic accident prevention and tackling health inequalities.
- Please also refer to the Annual Public Health Report at [www.hertfordshire.nhs.uk](http://www.hertfordshire.nhs.uk). For more local adult lifestyle data refer to [www.erpho.org.uk/lsr](http://www.erpho.org.uk/lsr).

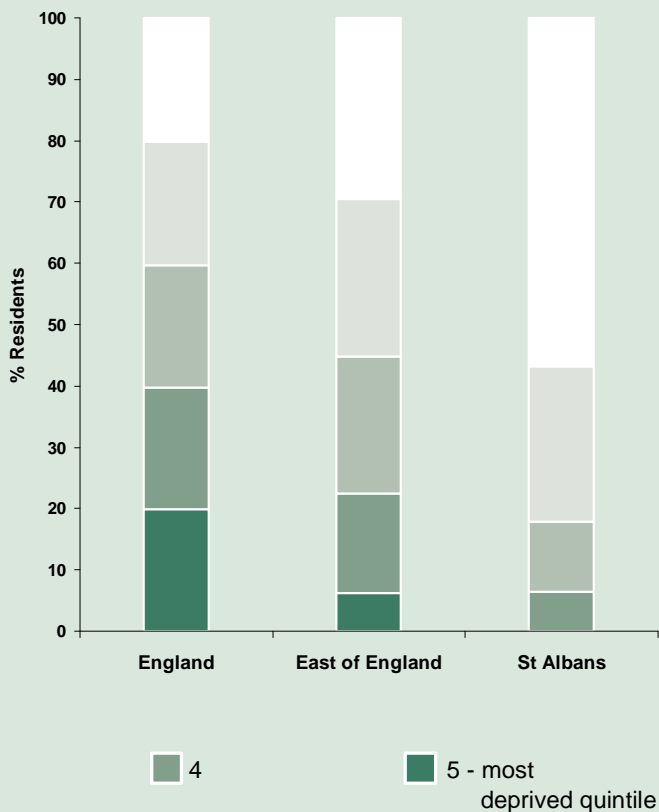


## Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

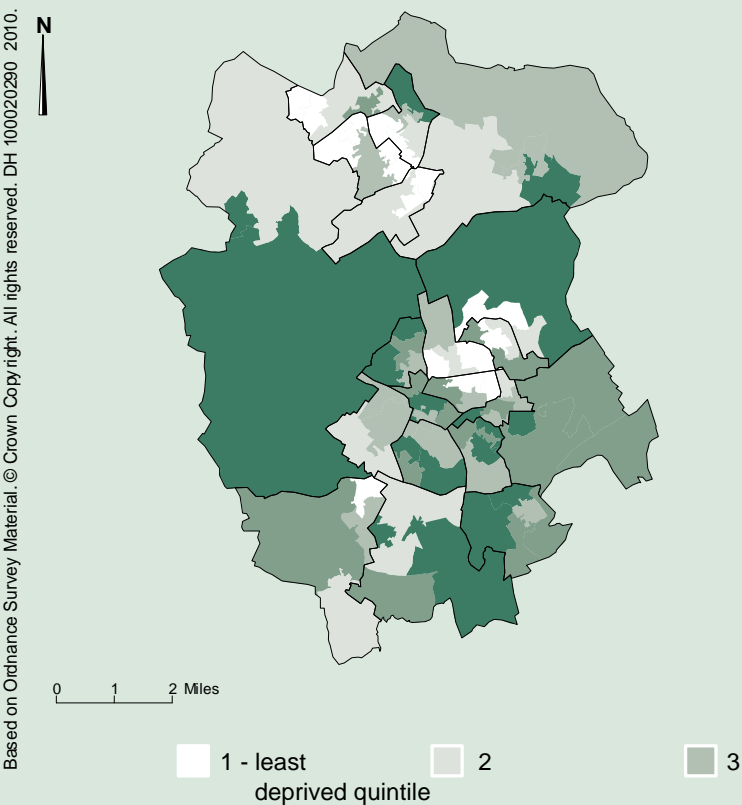


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

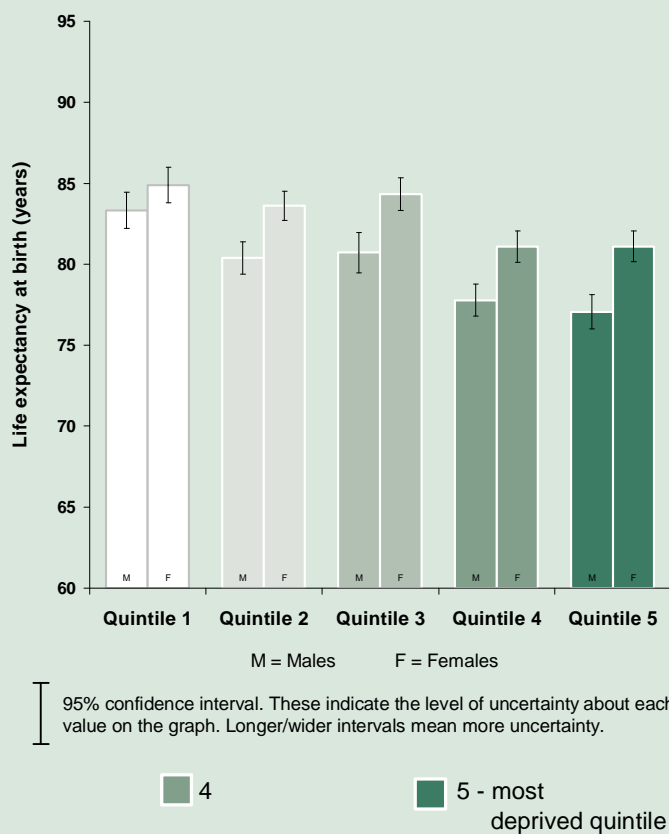


## Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2004-2008) for each of the quintiles in this area.



