

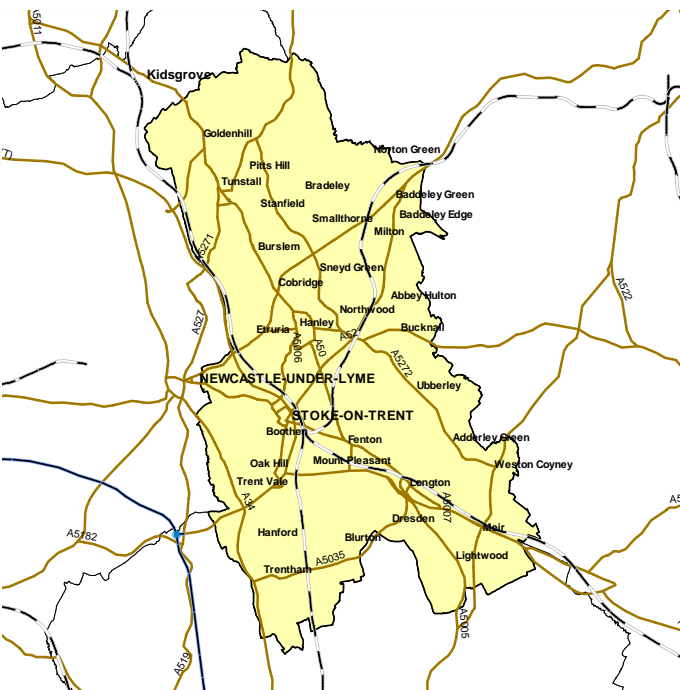
# Stoke-on-Trent

This is a Spearhead area

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

To view Health Profiles for other local authorities and to find out how they were produced, visit [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)



POPULATION 240,000

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## Stoke-on-Trent at a glance

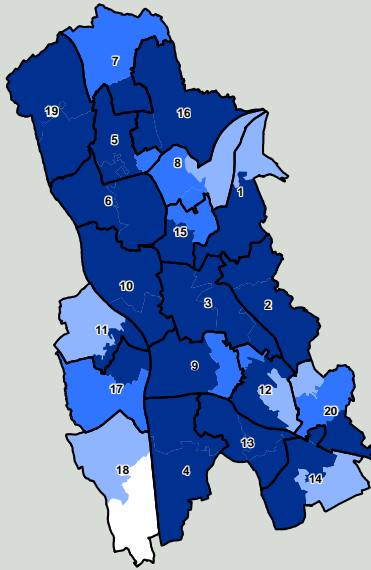
- The health of the people of Stoke-on-Trent is generally worse than the average for England.
- Many areas of Stoke-on-Trent are among the most deprived fifths of areas in England, although there is a small area that is in the least deprived fifth. Men from the most deprived areas have 5.9 years less life expectancy than those from the least deprived, and women have 2.4 years less.
- Over the past ten years death rates from all causes and early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have fallen in parallel with average rates for England, but have remained higher.
- Life expectancy for men and women is less than the England average and rates of infant mortality are higher than the average. Deaths from smoking related causes and the estimated proportion of adults who smoke are higher than the England average.
- The estimated proportion of adults who are obese is above the England average, while the proportion who are physically active is less than the average.
- Rates of road injuries and death are lower than the England average.
- Strategies to improve health include development of primary care and redesign of care provided from conception to age 2. Plans to reduce infant mortality and teenage pregnancy are being implemented and plans to reduce obesity levels are being prepared.
- Further information can be found in the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Stoke-on-Trent.

## Deprivation: a national perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the whole of England* (based on IMD 2007).

