

# Stoke-on-Trent

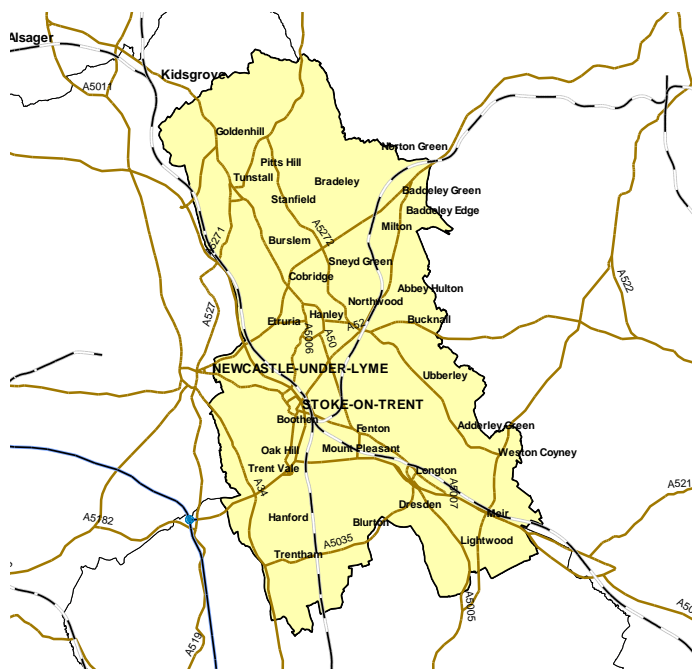
This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit the Health Profiles website for:

- Profiles of all local authorities in England
- Interactive maps – see how health varies between areas
- More health indicator information
- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

[www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)



