

Health Profile for Stockport 2006

Introduction



Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. With other local information¹ these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

¹e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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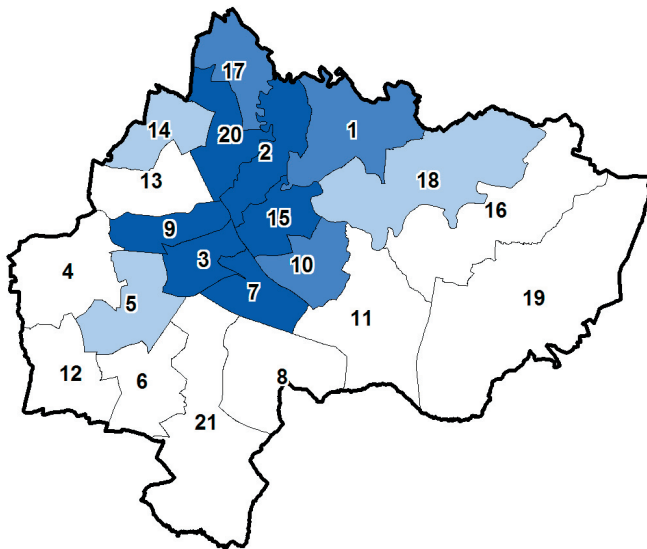
Key points

- For Stockport, 15 of the 25 indicators are better than the national and 21 are better than the regional average. Five indicators are close to, and five worse than the national average. The majority of indicators are centred around the national average.
- Men can expect to live 76.5 years in Stockport and women 81.3 years, close to the national average. Within Stockport, there is a gap in life expectancy of 6.8 years between the poorest and the most affluent areas- the largest gap nationally being 10.1 years and the smallest 2.7 years.
- Alcohol misuse is a significant problem in the North West. It is estimated that 21.9% of adults in Stockport binge drink. This figure is lower than the regional but higher than the national average. The number of people admitted to hospital for alcohol related conditions is close to the national average.

Best & worst health indicators (in addition to life expectancy and alcohol)

- Deprivation is relatively low.
- Road injuries and deaths are significantly lower than the national average.
- The number of people registered with their GP as having severe long-term mental health problems who are actively accessing treatment is better than the national average.
- 16% of children under 16 live in "low income households", which is less than the national average, and there are fewer teenage pregnancies.
- Air quality is comparatively poor.
- 53% of local authority properties do not achieve the "decent homes standard" and this is worse than the national average.

Health inequalities – life expectancy



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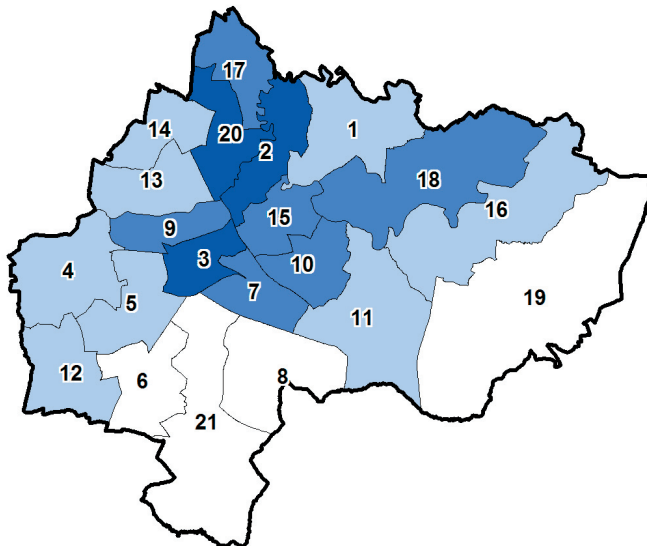
This map shows inequalities in life expectancy at birth for males and females combined, by ward. It is based on significance above and below the England average.

Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

- Significantly lower
- Lower but not statistically significant
- Higher but not statistically significant
- Significantly higher

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 74.9 years compared with 81.7 years for the highest fifth.

