

APPENDIX

This appendix presents trend charts showing three year moving averages of annual mortality rates from 1993-1995 to the most recently available years of data (2003-05 average) and comparing local data against national and regional trends.

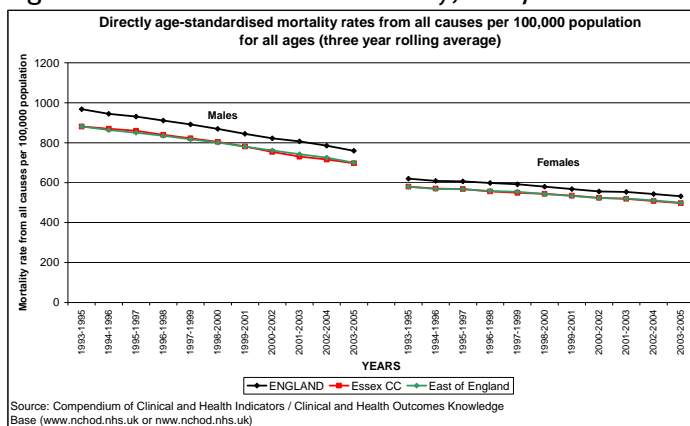
1 All Cause Mortality

All-cause mortality by age group is the number of deaths in a given age group per the population in that age group (usually expressed per 100,000). In this case we are looking at all ages and under 75 year olds. Mortality in people under 75 years old is examined as it is considered premature mortality.

1.1 All ages

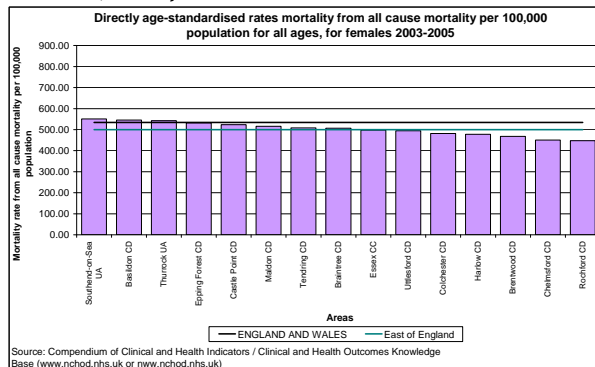
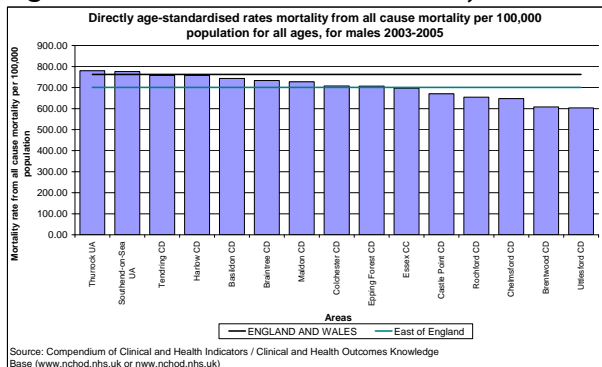
The all cause mortality for all ages in ECC has shown a steady improvement in males for the 10 years from 1993-1995. Females have also shown an improvement but not at such a rate as males, and their rate is appearing to level off. The trend line for ECC in both males and females is consistently below the trend line for England for the stated period and just below the regional average.

Figure A1: ECC all cause mortality, 2007



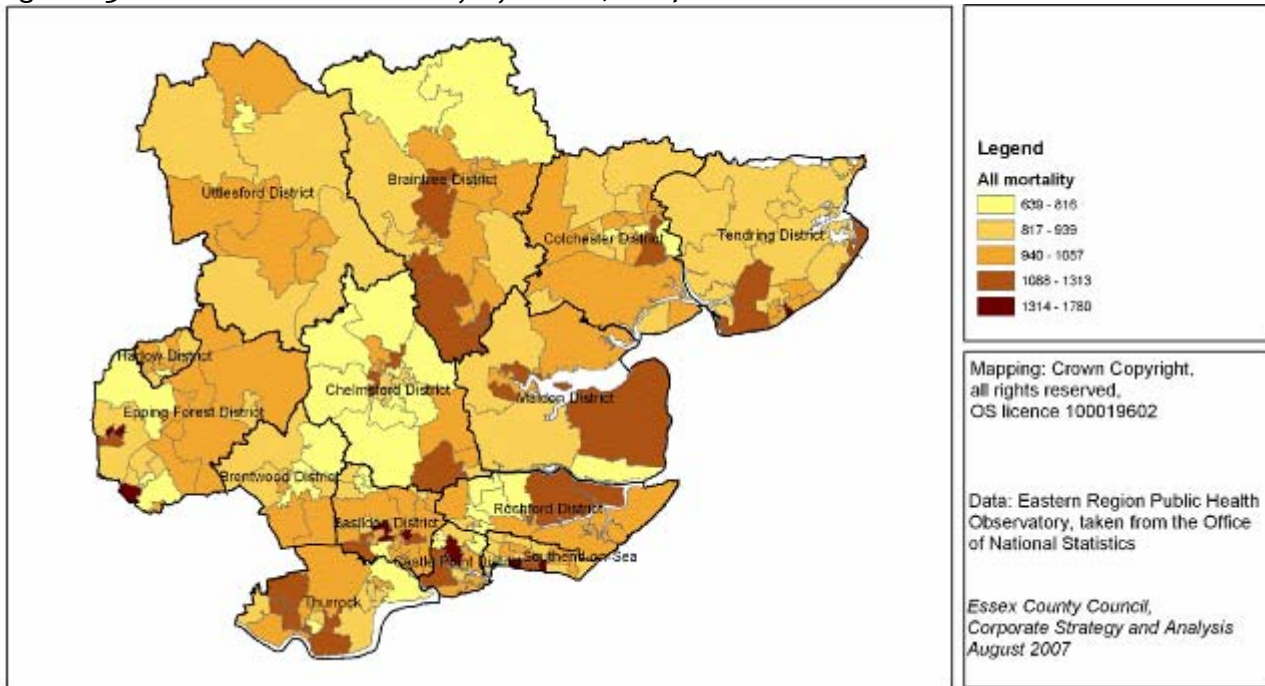
There is wide variation in rates across Essex and between males and females. The most recent data for males shows that Thurrock and Southend are both above the national average, closely followed by Tendring and Harlow. In females Southend, Basildon and Thurrock are all above the national average, followed by Epping Forest and Castle Point.