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## Population 239,000

Mid-2009 population estimate

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



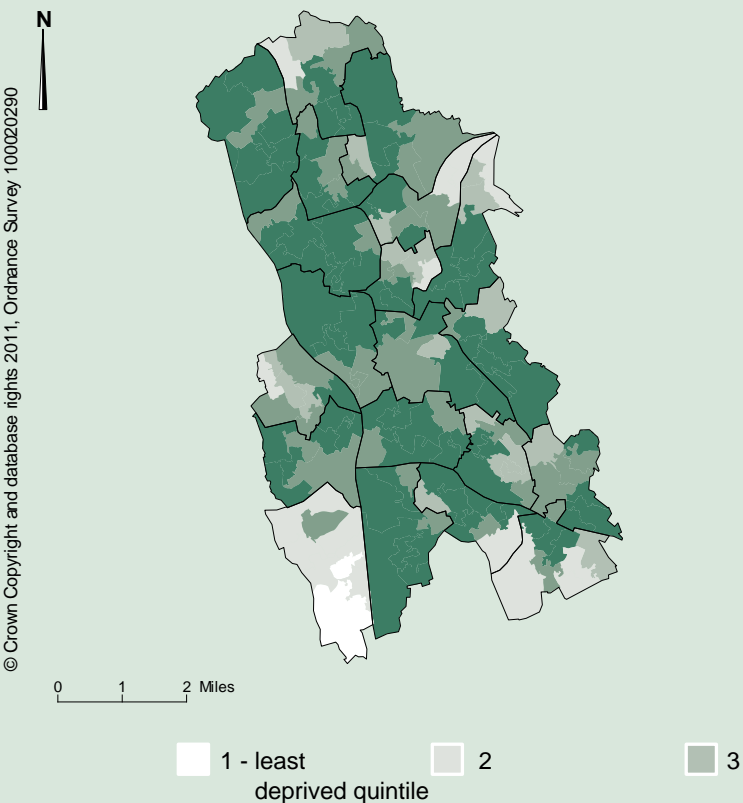
## Stoke-on-Trent at a glance

- The health of people in Stoke-on-Trent is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and 15,690 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 8.1 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Stoke-on-Trent than in the least deprived areas (based on the Slope Index of Inequality published on 5th January 2011).
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates for women have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen but is worse than the England average. The early death rate from cancer is also worse than the England average.
- About 21.9% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. A lower percentage than average of pupils spend at least three hours each week on school sport. Levels of teenage pregnancy and GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult 'healthy eating', smoking and obesity are worse than the England average. Rates of smoking related deaths and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are higher than average.
- Priorities in Stoke-on-Trent include quitting smoking, action on obesity and raising cancer awareness. For more information see [www.stoke.nhs.uk](http://www.stoke.nhs.uk)

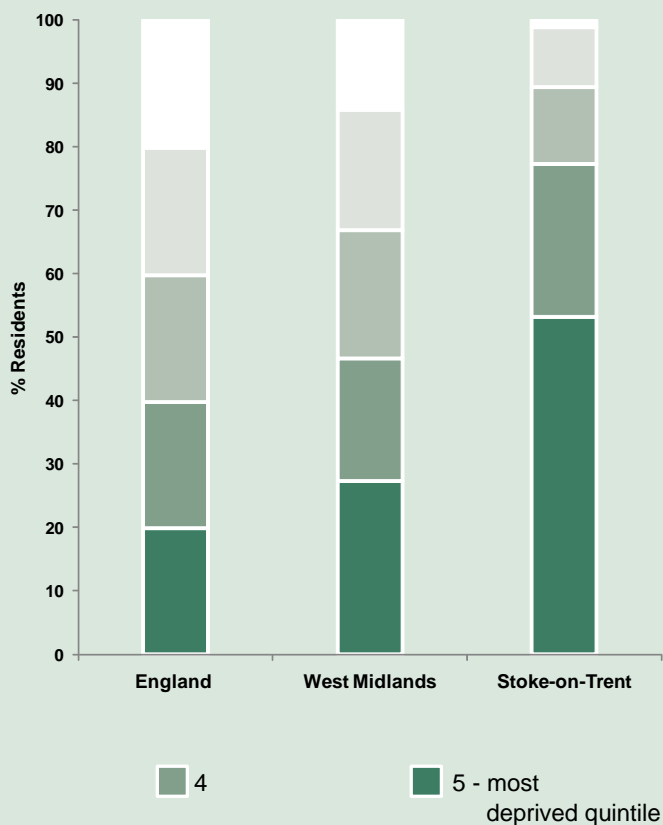


## Deprivation: a national view

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.

