

Stockport

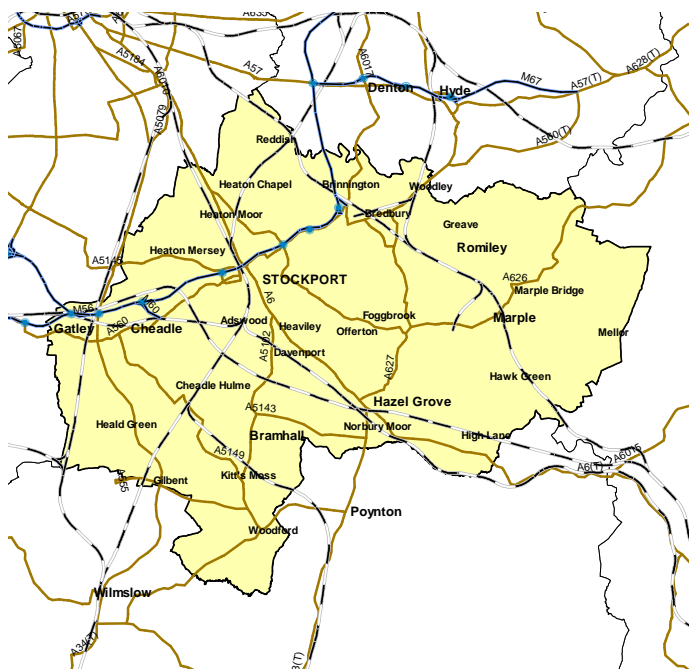
This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