Figure A2: Essex all cause mortality for males and females, 2007



When examining all cause mortality at middle super output area (MSOA), we can see that there is still further variation across Essex. The MSOAs with the highest mortality rates can be found in Epping Forest and Castle Point and those with the lowest are in Epping Forest, Chelmsford and Castle Point. These extremes highlight large inequalities within and between areas.

Figure A3: Essex all cause mortality by MSOA, 2007



1.2 Under 75 year olds

The all cause mortality for u75s is similar to that of all ages with a steady improvement in males over the last ten years, improvements levelling off for females and both rates consistently below that of England. District analyses show that, for males, Tendring and Harlow are above the national average and for females, Basildon and Thurrock are above the average. And again, MSOA analysis shows even greater variation with the highest mortality rates being found in Southend and Tendring and the lowest in Castle Point, Brentwood and Chelmsford.

Figure A4: ECC <75 all cause mortality, 2007

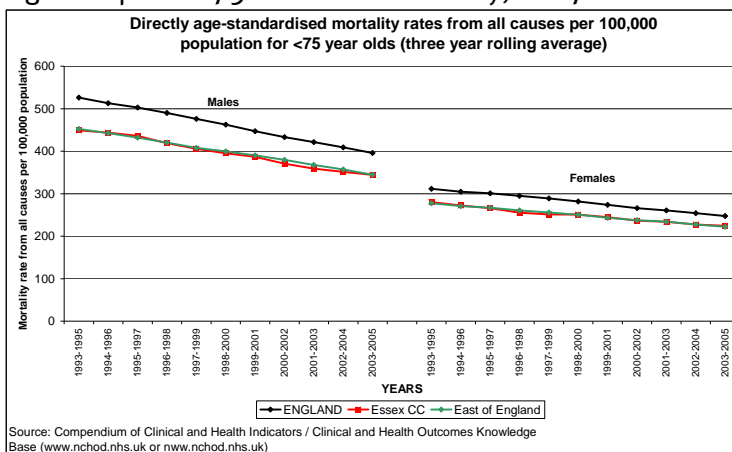


Figure A5: Essex <75 all cause mortality for males and females, 2007

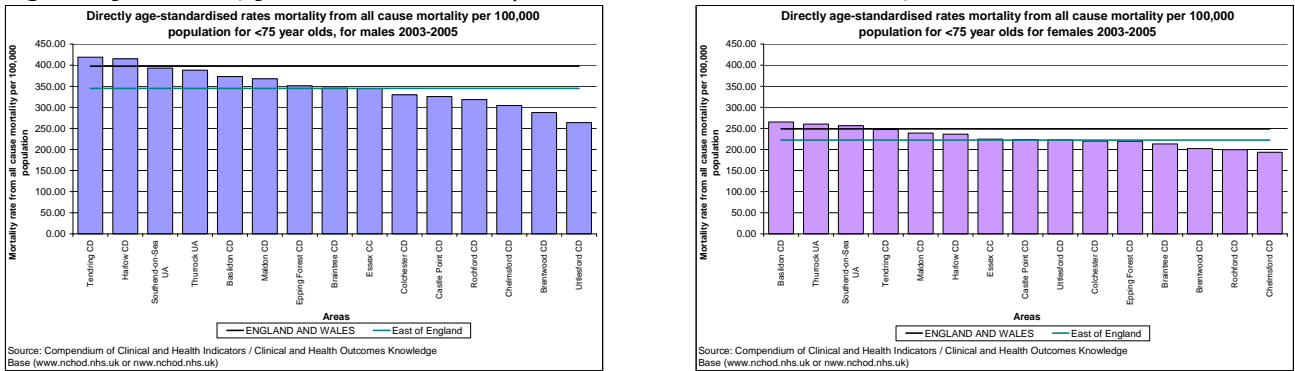
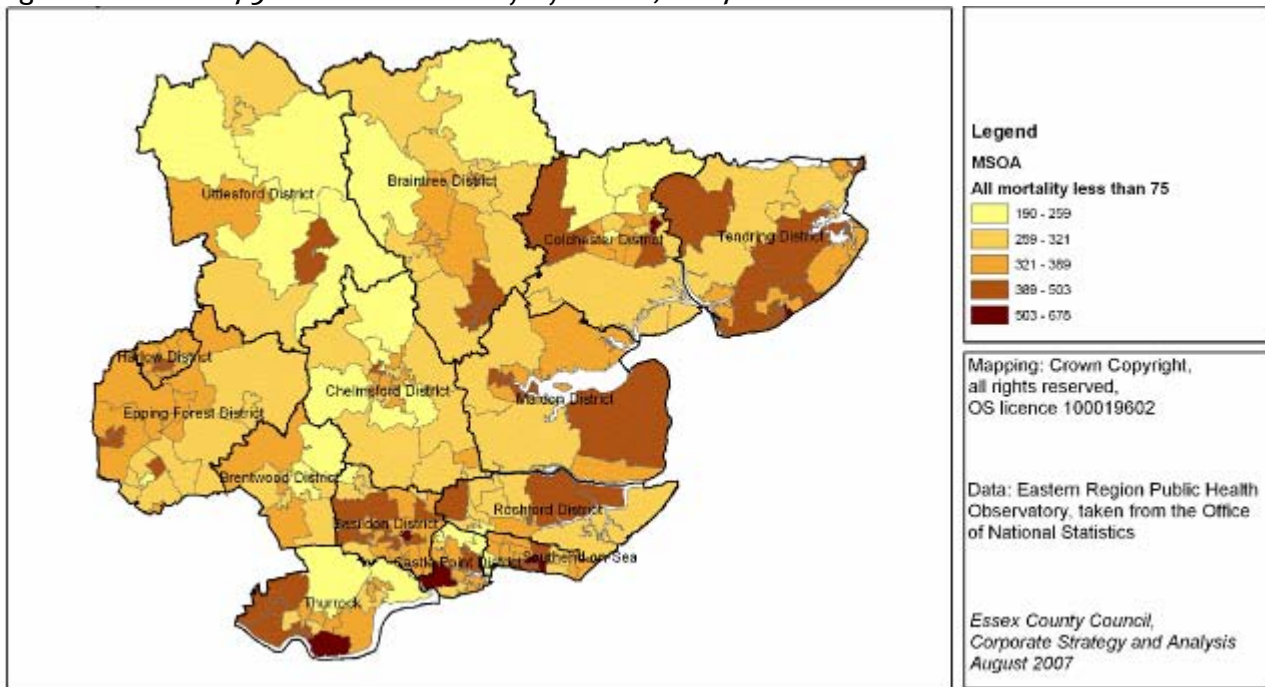