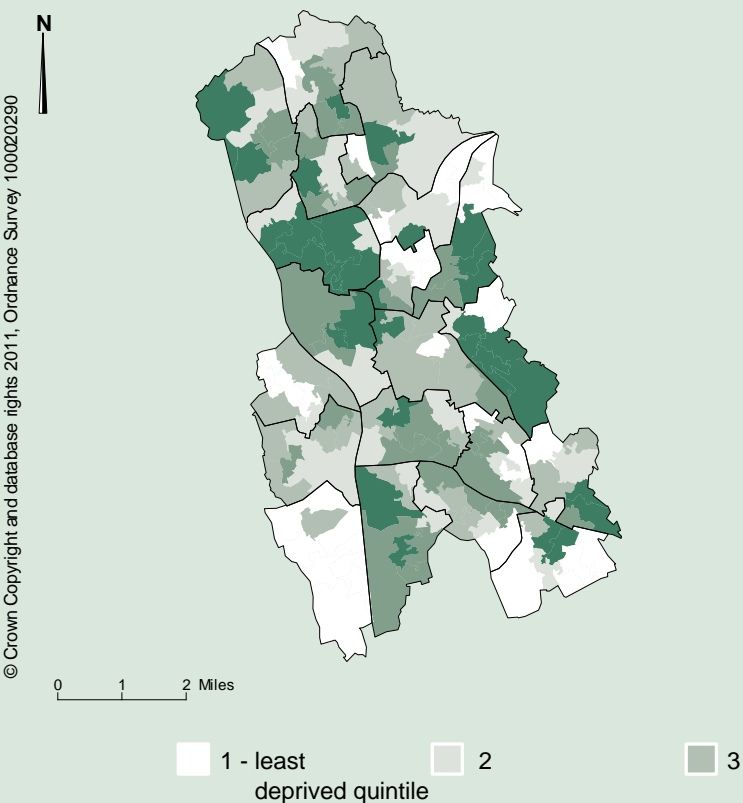


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

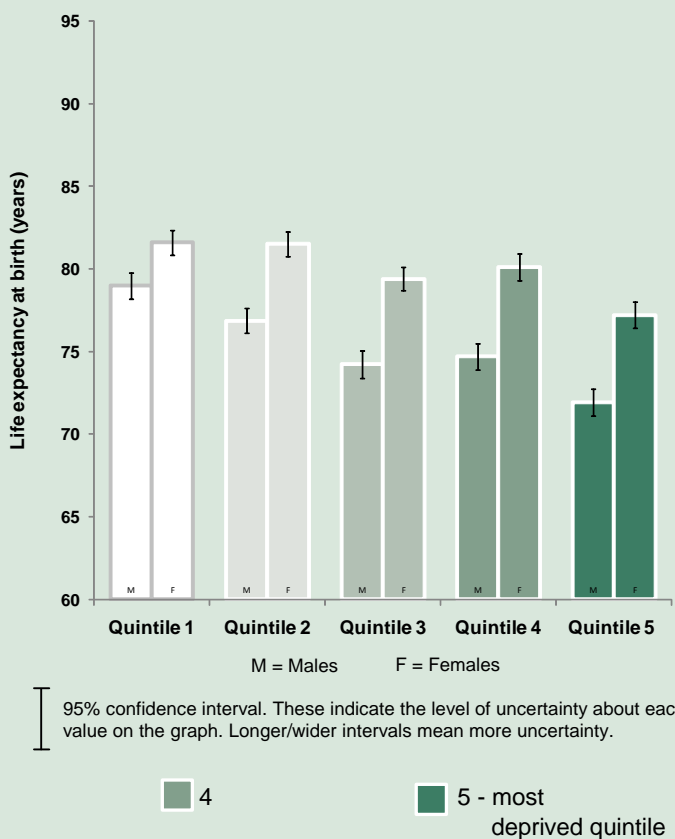


## Health inequalities: a local view

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 (2005-2009) for each of the quintiles in this area.



## Health inequalities: changes over time

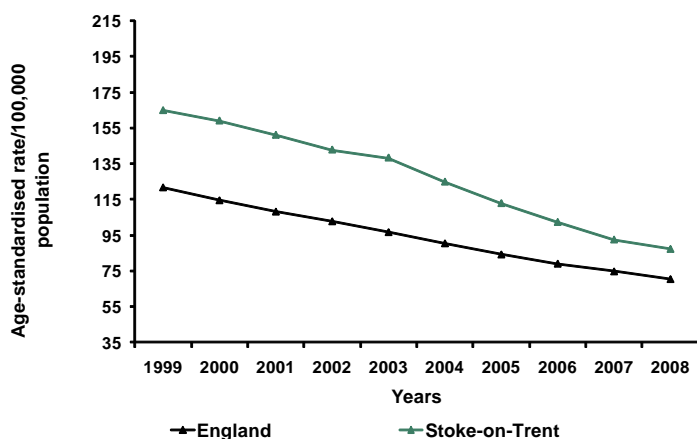
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