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

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- See more indicator data

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POPULATION 280,900

Mid-2007 population estimate

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



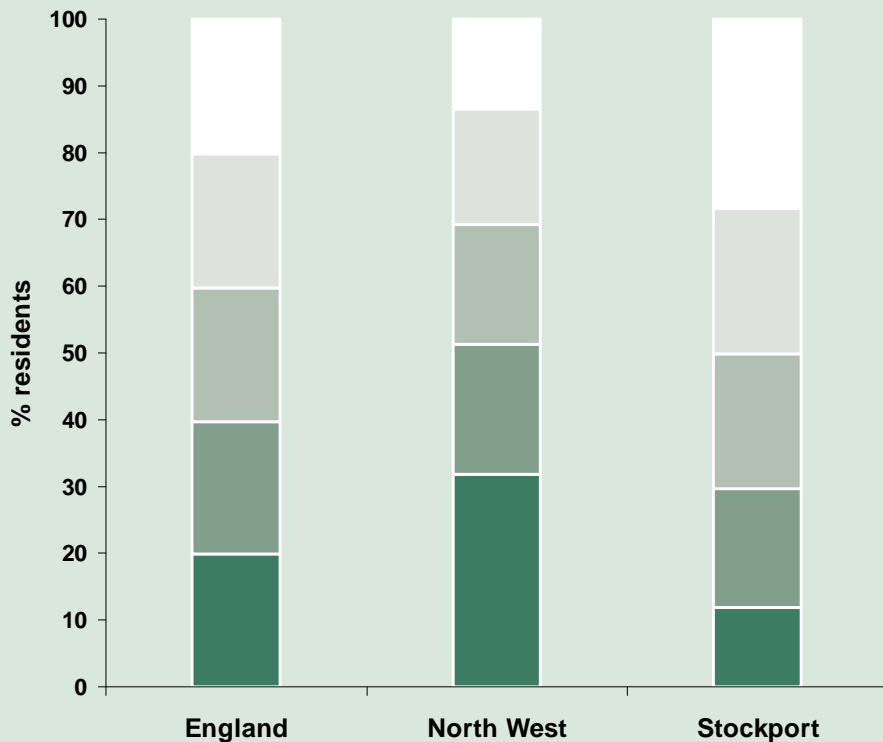
Stockport at a glance

- The health of people in Stockport is generally similar to, or better than, the England average. Healthy eating adults (an estimate), over 65s 'not in good health' and life expectancy are similar to the national average, while violent crime and drug misuse are significantly better than average. A few indicators, such as binge drinking adults (an estimate), are significantly worse.
- There are inequalities in Stockport by deprivation and gender. For example, men in the least deprived areas can expect to live over ten years longer than men in the most deprived areas, and for women the difference is over eight years.
- Over the last ten years there have been decreases in the death rate from all causes for men, and in early death rates from heart disease and stroke, but the decreases have been slower than average.
- Breast feeding initiation and teenage pregnancy are significantly better than the England average, and smoking in pregnancy is similar to the national average.
- Over the next three years the Stockport Local Area Agreement has prioritised tackling circulatory disease mortality and maximising smoking cessation as they are the main drivers of health inequalities in the area. The Local Area Agreement has also focused on reducing alcohol related harm admissions, teenage conceptions and child obesity, all areas of significant concern for the partnership.
- Further detail on the health of this area can be found at www.stockport.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.



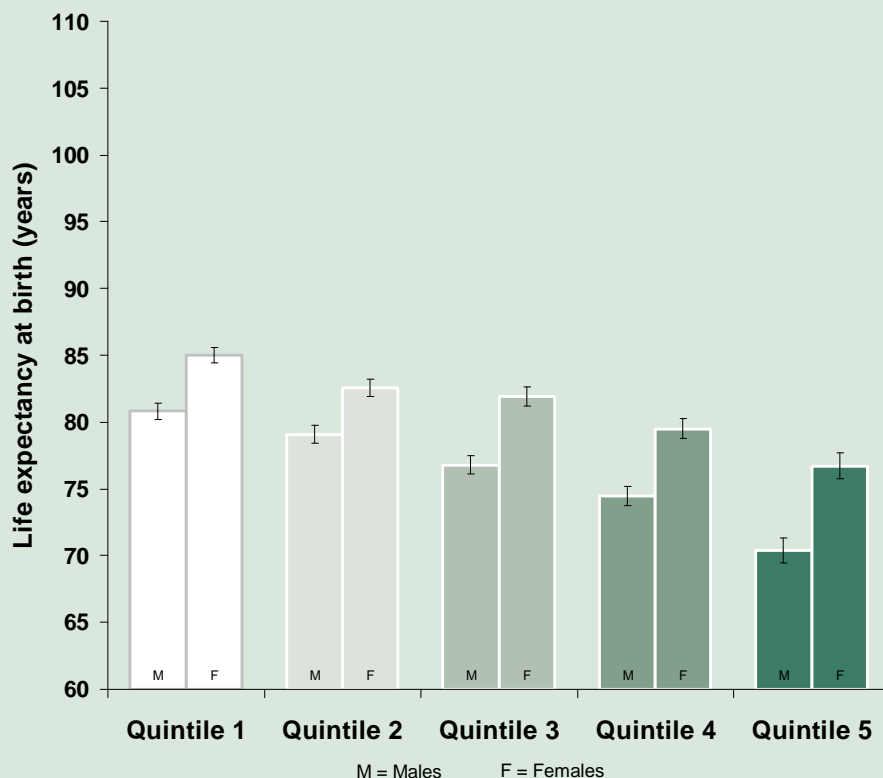
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	28.4	79,833
2	21.8	61,416
3	20.1	56,625
4	17.7	49,833
5	12.0	33,642
All	100.0	281,349

Stockport

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	80.8	85.0
2	79.1	82.5
3	76.8	81.9
4	74.5	79.5
5	70.4	76.7
All	77.2	81.8

Stockport

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

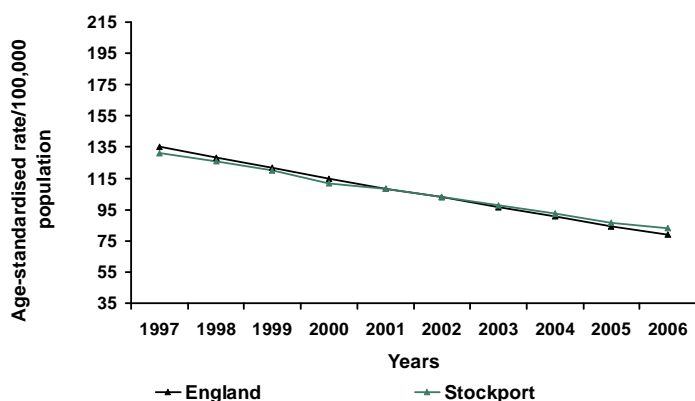
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