### National deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



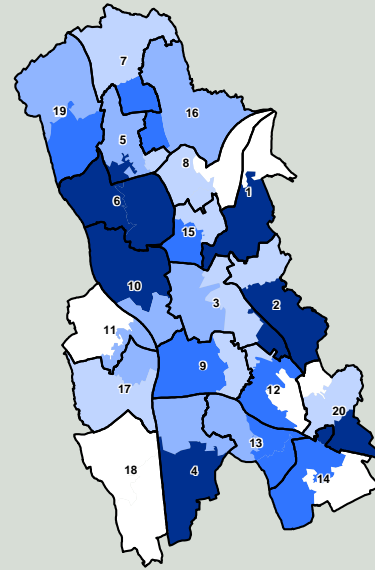
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## Deprivation: a local perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the local authority as a whole* (based on IMD 2007).

### Local deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



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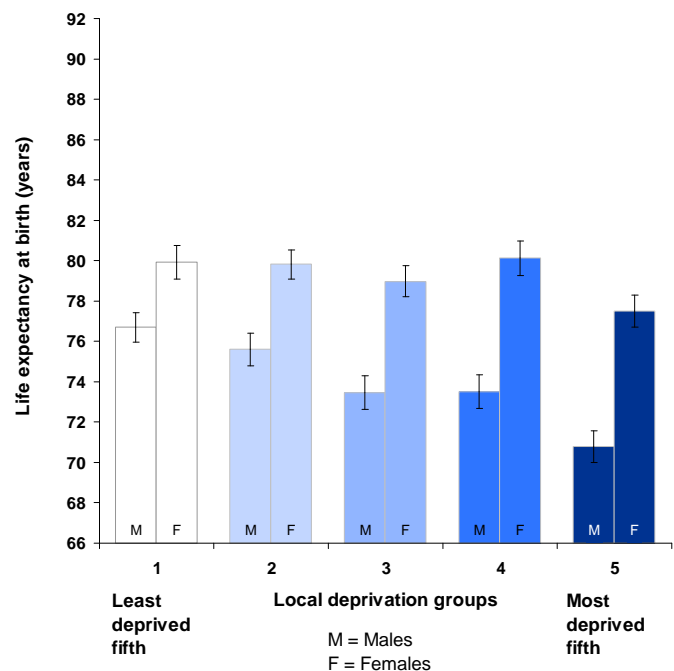
## Ward legend

- 1 Abbey Green
- 2 Bentilee and Townsend
- 3 Berryhill and Hanley East
- 4 Blurton
- 5 Burslem North
- 6 Burslem South
- 7 Chell and Packmoor
- 8 East Valley
- 9 Fenton
- 10 Hanley West and Shelton
- 11 Hartshill and Penkhull
- 12 Longton North
- 13 Longton South
- 14 Meir Park and Sandon
- 15 Northwood and Birches Head
- 16 Norton and Bradeley
- 17 Stoke and Trent Vale
- 18 Trentham and Hanford
- 19 Tunstall
- 20 Weston and Meir North

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSAO is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk). Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.

## Health inequalities: a local perspective

Inequalities in life expectancy (2002-2006) for men and women who live in areas with different levels of deprivation (within this local authority).



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.

## Health inequalities: changes over time

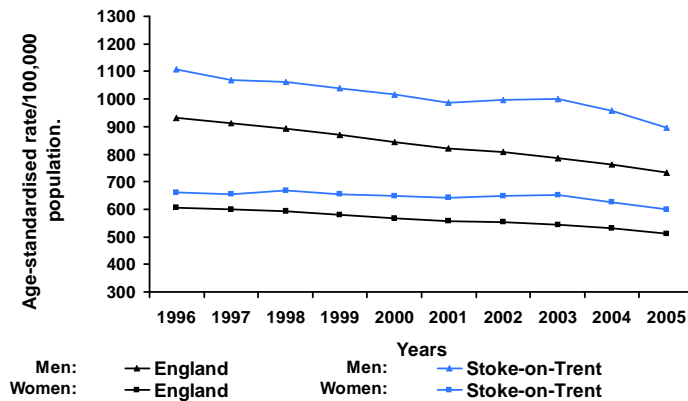
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