Figure A6: Essex <75 all cause mortality by MSOA, 2007

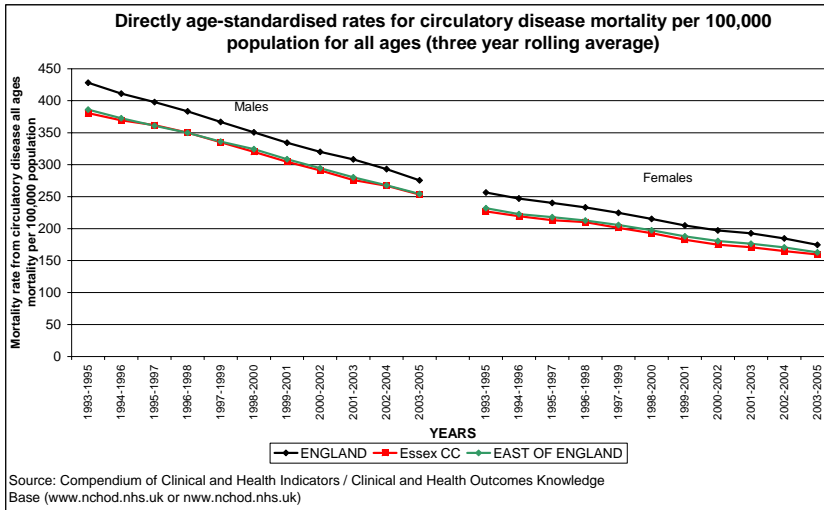


2 Circulatory Disease Mortality

2.1 All ages

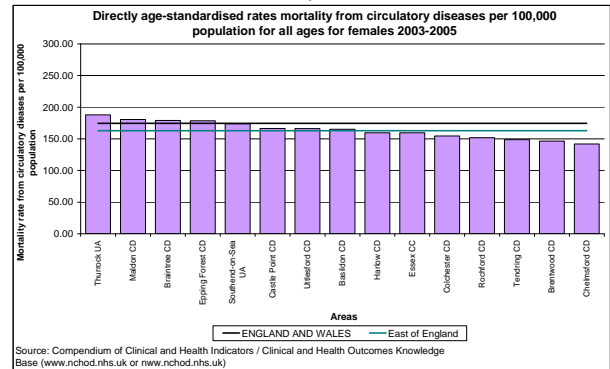
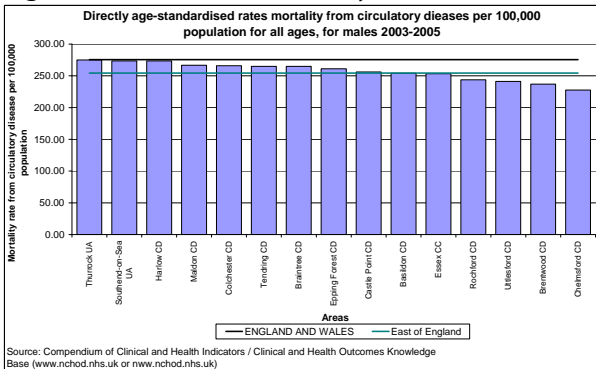
The ECC circulatory disease mortality for all ages has shown a steady improvement in males for the last 10 years. Females have shown a slower improvement and their rate of decrease also appears to be slowing down. The female rate is below the national rate and now just below the regional average. The trend line for males is consistently below the trend line for England and nearly the same as the regional rate.

Figure A7: ECC circulatory disease mortality, 2007



Thurrock, Southend and Harlow are all just below the national average for males and Thurrock, Maldon, Braintree and Epping Forest are above the national average for females.

