

Stoke-on-Trent

This is a Spearhead area

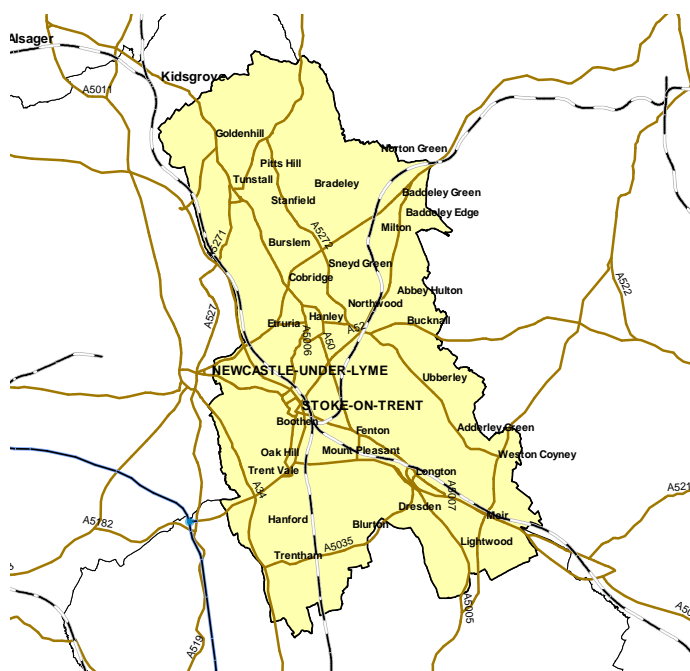
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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POPULATION 239,000