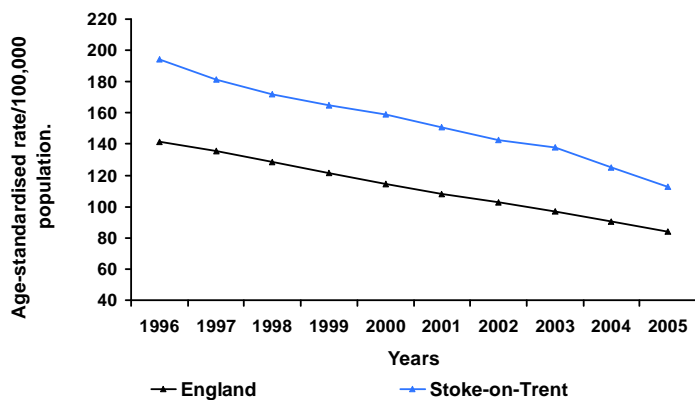
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

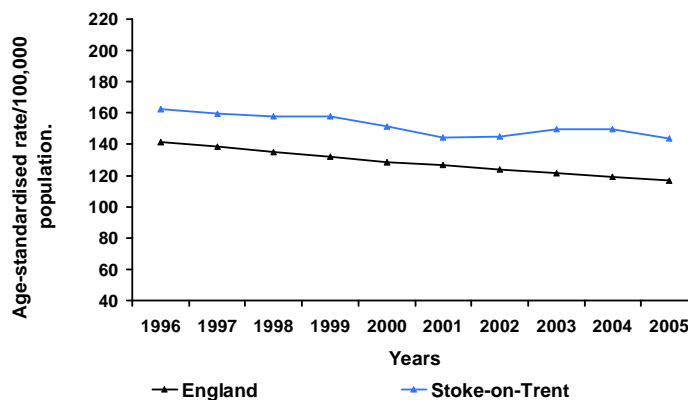
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



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



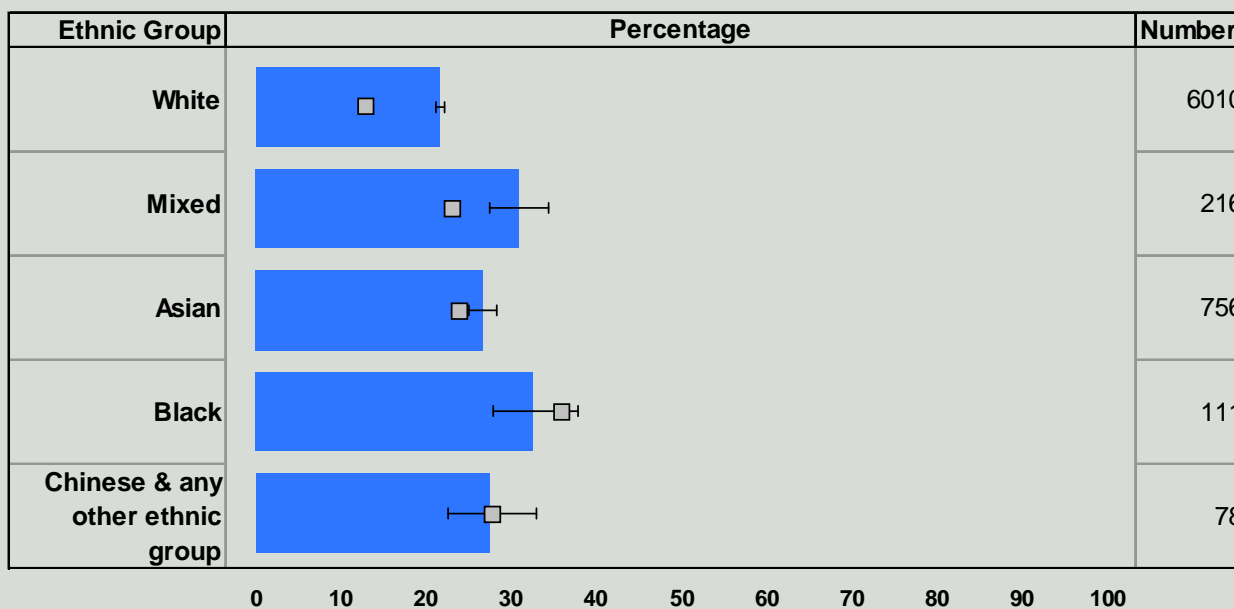
### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2007). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between groups.