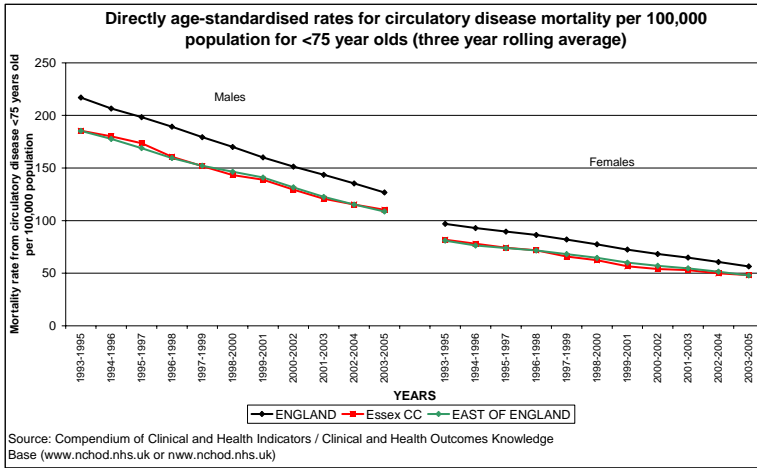
Figure A8: Essex circulatory disease mortality for males and females, 2007



2.2 Under 75 year olds

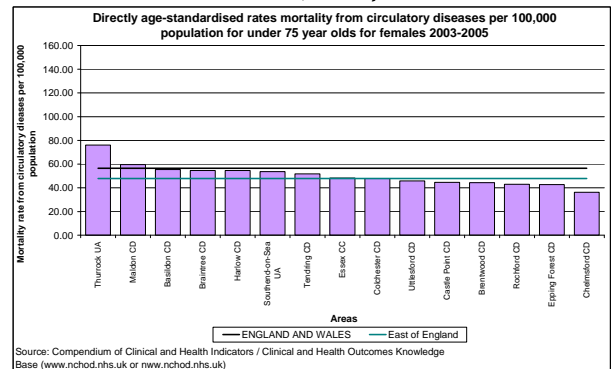
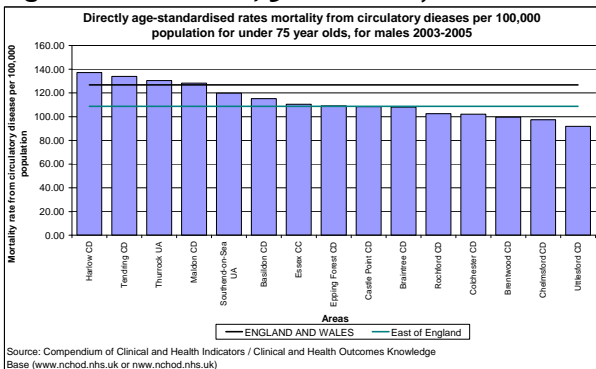
As for all ages, there has been a steady improvement in male circulatory disease mortality for under 75 year olds in ECC for the last 10 years whereas the female rate of decrease seems to be slowing down. The female rate is below the national rate but in line with the regional. The male trend line is consistently below that for England and nearly the same as the regional.

Figure A9: ECC <75 circulatory disease mortality, 2007



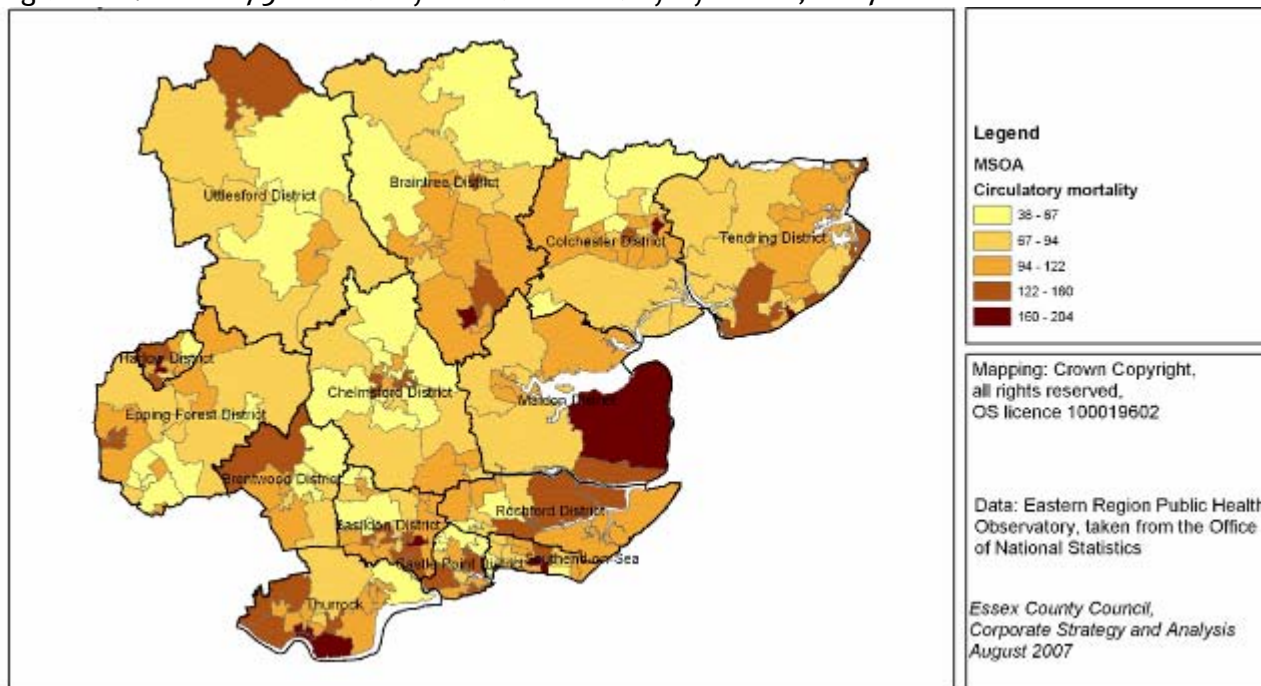
There is wide variation in the rates both across Essex and between males and females. Harlow, Tendring, Thurrock and Maldon are all above the national male average and Thurrock and Maldon are above the national female average.

Figure A10: Essex <75 circulatory disease mortality for males and females, 2007



The MSOAs with the highest circulatory disease mortality rate for under 75 year olds can be found in Southend, Thurrock and Maldon while the lowest can be found in Colchester and also Southend.