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

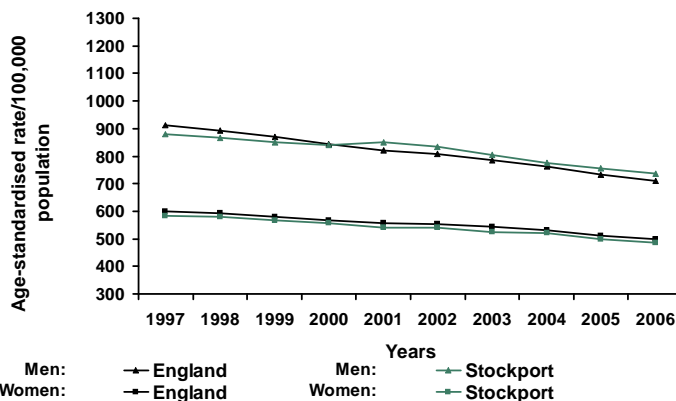
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

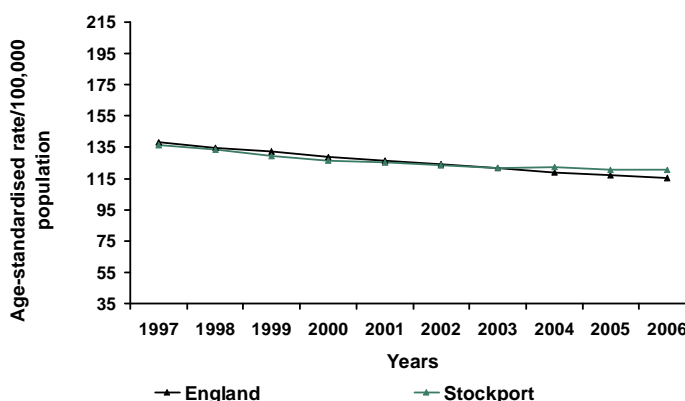
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality