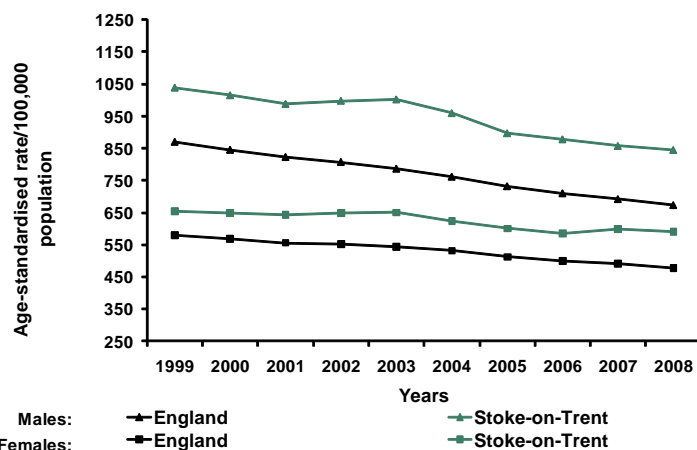
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

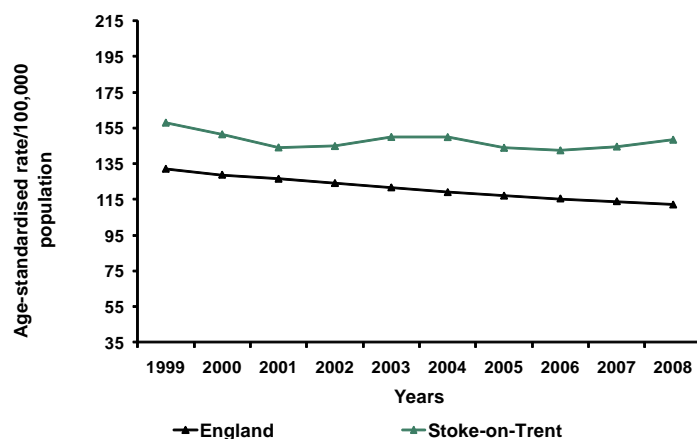
### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



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

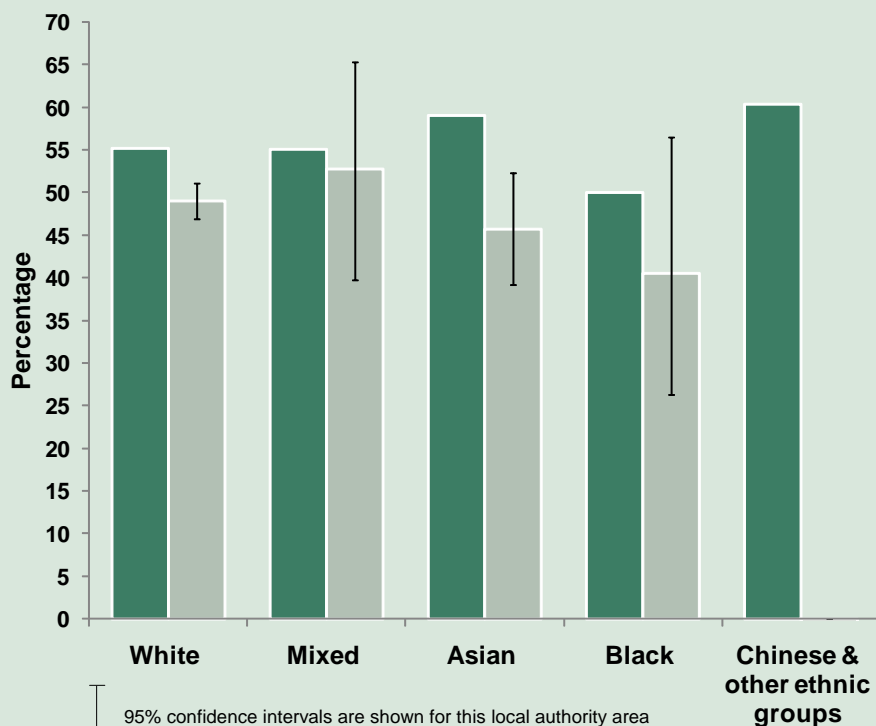


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2009/10 (A\* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.



