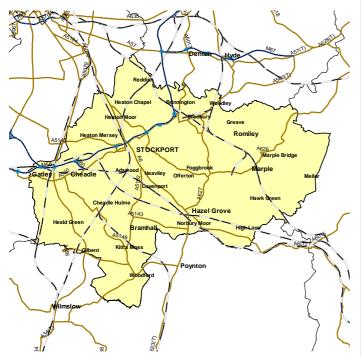
## **Stockport**

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



**POPULATION 281,000** 

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#### Stockport at a glance

- The health of people in Stockport is varied. A number of indicators are significantly better than the England average, such as the estimated percentage of adults who smoke and people recorded with diabetes. A few indicators are significantly worse, such as the estimated percentage of adults who binge drink.
- There are health inequalities by gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity. For example, men from the most deprived areas have over eight years shorter life expectancy than men from the least deprived areas, and women from the most deprived areas live over six years less than those from the least deprived areas.
- Over the last ten years deaths from all causes for men and women and early deaths from cancer as well as heart disease and stroke have decreased. However, rates of deaths from all causes for men, early deaths from cancer and early deaths from heart disease and stroke are now all above the England rates.
- The rate of road injuries and deaths is the third best in England.
- As health inequalities are a significant issue in Stockport, initiatives to improve wellbeing and healthy life expectancy are being targeted at areas of deprivation and particularly at working age adults. The area is also experiencing demographic change and Stockport's aging population and vulnerable families are key priorities.
- Further detail on the health of this area can be found on the public health section at www.stockport-pct.nhs.uk



## 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

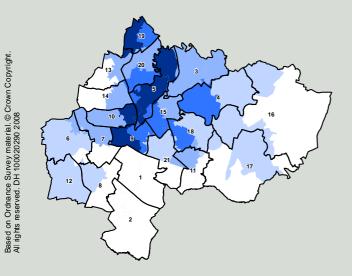
1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England

2

3

4

5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



## 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).

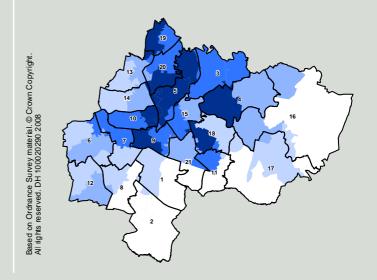
#### Local deprivation groups

1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority

2

3

5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



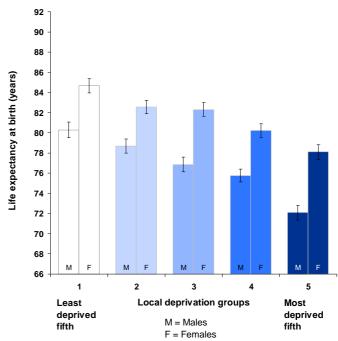
#### Ward legend

- 1 Bramhall North
- 2 Bramhall South
- 3 Bredbury and Woodley
- 4 Bredbury Green and Romiley
- 5 Brinnington and Central
- 6 Cheadle and Gatley
- 7 Cheadle Hulme North
- 8 Cheadle Hulme South
- 9 Davenport and Cale Green10 Edgeley and Cheadle Heath
- 11 Hazel Grove
- 12 Heald Green
- 13 Heatons North
- 14 Heatons South
- 15 Manor
- 16 Marple North
- 17 Marple South
- 18 Offerton
- 19 Reddish North
- 20 Reddish South
- 21 Stepping Hill

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSOA (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSOA is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to 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

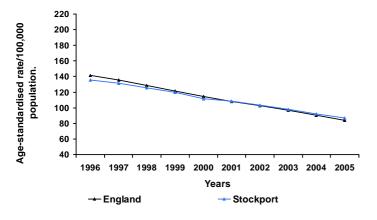
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

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

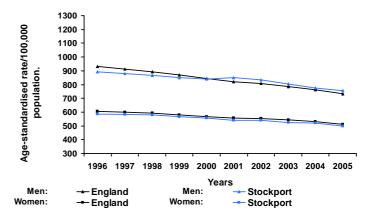
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

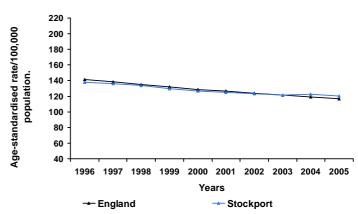
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 1:
All age, all cause mortality



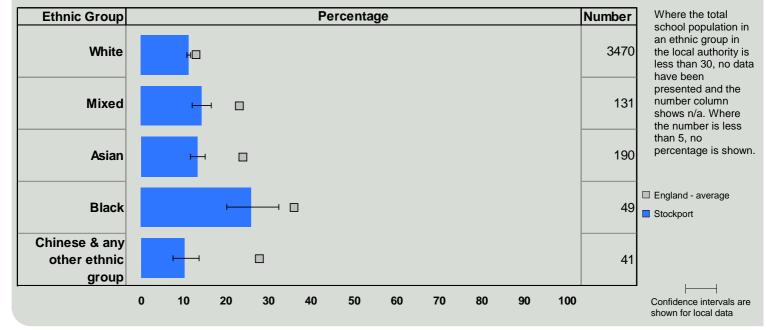
Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



### Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart 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



### Health summary for **Stockport**

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
- O Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- O No significance can be calculated
  - \* relates to National Indicator 2007



Dom ain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	33639	12.0	19.9	89.2	♦   O	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	8503	15.6	22.4	66.5	♦	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	378	3.1	4.4	14.4	<b>♦ ○</b>	0.0
	4 GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	2067	60.1	60.1	35.8		82.7
	5 Violent crime	4571	16.2	19.3	38.9		4.5
	6 Carbon emissions *	1702	6.0	7.6	20.6	0	4.6
Chidren's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	408	13.1	16.1	38.8	♦ 0	4.4
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	2259	72.4	69.2	33.2	$\Diamond$	90.9
	9 Physically active children *	27872	80.1	85.7	63.3		99.2
	10 Obese children *	169	6.9	9.9	16.1	$\Diamond$	4.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.5	1.5	3.2	♦ O	0.4
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	210	36.7	41.1	83.1	♦ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	21.5	24.1	40.9	♦ 0	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	21.8	18.0	28.9	<b>♦</b> ●	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	27.6	26.3	14.2	♦ 0	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.7	11.6	7.5		17.2
	17 Obese adults	n/a	22.3	23.6	31.2	♦ 0	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Under-15s 'not in good health'	551	10.5	11.6	20.8	♦ 0	6.4
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	5220	30.5	27.5	68.6	<b>♦</b> •	8.4
	20 Hospital stays related to alcohol *	1038	361.3	260.3	741.1	<b>♦</b> ●	87.6
	21 Drug misuse	1750	9.6	9.9	34.9	♦ •	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	10127	3.6	3.7	5.9	♦ 0	2.1
	23 Sexually transmitted infections						
	24 New cases of tuberculosis	16	5.0	15.0	102.0	<b>≪</b>	0.0
	25 Hip fracture in over-65s	306	496.5	479.8	699.8	<u> </u>	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.1	77.3	73.0	♦ 0	83.1
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	81.9	81.6	78.3	♦ I	87.2
	28 Infant deaths	15	4.6	5.0	10.3	♦ 0	0.0
	29 Deaths from smoking	500	226.6	225.4	355.0	<b>♦</b>	139.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	277	86.8	84.2	142.4	♦ 0	39.7
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	381	120.4	117.1	167.8	♦   O	76.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	74	26.4	56.3	194.6	0	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-

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