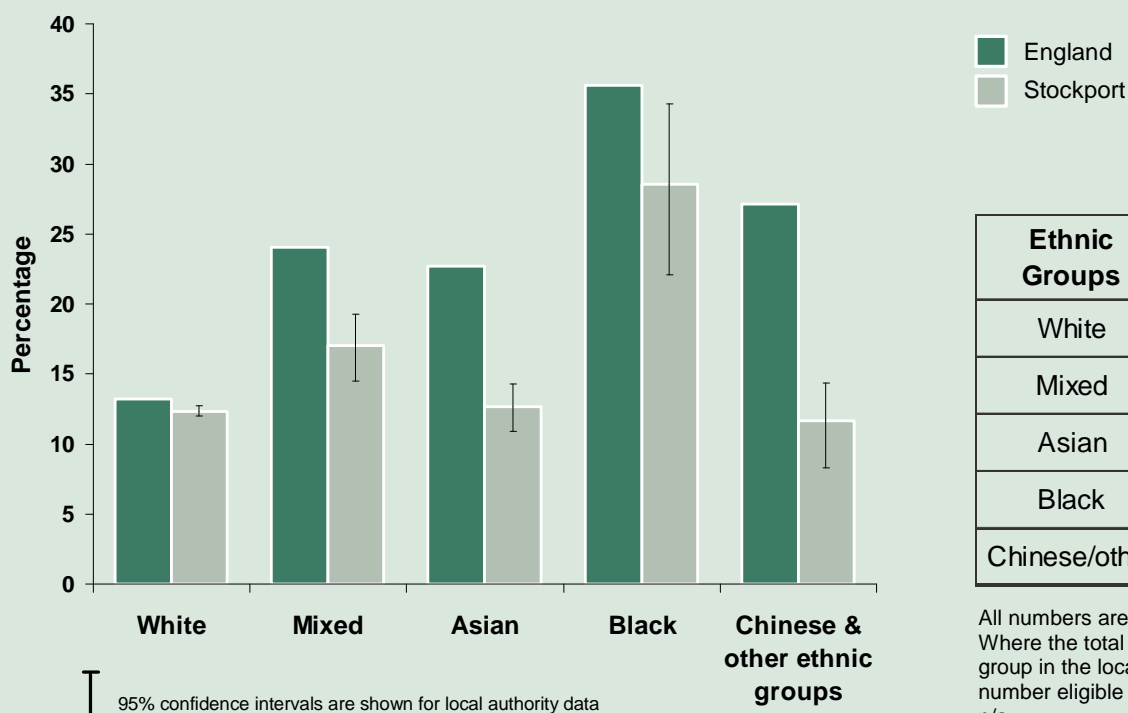


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

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



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	12.3	3,660
Mixed	17.0	160
Asian	12.7	190
Black	28.6	60
Chinese/other	11.6	50

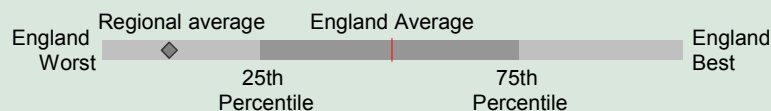
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for 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
- 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	33642	12.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with diamond at 19.9, red circle at 12.0]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	8509	15.6	22.4	66.5	[Bar with diamond at 22.4, red circle at 15.6]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	152	1.3	2.8	8.9	[Bar with diamond at 2.8, green circle at 1.3]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	1806	52.5	48.3	26.5	[Bar with diamond at 48.3, green circle at 52.5]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	3727	13.3	17.6	38.4	[Bar with diamond at 17.6, red circle at 13.3]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	1665	5.9	7.2	15.7	[Bar with diamond at 7.2, white circle at 5.9]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	519	15.9	14.7	37.8	[Bar with diamond at 14.7, yellow circle at 15.9]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	2354	72.6	71.0	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 71.0, green circle at 72.6]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	30041	88.5	90.0	77.5	[Bar with diamond at 90.0, red circle at 88.5]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	168	6.8	9.6	16.2	[Bar with diamond at 9.6, green circle at 6.8]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.5	1.5	3.2	[Bar with diamond at 1.5, yellow circle at 1.5]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	215	37.4	41.2	79.1	[Bar with diamond at 41.2, green circle at 37.4]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	21.5	24.1	40.9	[Bar with diamond at 24.1, green circle at 21.5]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	21.8	18.0	28.9	[Bar with diamond at 18.0, red circle at 21.8]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	27.6	26.3	15.8	[Bar with diamond at 26.3, yellow circle at 27.6]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	8.7	10.8	4.4	[Bar with diamond at 10.8, yellow circle at 8.7]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	22.3	23.6	31.2	[Bar with diamond at 23.6, yellow circle at 22.3]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	10157	21.3	21.5	32.5	[Bar with diamond at 21.5, yellow circle at 21.3]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	5230	30.6	27.7	59.4	[Bar with diamond at 27.7, red circle at 30.6]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	5493	1679.1	1472.5	2615.1	[Bar with diamond at 1472.5, red circle at 1679.1]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	1288	7.0	9.8	27.5	[Bar with diamond at 9.8, green circle at 7.0]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	11060	3.9	4.1	6.3	[Bar with diamond at 4.1, green circle at 3.9]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	16	5.7	15.0	102.1	[Bar with diamond at 15.0, green circle at 5.7]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	306	496.5	479.8	699.8	[Bar with diamond at 479.8, yellow circle at 496.5]	219.0
	25 Excess winter deaths	143	16.5	17.0	30.3	[Bar with diamond at 17.0, yellow circle at 16.5]	4.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.4	77.7	73.2	[Bar with diamond at 77.7, yellow circle at 77.4]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.1	81.8	78.1	[Bar with diamond at 81.8, yellow circle at 82.1]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	13	4.1	4.9	9.6	[Bar with diamond at 4.9, yellow circle at 4.1]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	462	208.7	210.2	330.2	[Bar with diamond at 210.2, yellow circle at 208.7]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	266	83.2	79.1	130.5	[Bar with diamond at 79.1, yellow circle at 83.2]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	383	120.8	115.5	164.3	[Bar with diamond at 115.5, yellow circle at 120.8]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	80	28.3	54.3	188.3	[Bar with diamond at 54.3, green circle at 28.3]	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+ 2006/07 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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