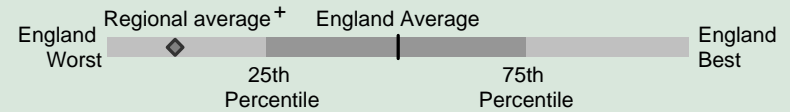
Legend:  
■ England  
■ Stoke-on-Trent

Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	49.0	1,103
Mixed	52.7	29
Asian	45.7	100
Black	40.5	15
Chinese/other		

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 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



+ 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	127269	53.2	19.9	89.2	[Red circle]	0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	15690	28.7	20.9	57.0	[Red circle]	5.7
	3 Statutory homelessness	226	2.15	1.86	8.28	[Red circle]	0.08
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1261	48.7	55.3	38.0	[Red circle]	78.6
	5 Violent crime	6980	29.2	15.8	35.9	[Red circle]	4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	1358	8.8	6.2	19.6	[Red circle]	1.0
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	828	22.7	14.0	31.4	[Red circle]	4.5
	8 Breast feeding initiation	2144	58.7	73.6	39.9	[Red circle]	95.2
	9 Physically active children	14204	48.7	55.1	26.7	[Red circle]	80.3
	10 Obese children (Year 6)	528	21.9	18.7	28.6	[Red circle]	10.7
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 12)	n/a	0.8	0.7	1.6	[Yellow circle]	0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	287	64.6	40.2	69.4	[Red circle]	14.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults smoking	n/a	25.1	21.2	34.7	[Red circle]	11.1
	14 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	21.2	23.6	39.4	[Yellow circle]	11.5
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	20.7	28.7	19.3	[Red circle]	47.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	9.9	11.5	5.8	[Yellow circle]	19.5
	17 Obese adults	n/a	27.6	24.2	30.7	[Red circle]	13.9
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	20	8.3	13.1	27.2	[Green circle]	3.1
	19 Hospital stays for self-harm	723	312.0	198.3	497.5	[Red circle]	48.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	5672	2129	1743	3114	[Red circle]	849
	21 Drug misuse	2488	15.7	9.4	23.8	[Red circle]	1.8
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	14306	6.62	5.40	7.87	[Red circle]	3.28
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	29	12	15	120	[Green circle]	0
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	252	480.0	457.6	631.3	[Yellow circle]	310.9
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	180	22.2	18.1	32.1	[Yellow circle]	5.4
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	75.4	78.3	73.7	[Red circle]	84.4
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	79.9	82.3	79.1	[Red circle]	89.0
	28 Infant deaths	21	5.67	4.71	10.63	[Yellow circle]	0.68
	29 Smoking related deaths	538	309.2	216.0	361.5	[Red circle]	131.9
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	225	87.2	70.5	122.1	[Red circle]	37.9
	31 Early deaths: cancer	382	148.5	112.1	159.1	[Red circle]	76.1
	32 Road injuries and deaths	57	23.7	48.1	155.2	[Green circle]	13.7

### Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2007 2 % children in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income 2008 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2009/10 4 % at Key Stage 4 2009/10 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2009/10 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2010 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2009/10 8 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status is known 2009/10 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2009/10 10 % of school children in Year 6, 2009/10 11 Weighted mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 12-year-olds, 2008/09 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2007-2009 (provisional) 13 % adults aged 18+, 2009/10 14 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 16 % aged 16+ 2009/10 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2005-2007 19 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2009/10 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2009/10 21 Estimated problem drug users using crack and/or opiates aged 15-64 per 1,000 resident population, 2008/09 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2009/10 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population for emergency admission 65+, 2009/10 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.06-31.07.09 26 At birth, 2007-2009 27 At birth, 2007-2009 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2007-2009 29 Per 100,000 population aged 35 +, directly age standardised rate 2007-2009 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009

For links to health intelligence support in your area see [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) More indicator information is available online in The Indicator Guide.

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