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



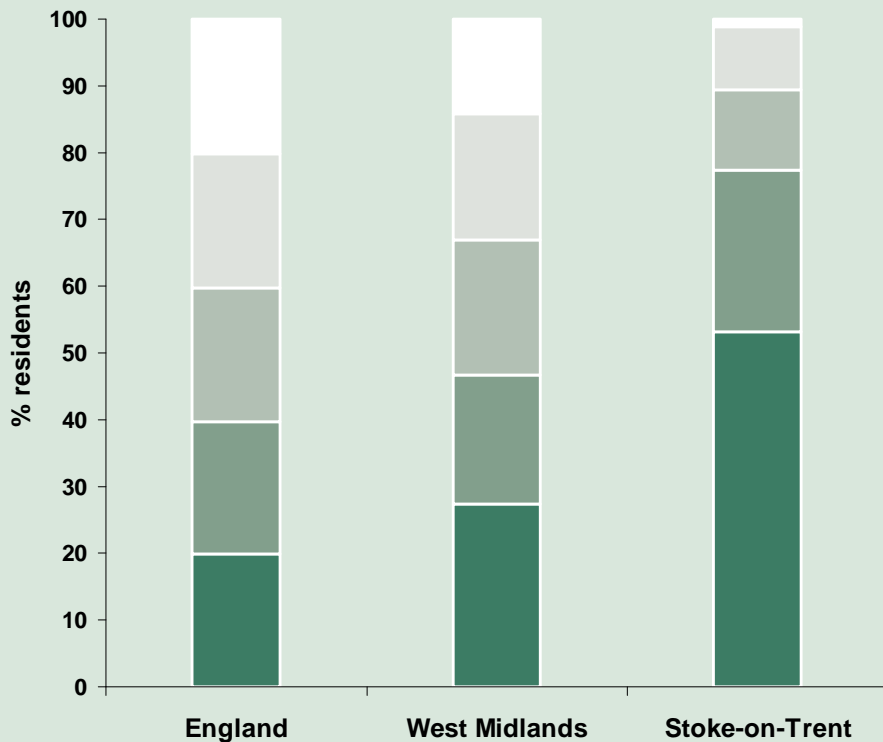
Stoke-on-Trent at a glance

- The health of the people of Stoke-on-Trent is generally worse than the England average. This reflects the level of deprivation in Stoke-on-Trent; with over half of the population living in the most deprived fifth of areas in England. Road injuries and deaths and children's physical activity are the two indicators for which Stoke-on-Trent is better than the England average.
- Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live over 5 and a half years longer than those in the most deprived areas, whilst in women this difference is nearly 7 years.
- Although early death rates from heart disease & stroke remain above the England average, this gap is narrowing. Deaths from cancer remain above average.
- Children in poverty, teenage pregnancy and violent crime are all higher than the England average while GCSE achievement is lower.
- The estimated percentage of mothers and adults who smoke and deaths from smoking are above average.
- The estimated percentage of obese adults is high while the estimated percentages that eat healthily (fruit and vegetables) and are adequately physically active is low.
- Priorities for Stoke-on-Trent are improving lifestyles, primary care and infant health. At a partnership level, education, economic and employment regeneration and alleviating poverty are also major priorities.
- Further information can be found in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the report of the Director of Public health for Stoke-on-Trent at www.stoke.nhs.uk



Deprivation

This chart shows the proportion of residents within England, the region and the local authority living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles. These quintiles were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to the deprivation scores in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and dividing them into five equal groupings. The resident numbers are based on the 2005 population figures.



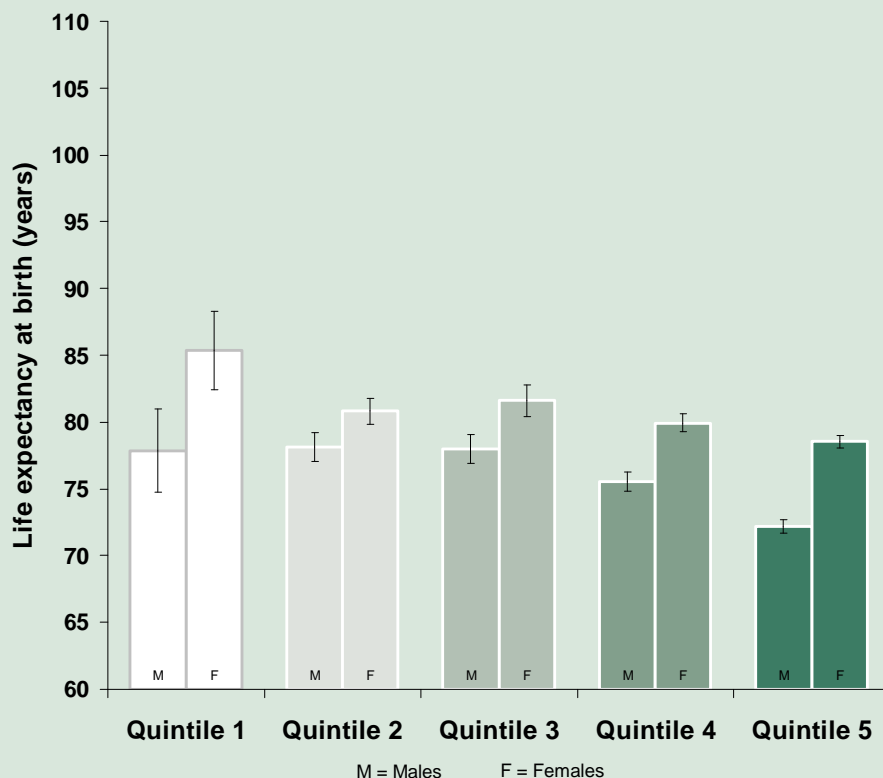
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	1.2	2,841
2	9.4	22,422
3	12.1	28,962
4	24.2	57,849
5	53.2	127,269
All	100.0	239,343

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Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2003-2007) within the local authority by national deprivation quintiles. Note the figures in this chart are based on data for five years. The life expectancy figures presented in the health summary chart are based on data for three years.



- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	77.8	85.4
2	78.1	80.8
3	78.0	81.6
4	75.5	79.9
5	72.2	78.5
All	74.2	79.5

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Where the total male or female population (2003-2007) is less than 5,000 the life expectancy figures are not shown (n/a).