Health inequalities – deprivation



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This map shows deprivation by ward. The four categories are population-based, ie. 'most deprived 25%' refers to the most deprived wards accounting for 25% of England's population.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Ward averages

- Most deprived 25%
- Second most deprived 25%
- Second least deprived 25%
- Least deprived 25%

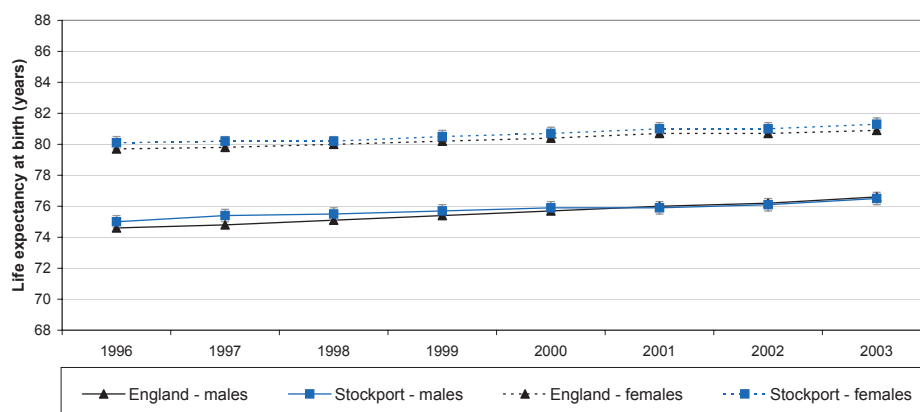
Ward legend

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Bredbury | 15 Manor |
| 2 Brinnington | 16 North Marple |
| 3 Cale Green | 17 North Reddish |
| 4 Cheadle | 18 Romiley |
| 5 Cheadle Hulme North | 19 South Marple |
| 6 Cheadle Hulme South | 20 South Reddish |
| 7 Davenport | 21 West Bramhall |
| 8 East Bramhall | |
| 9 Edgeley | |
| 10 Great Moor | |
| 11 Hazel Grove | |
| 12 Heald Green | |
| 13 Heaton Mersey | |
| 14 Heaton Moor | |

Wards are Standard Table Wards, Census 2001.
Boundaries may have changed.