Figure A11: Essex <75 circulatory disease mortality by MSOA, 2007

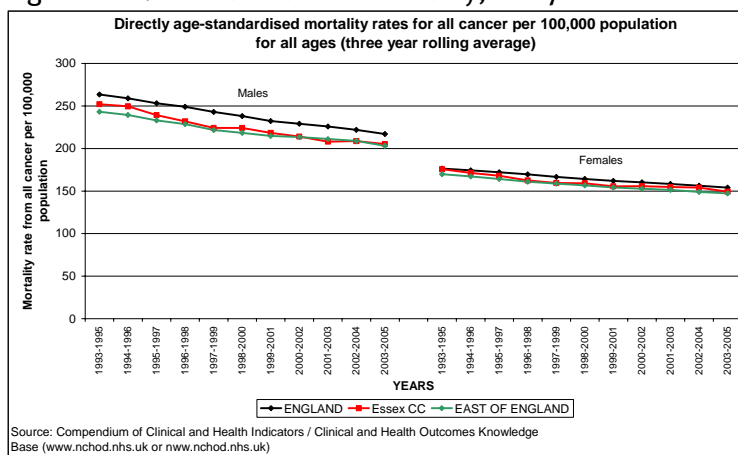


3 Cancer Mortality

3.1 All ages

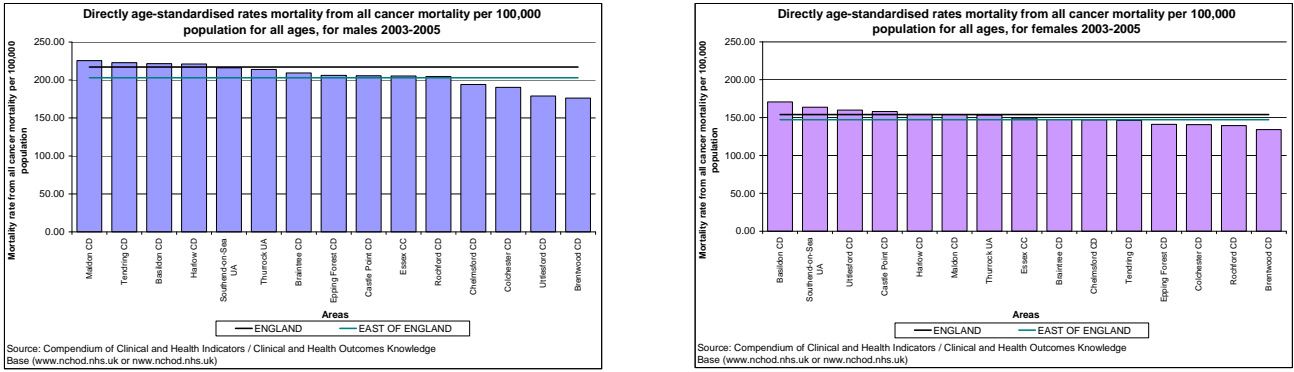
The all cancer mortality for all ages in ECC has again shown a steady improvement in males over the last 10 years but the improvement in females appears to be levelling off. The female rate is now only just below the national rate and is above the regional average. The trend line for males is consistently below that for England but often just above the regional rate.

Figure A12: ECC all cancer mortality, 2007



Again there is wide variation in rates across Essex and between males and females. The most recent data shows that Maldon, Tendring, Basildon and Harlow are all above the national average for males and that Basildon, Southend, Uttlesford and Castle Point are above the national average for females.

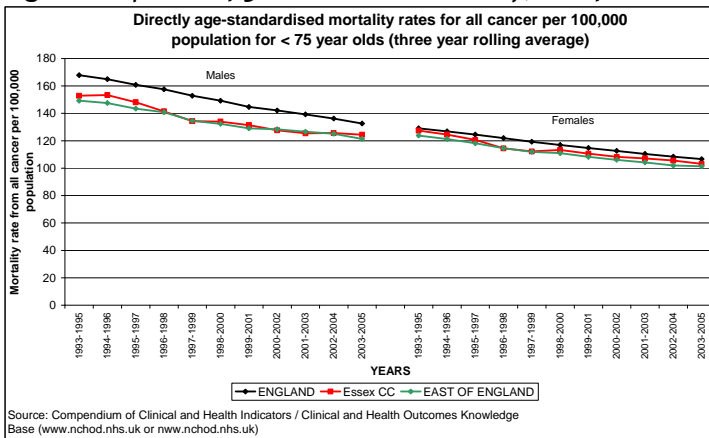
Figure A13: Essex all cancer mortality for males and females, 2007



3.2 Under 75 year olds

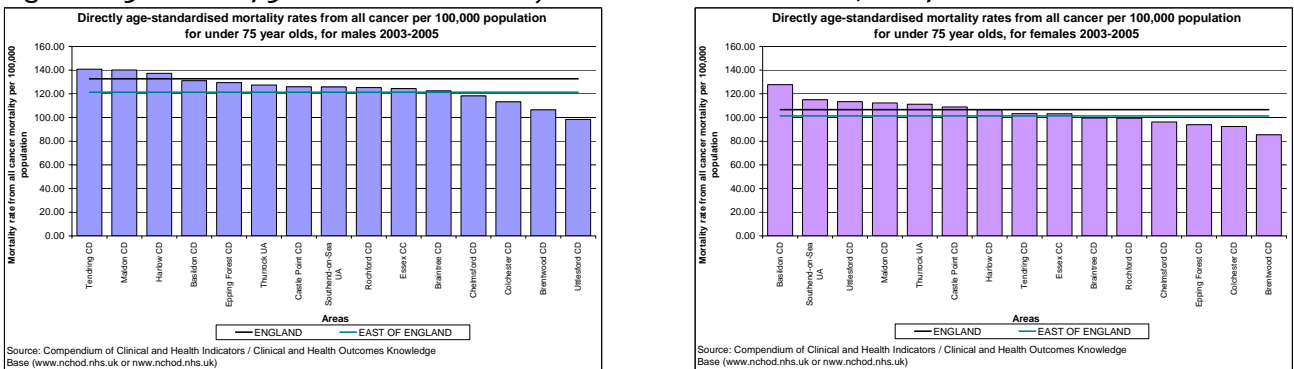
The all cancer mortality for under 75 year olds in ECC has shown a steady improvement in males over the last 10 years. This improvement has slowed down in recent years and the male rate has started to converge with the national rate, showing that the inequality between the two rates has decreased. Females have also shown some improvement but not at such a rate as males and they have been above the regional average for several years.