### Percentage and number of children eligible for free school meals



Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

□ England - average  
■ Stoke-on-Trent

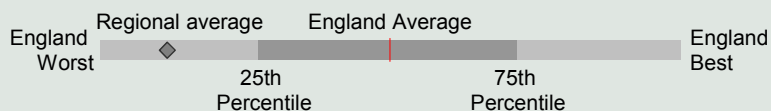
Confidence intervals are shown for local data

# Health summary for Stoke-on-Trent

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. 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

\* relates to National Indicator 2007



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	127264	53.2	19.9	89.2	[Red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	14736	32.2	22.4	66.5	[Red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	548	5.1	4.4	14.4	[Red circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	1613	53.9	60.1	35.8	[Red circle]	82.7
	5 Violent crime	7937	33.3	19.3	38.9	[Red circle]	4.5
	6 Carbon emissions *	1823	7.6	7.6	20.6	[White circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	461	13.9	16.1	38.8	[Green circle]	4.4
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	1518	45.8	69.2	33.2	[Red circle]	90.9
	9 Physically active children *	24607	82.8	85.7	63.3	[Red circle]	99.2
	10 Obese children *	204	10.9	9.9	16.1	[Yellow circle]	4.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.8	1.5	3.2	[Red circle]	0.4
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	320	67.2	41.1	83.1	[Red circle]	12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	30.4	24.1	40.9	[Red circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	19.0	18.0	28.9	[Yellow circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	19.9	26.3	14.2	[Red circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	8.0	11.6	7.5	[Red circle]	17.2
	17 Obese adults	n/a	31.2	23.6	31.2	[Red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Under-15s 'not in good health'	617	14.0	11.6	20.8	[Red circle]	6.4
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	8420	56.2	27.5	68.6	[Red circle]	8.4
	20 Hospital stays related to alcohol *	709	296.5	260.3	741.1	[Red circle]	87.6
	21 Drug misuse	2799	17.8	9.9	34.9	[Red circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	10816	4.5	3.7	5.9	[Red circle]	2.1
	23 Sexually transmitted infections						
	24 New cases of tuberculosis	35	14.0	15.0	102.0	[Yellow circle]	0.0
	25 Hip fracture in over-65s	231	478.8	479.8	699.8	[Yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	74.5	77.3	73.0	[Red circle]	83.1
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	79.6	81.6	78.3	[Red circle]	87.2
	28 Infant deaths	28	8.5	5.0	10.3	[Red circle]	0.0
	29 Deaths from smoking	504	289.3	225.4	355.0	[Red circle]	139.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	287	112.7	84.2	142.4	[Red circle]	39.7
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	363	143.8	117.1	167.8	[Red circle]	76.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	83	34.5	56.3	194.6	[Green circle]	20.8

**Note** (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2005 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2005 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2005-2006 4 % at Key Stage 4 2006-2007 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes (crude rate per 1,000 population) 2006-2007 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2005 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2006-2007 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status known 2006-2007 9 % 5-16 year olds who spend at least 2 hrs/wk on high quality PE and school sport 2006-2007 10 % Schoolchildren in Reception year. 2006-2007 11 Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled, or had been extracted (age 5) 2005-2006 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2004-2006 (provisional) 13 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 14 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 15 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 16 % aged 16+ 2005/06 17 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 18 % who self assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population. 2006 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 pop. 2006-2007 21 Crude rate per 1000 population aged 15-64. No significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004-2005 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes. 2005-2006 23 Indicator blank as data not yet available for local authorities. 24 Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006 25 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 26 At birth, years 2004-2006 27 At birth, years 2004-2006 28 Rate /1,000 live births 2004-06 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate. 2004-2006 30 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 31 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 32 Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006

For more information from your regional PHO, visit [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

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