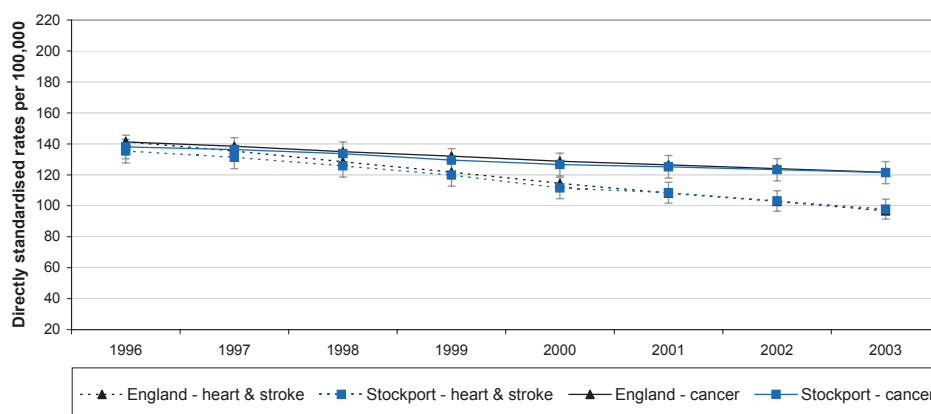
Health inequalities

Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



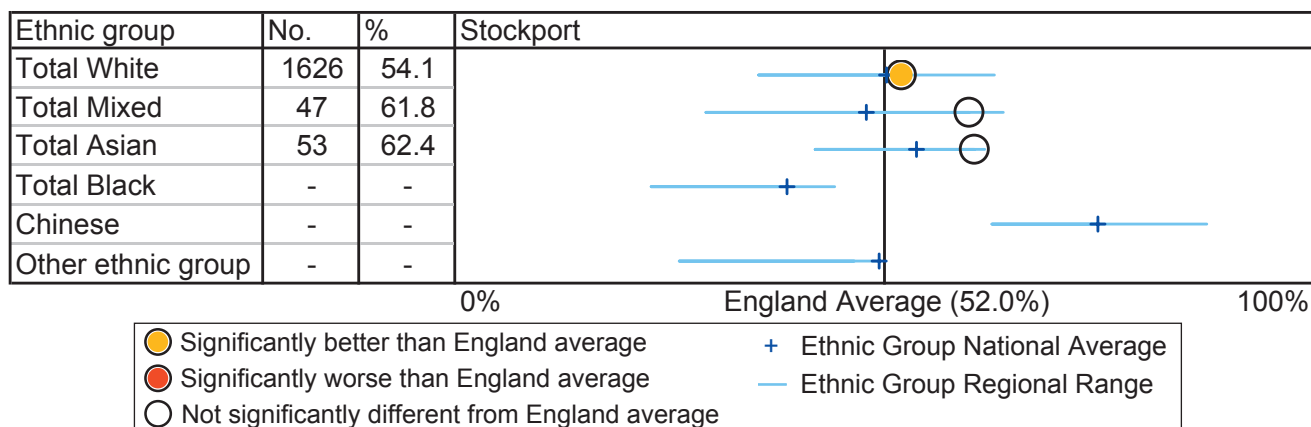
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

Trend 2: Deaths from heart disease/stroke and cancer



This chart compares the trends in deaths for all persons under 75 years due to heart disease/stroke and cancer in this area with that for England.

Health inequalities – GCSE achievement



This chart compares GCSE achievement (no. and % achieving 5 A*-C grades in 2003/04) of children in different ethnic groups in this education authority's schools to the England average for all children. Completeness of ethnicity coding varies for different indicators - GCSE achievement is one of the most complete, at 96%. Where less than 30 children in a particular ethnic group took GCSE exams the % pass rate is not shown.

Further information

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Health summary

How to interpret:

First look at the circle which shows how this local authority is doing, compared with the England average (central line), best (right side) and worst (left side). Look at the numbers, values and time periods in the columns. Some numbers shown are totalled over more than 1 year. Red is significantly worse and amber significantly better than the England average (95% confidence intervals used for the local data). Amber may still indicate a significant public health burden. A clear circle is not significantly different from the England average. Then, compare with the regional average (+ symbol), and the range for similar areas - Prospering smaller towns (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Stockport	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	32,500	11.4	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	6,305	53.0	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	9,224	16.0	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	1,790	54.4	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	4,427	15.7	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	4,227	88.2	CR2		31.03.05	4
Giving children and young people a healthy start	Smoking in pregnancy						5
	Breast feeding						5
	Obese children*						5
	Physically active children*						5
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)*	609	36.9	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		24.6	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		21.9	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		24.6	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		21.2	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		76.5	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		81.3	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	1,588	129.7	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	944	97.8	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	1,151	121.5	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	46	5.1	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	163	4.2	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	24,889	7.6	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	2,139	0.7	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	2,738	184.2	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	757	681.1	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	9,464	3.3	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		1.5	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average

England Worst England Average England Best
+ Regional average — Cluster range

Notes

Full indicator information in metadata report, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

Notes	1. No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England. 2. No significance is calculated for this indicator. 3. No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT). 4. Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data. 5. GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available. 6. Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England. 7. New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. 8. High rates considered 'better' as reflects better service provision. 9. High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence. 10. Data incomplete or missing for some areas. 11. DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.
	* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.
Key	DSR1 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over; DSR2 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75; DSR3 Directly age standardised percentage; DSR4 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population; CR1 Crude rate / 1,000 population; CR2 Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over; CR3 Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17; CR4 Crude rate / 1,000 live births; CR5 Crude rate / 100 million vehicle kilometres; CR6 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44; CR7 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.