## Health inequalities: changes over time

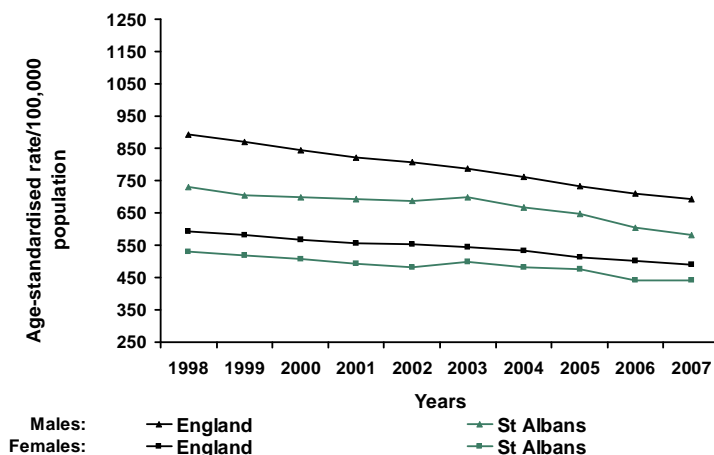
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

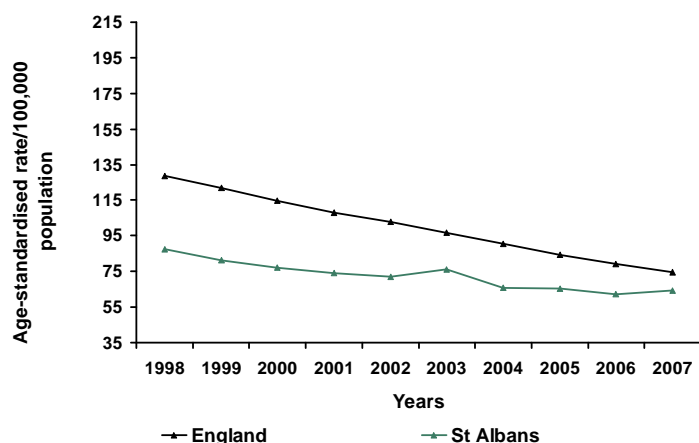
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

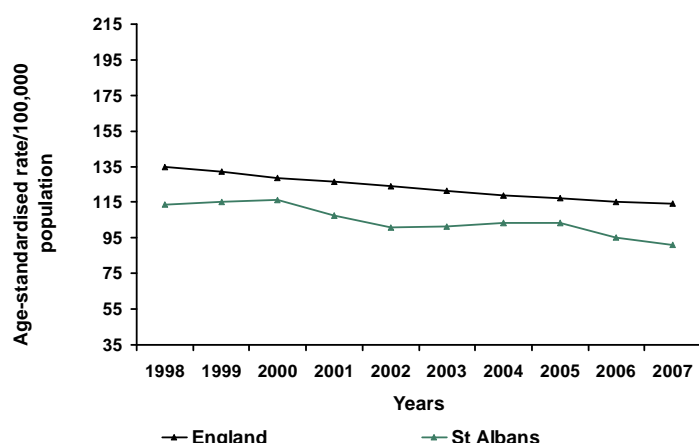
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