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

Health inequalities: changes over time

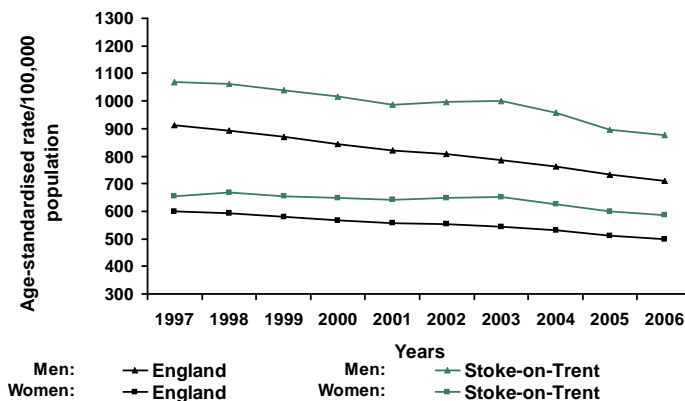
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

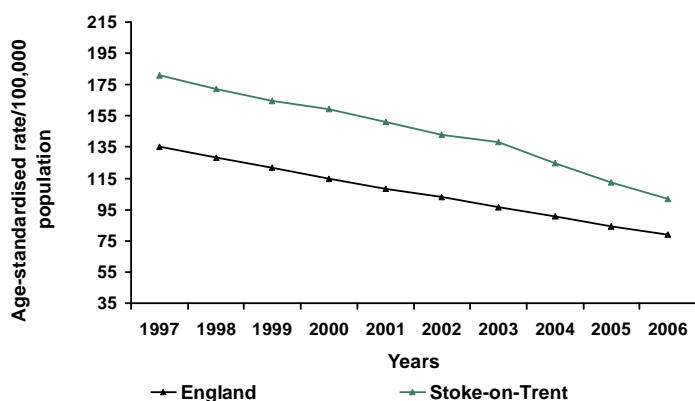
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

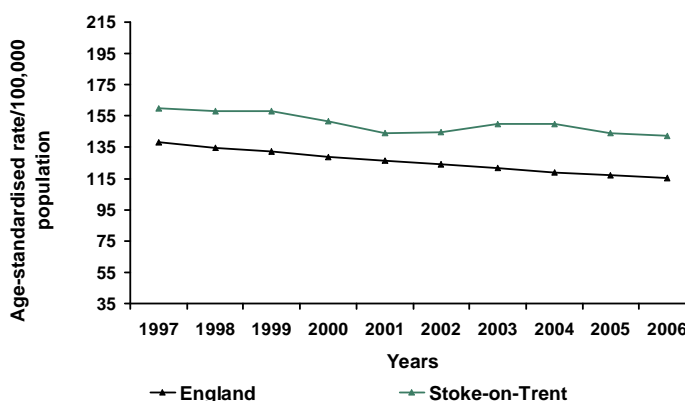
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