Figure A14: ECC <75 all cancer mortality, 2007



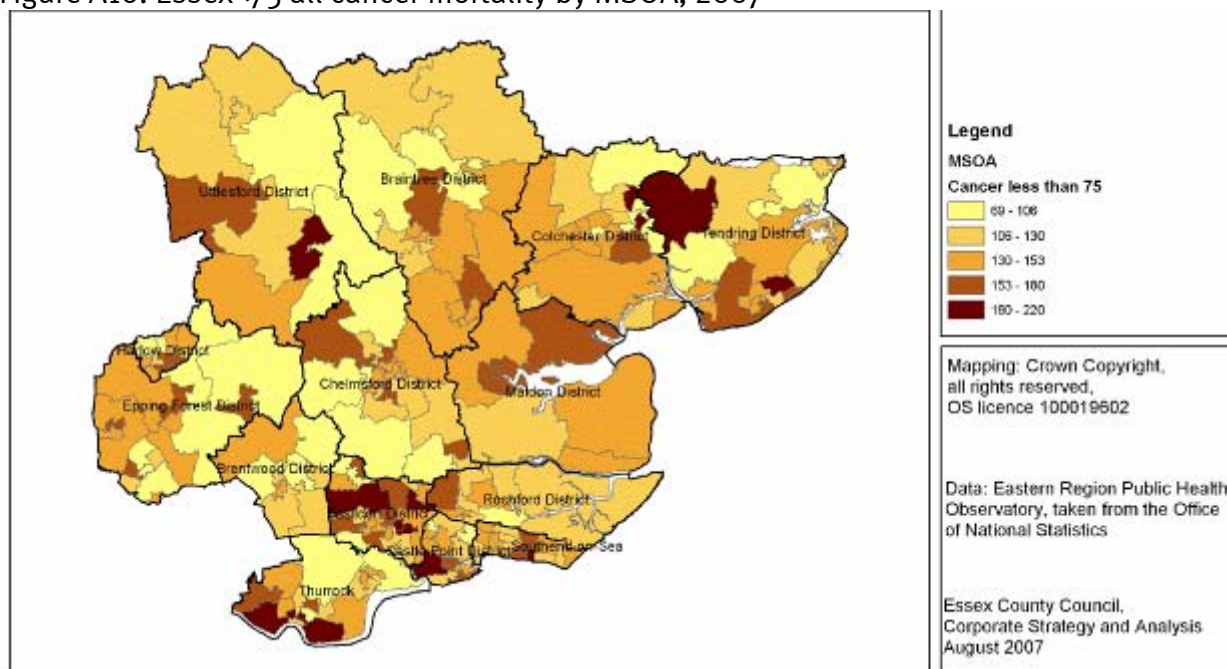
There is wide variation in rates across Essex; Tendring, Maldon and Harlow are all above the national average for males and Basildon, Southend, Uttlesford, Maldon and Thurrock are all above average for females.

Figure A15: Essex <75 all cancer mortality for males and females, 2007



The MSOAs with the highest mortality rate from cancer in under 75 year olds can be found in Castle Point and Thurrock and the lowest mortality rate in Colchester and Brentwood.

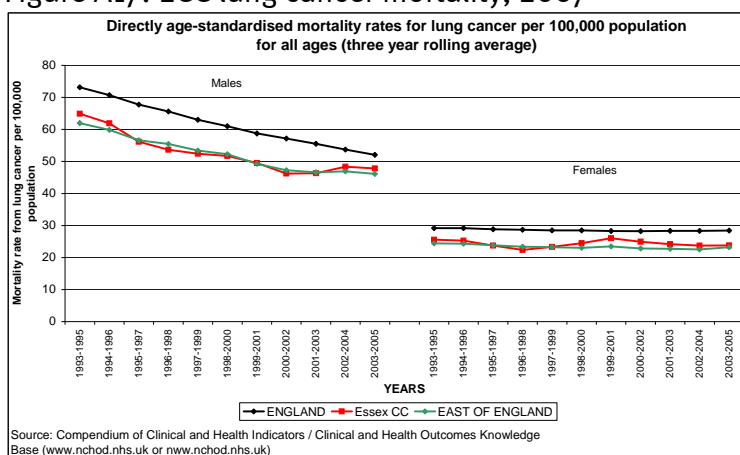
Figure A16: Essex <75 all cancer mortality by MSOA, 2007