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

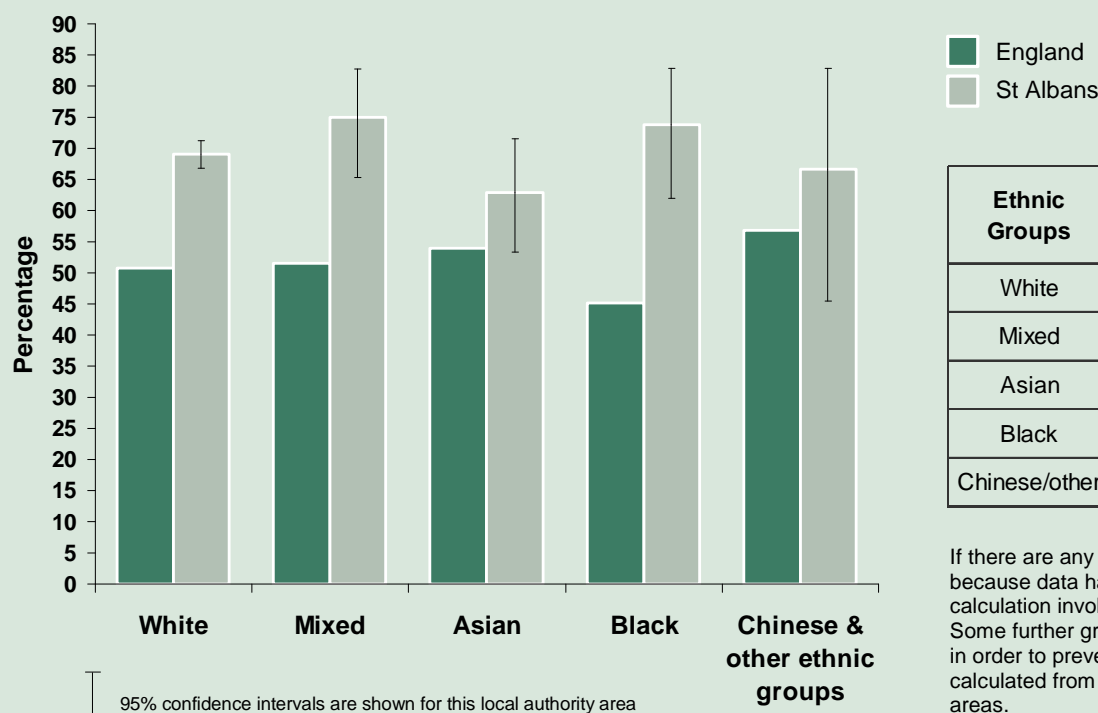


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2008/09 (A\* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.

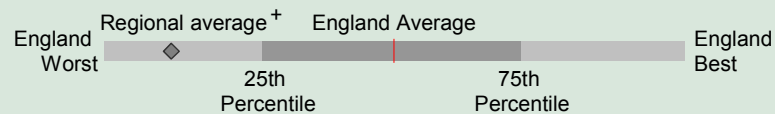


Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	69.1	1,153
Mixed	75.0	69
Asian	62.9	66
Black	73.8	48
Chinese/other	66.7	14

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

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 red 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
- No significance can be calculated



<sup>+</sup> In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	0	0.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty	2834	10.2	22.4	66.5	[Bar with red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	85	1.57	2.48	9.84	[Bar with red circle]	0.00
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1369	69.0	50.9	32.1	[Bar with green circle]	76.1
	5 Violent crime	1244	9.4	16.4	36.6	[Bar with red circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions	798	6.0	6.8	14.4	[Bar with white circle]	4.1
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy			14.6	33.5	[Bar with red circle]	3.8
	8 Breast feeding initiation	1452	76.1	72.5	39.7	[Bar with green circle]	92.7
	9 Physically active children	9764	43.1	49.6	24.6	[Bar with red circle]	79.1
	10 Obese children	86	6.2	9.6	14.7	[Bar with green circle]	4.7
	11 Tooth decay in children aged 5 years	n/a	0.2	1.1	2.5	[Bar with green circle]	0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	56	22.9	40.9	74.8	[Bar with green circle]	14.9
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke	n/a	13.1	22.2	35.2	[Bar with green circle]	10.2
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	21.1	20.1	33.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	4.6
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	32.9	28.7	18.3	[Bar with green circle]	48.1
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	12.2	11.2	5.4	[Bar with yellow circle]	16.6
	17 Obese adults	n/a	15.5	24.2	32.8	[Bar with green circle]	13.2
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	17	13.1	12.6	27.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	3.7
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness	1328	16.3	27.6	58.5	[Bar with green circle]	9.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	1449	944	1580	2860	[Bar with green circle]	784
	21 Drug misuse						
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	4190	3.13	4.30	6.72	[Bar with green circle]	2.69
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	7	5	15	110	[Bar with green circle]	0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	113	422.2	479.2	643.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	273.6
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	36	10.7	15.6	26.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	2.3
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	80.4	77.9	73.6	[Bar with green circle]	84.3
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	83.4	82.0	78.8	[Bar with green circle]	88.9
	28 Infant deaths	6	3.08	4.84	8.67	[Bar with yellow circle]	1.08
	29 Deaths from smoking	139	140.9	206.8	360.3	[Bar with green circle]	118.7
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	87	64.3	74.8	125.0	[Bar with green circle]	40.1
	31 Early deaths: cancer	121	91.3	114.0	164.3	[Bar with green circle]	70.5
	32 Road injuries and deaths	87	65.8	51.3	167.0	[Bar with red circle]	14.6

### Indicator Notes

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 2008/09 4 % at Key Stage 4 2008/09 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 6 Total end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per resident) 2007 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2008/09 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2008/09 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09 10 % of school children in reception year 2008/09 11 Weighted mean number of teeth per 5 yr old child sampled that were actively decayed, missing or filled 2007/08 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2006-2008 (provisional) 13 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 16 % aged 16+ 2008/09 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2004-2006 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2008 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2008/09 (rounded) 21 New Problematic Drug User estimates were not available in time for inclusion 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2008/09 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008 24 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population for emergency admission 2008/09 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.05- 31.07.08 26 At birth, 2006-2008 27 At birth, 2006-2008 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2006-2008 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2006-2008 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008

More indicator 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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