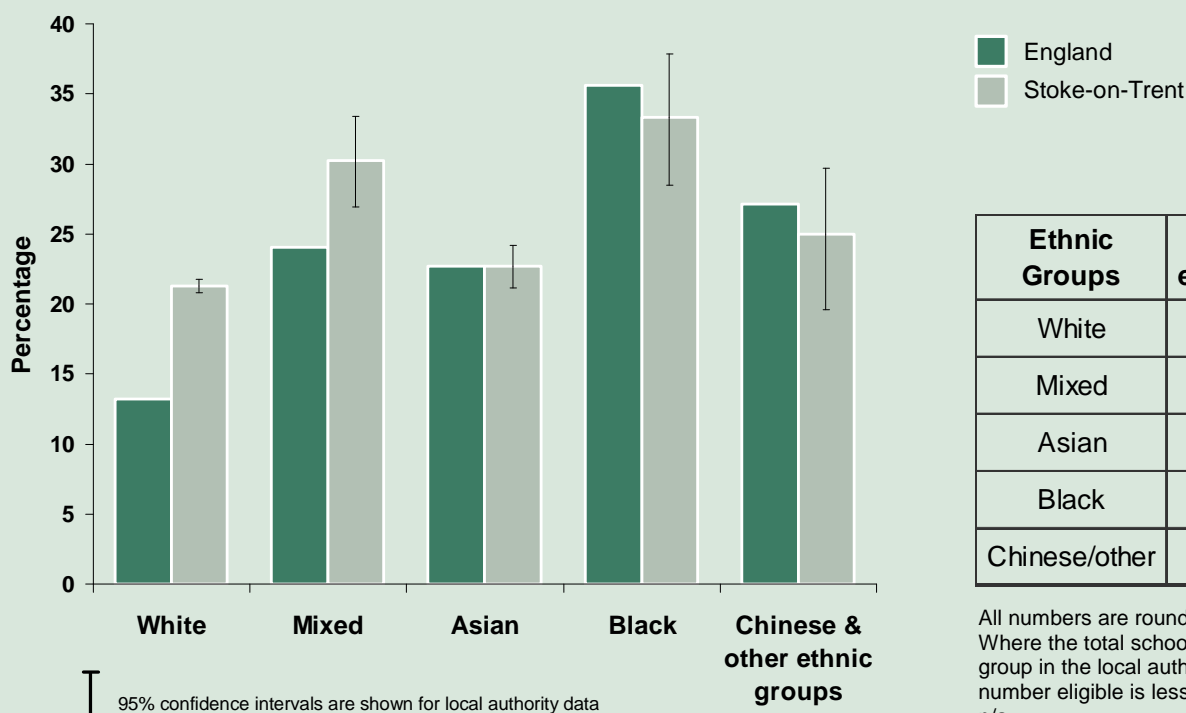


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2008). 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 the groups.



Legend:
■ England
■ Stoke-on-Trent

Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	21.3	5,680
Mixed	30.3	230
Asian	22.7	690
Black	33.3	130
Chinese/other	25.0	70

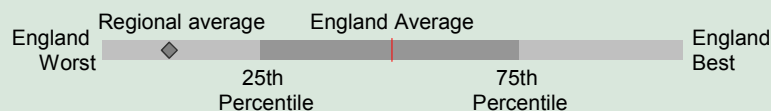
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

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 Set 2009



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	127269	53.2	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	14753	32.2	22.4	66.5		6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	319	3.1	2.8	8.9		0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	1045	37.1	48.3	26.5		73.3
	5 Violent crime *	6094	25.4	17.6	38.4		4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	1674	7.0	7.2	15.7		4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	706	20.3	14.7	37.8		3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	1482	42.5	71.0	32.5		92.2
	9 Physically active children *	26486	90.7	90.0	77.5		100.0
	10 Obese children *	198	9.5	9.6	16.2		3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.8	1.5	3.2		0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	323	68.4	41.2	79.1		15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	30.4	24.1	40.9		13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	19.0	18.0	28.9		9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	19.9	26.3	15.8		45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	6.9	10.8	4.4		17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	31.2	23.6	31.2		11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	11116	28.7	21.5	32.5		13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	8510	57.2	27.7	59.4		8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	4260	1593.0	1472.5	2615.1		639.9
	21 Drug misuse	2937	18.4	9.8	27.5		1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	12083	5.1	4.1	6.3		2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	35	14.6	15.0	102.1		0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	231	478.8	479.8	699.8		219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	167	20.4	17.0	30.3		4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	75.0	77.7	73.2		83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	80.0	81.8	78.1		87.8
	28 Infant deaths	24	7.1	4.9	9.6		1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	482	276.3	210.2	330.2		134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	261	102.1	79.1	130.5		39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	360	142.3	115.5	164.3		75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	80	33.3	54.3	188.3		18.4

Notes (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

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 2007/08 4 % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 9 % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 10 % of school children in reception year 2007/08 11 Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 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+ 2007/08 17 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 18 % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 21 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 24 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 26 At birth, 2005-2007 27 At birth, 2005-2007 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More information is available in The Indicator Guide: www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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