3.3 Lung cancer

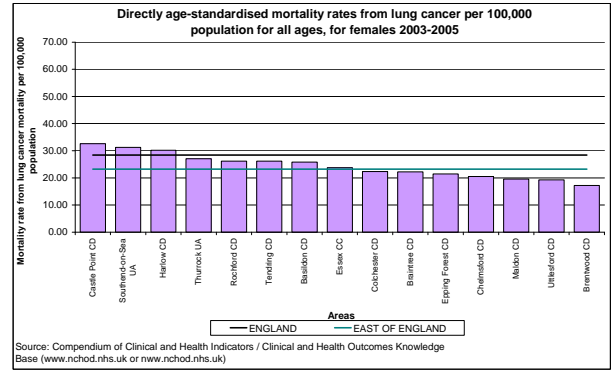
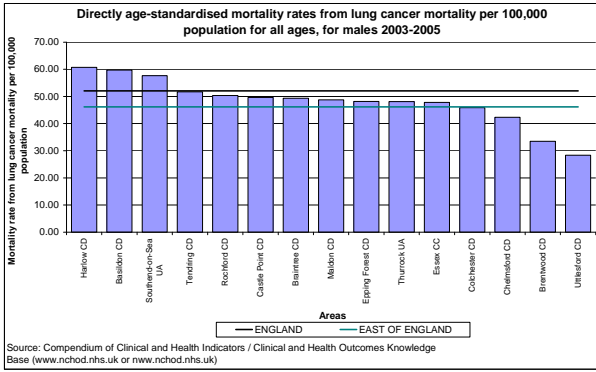
Lung cancer mortality for all ages in ECC has shown a steady improvement in males for the last 10 years. The male rate has been consistently below the national rate, yet in recent years the rates have started to converge showing a narrowing of inequalities. The female rates have shown no real improvement, which is consistent with the national picture. The ECC female rate had a peak in 1999-2001 but, since then, it has been decreasing slightly to just above the regional average.

Figure A17: ECC lung cancer mortality, 2007



At a district level, Harlow, Basildon and Southend are all above the national average for males and Castle Point, Southend and Harlow are above the national average for females.

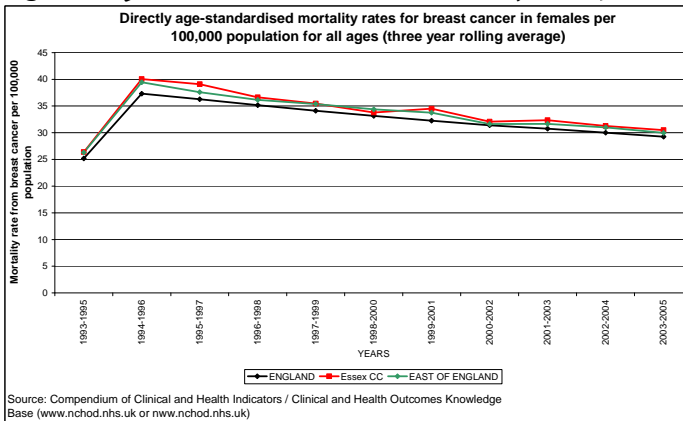
Figure A18: Essex lung cancer mortality for males and females, 2007



3.4 Breast cancer

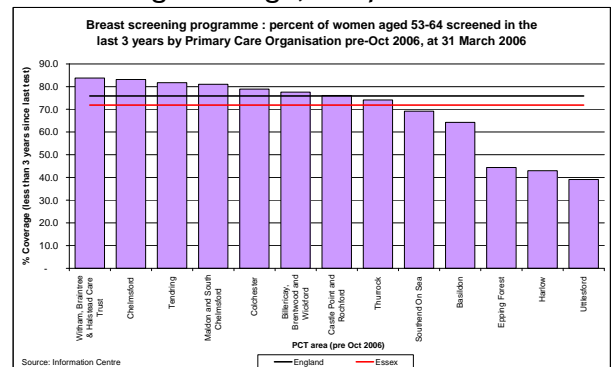
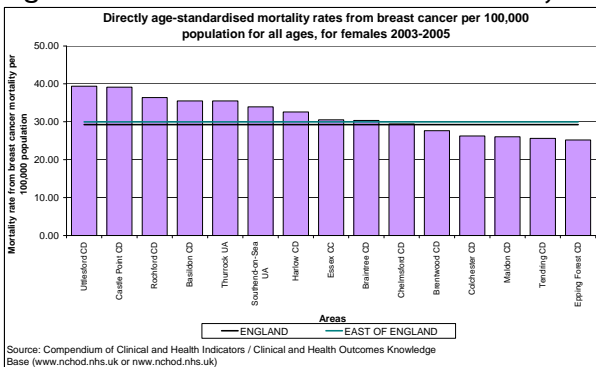
Breast cancer mortality in ECC has shown a steady improvement since 1994-96, but has consistently remained above the England and regional trend lines.

Figure A19: ECC breast cancer mortality, 2007



Across Essex only five districts – Epping Forest, Tendring, Maldon, Colchester and Brentwood – are below the national rate. There is some correlation between this and coverage of breast screening across the districts. However, the picture is complicated as the unit in the west of Essex was temporarily closed.

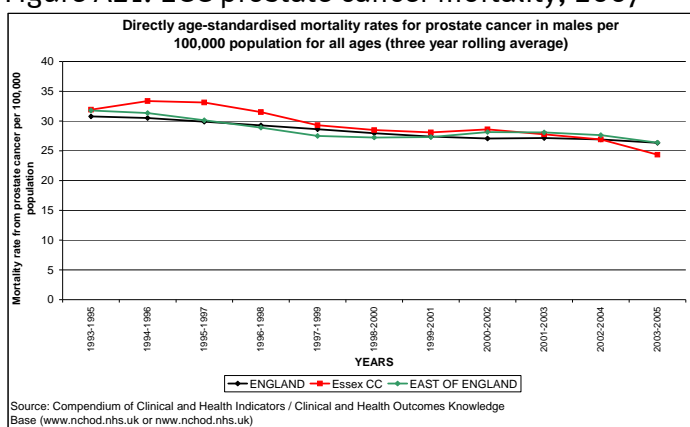
Figure A20: Essex breast cancer mortality and breast screening coverage, 2007



3.5 Prostate cancer

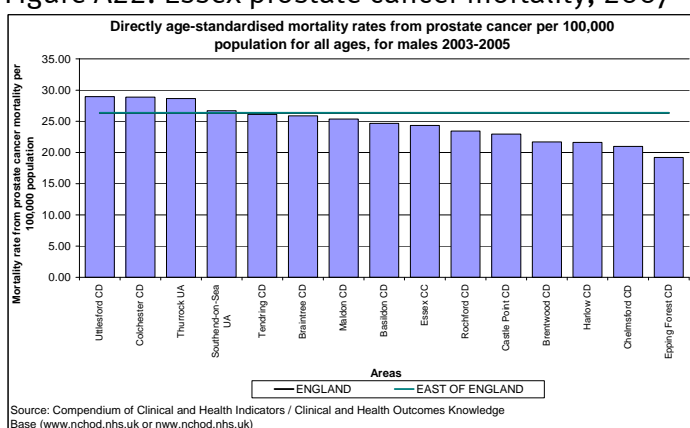
Prostate cancer mortality for all ages in ECC has shown a steady improvement since 1995-1997. It had consistently been above the England and regional trend lines but recently fell below.

Figure A21: ECC prostate cancer mortality, 2007



Across Essex the areas of Uttlesford, Colchester, Thurrock and Southend are all above the national and regional averages.

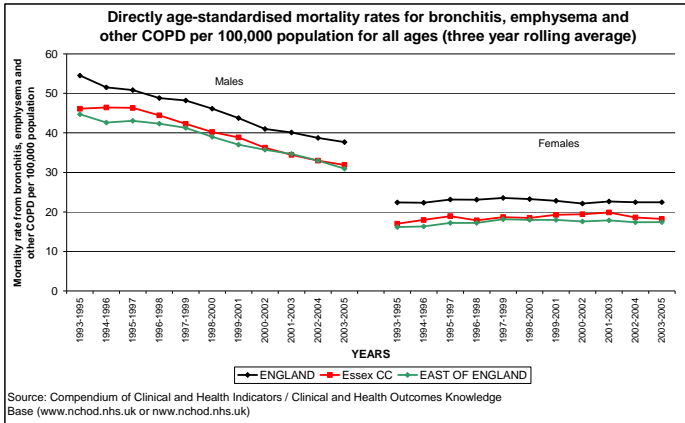
Figure A22: Essex prostate cancer mortality, 2007



4 Respiratory Disease Mortality

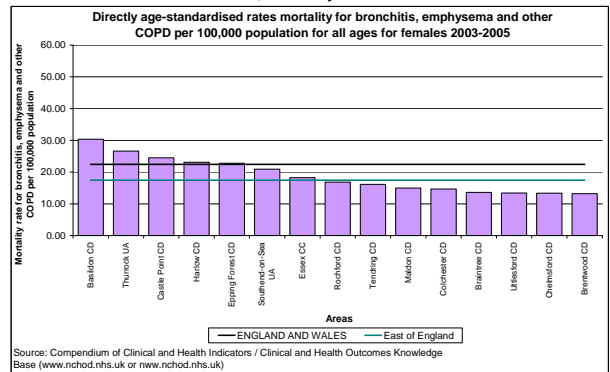
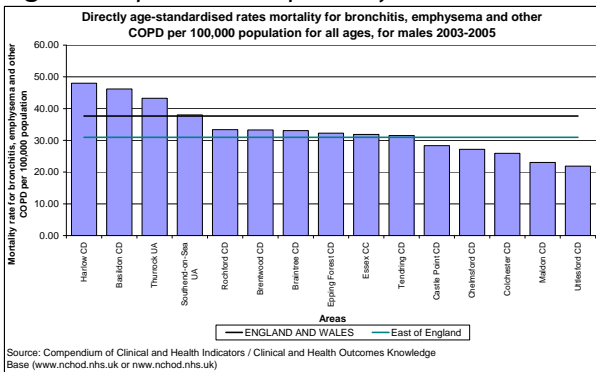
The ECC bronchitis, emphysema and other COPD mortality for all ages has shown some improvement in males for the last 10 years. It has consistently been below the trend line for England and is just above the regional rate. The female rate has shown a slight increase and is consistently above the regional average.

Figure A23: ECC respiratory disease mortality, 2007



Male rates in Harlow, Basildon, Thurrock and Southend are all above the national average as are female rates in Basildon, Thurrock, Castle Point, Harlow and Epping Forest.

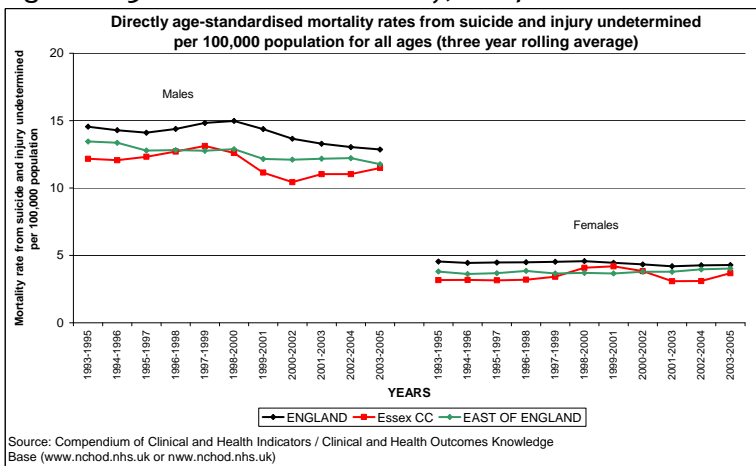
Figure A24: Essex respiratory disease mortality for males and females, 2007



5 Suicide and Undetermined Injury Mortality

The ECC suicide and undetermined injury mortality for all ages has shown wide fluctuations over the last 10 years. This may be due to the small numbers involved. The male rate is considerably higher than the female but both have started to increase in recent years. Though both rates are below the national average they are only just below the regional.

Figure A25: ECC suicide mortality, 2007



There is wide variation in rates across Essex and between males and females. Harlow has a considerably higher male rate than both other areas in Essex and the national average. Uttlesford, Southend, Tendring and Colchester all also have above average male rates. For females Maldon, Southend, Tendring, Epping Forest and Rochford are above the national average.

Figure A26: Essex suicide mortality for males and females, 2007

