



# Stockport

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 Public Health England.

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



© Crown Copyright and database rights 2013, Ordnance Survey 100016969  
Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

**Population 283,000**

Mid-2011 population estimate

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013

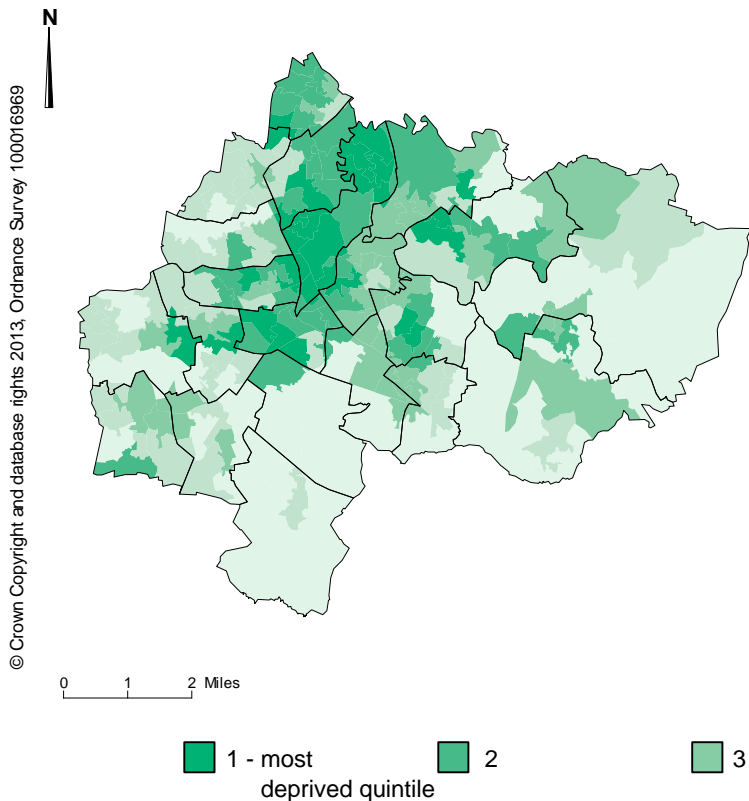
Published on 24th September 2013

## Stockport at a glance

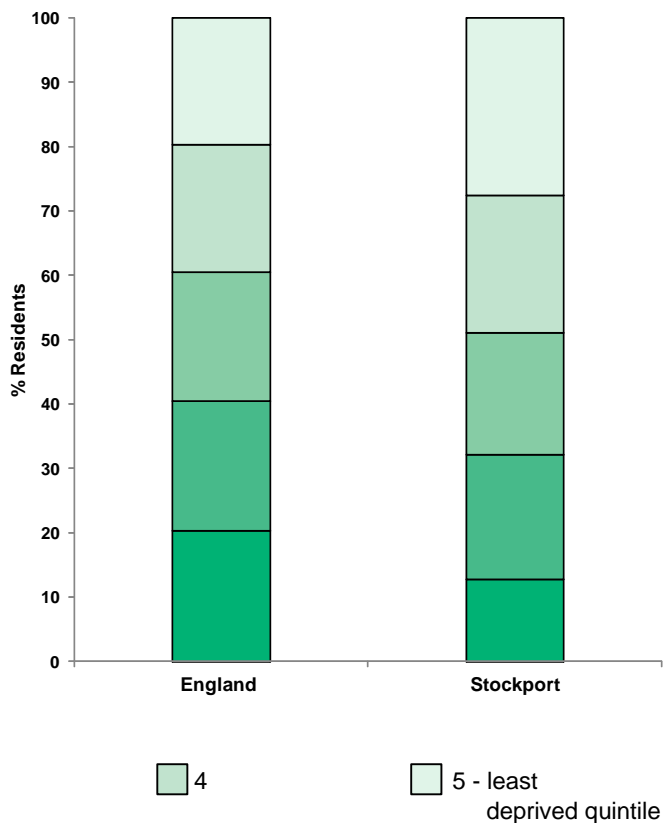
- The health of people in Stockport is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 8,500 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.
- Life expectancy is 11.3 years lower for men and 8.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Stockport than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen and the former is worse than the England average.
- In Year 6, 18.5% of children are classified as obese. Levels of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18, breast feeding and smoking in pregnancy are worse than the England average. The level of GCSE attainment is better than the England average.
- The estimated level of adult obesity is better than the England average. The rate of hospital stays for alcohol related harm is worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and road injuries and deaths are better than the England average.
- Priorities in Stockport include reducing consumption of, and harm related to, alcohol; improving and promoting mental wellbeing and resilience at all ages; and reducing health inequalities by giving children a healthy start. For more details see [www.stockport.gov.uk](http://www.stockport.gov.uk) and <http://stockportccg.org>

## Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

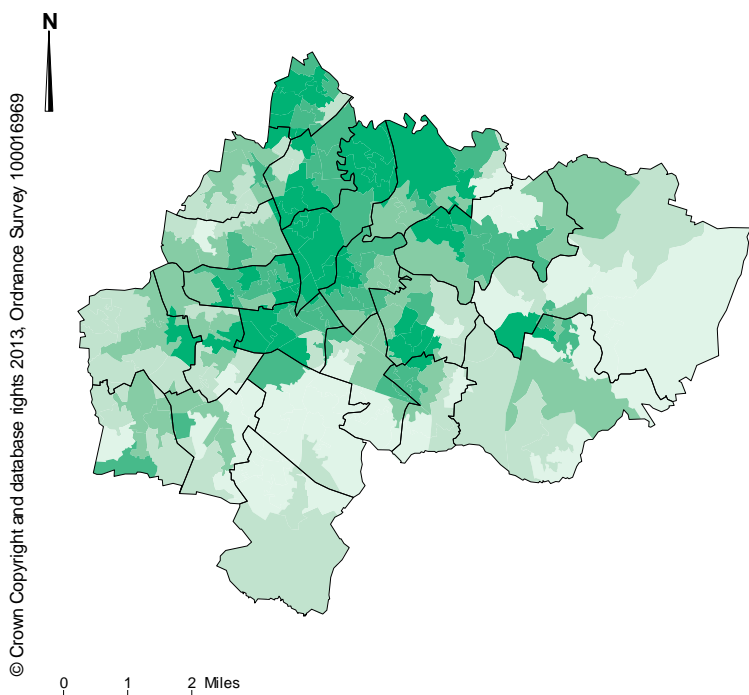


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



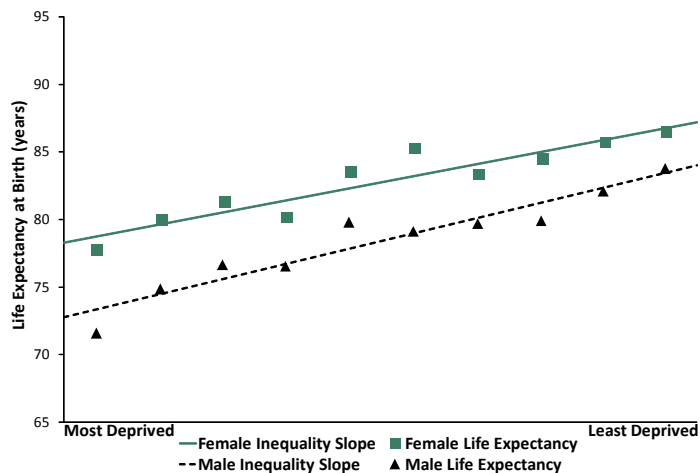
## Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



Legend as above

The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 11.3 years for males and 8.9 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.



## Health inequalities: changes over time

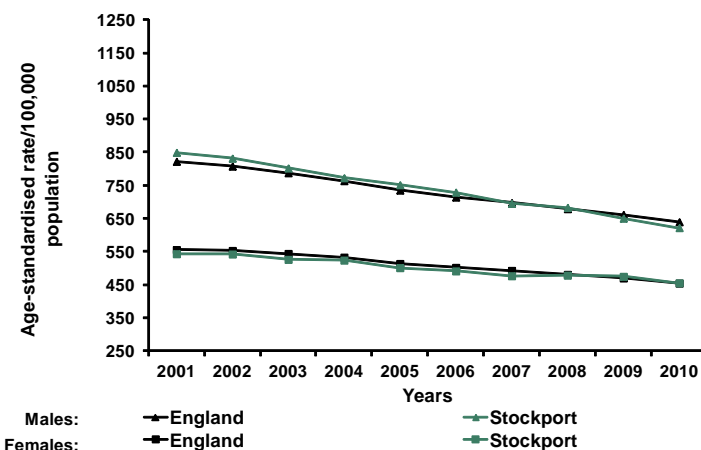
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

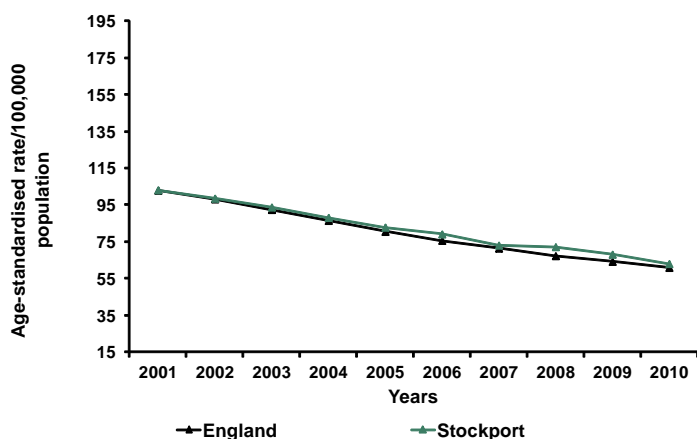
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

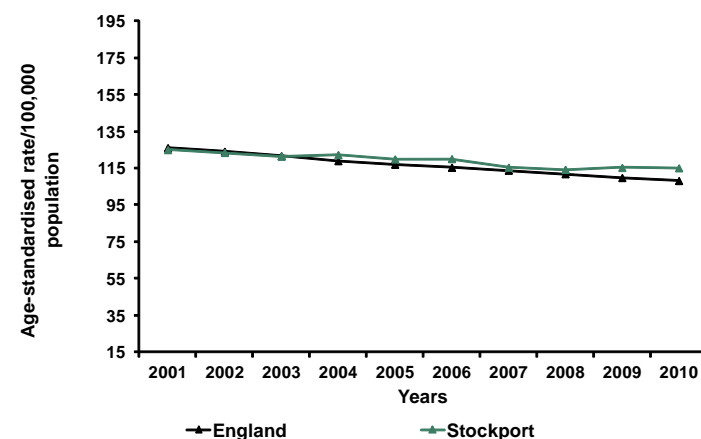
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



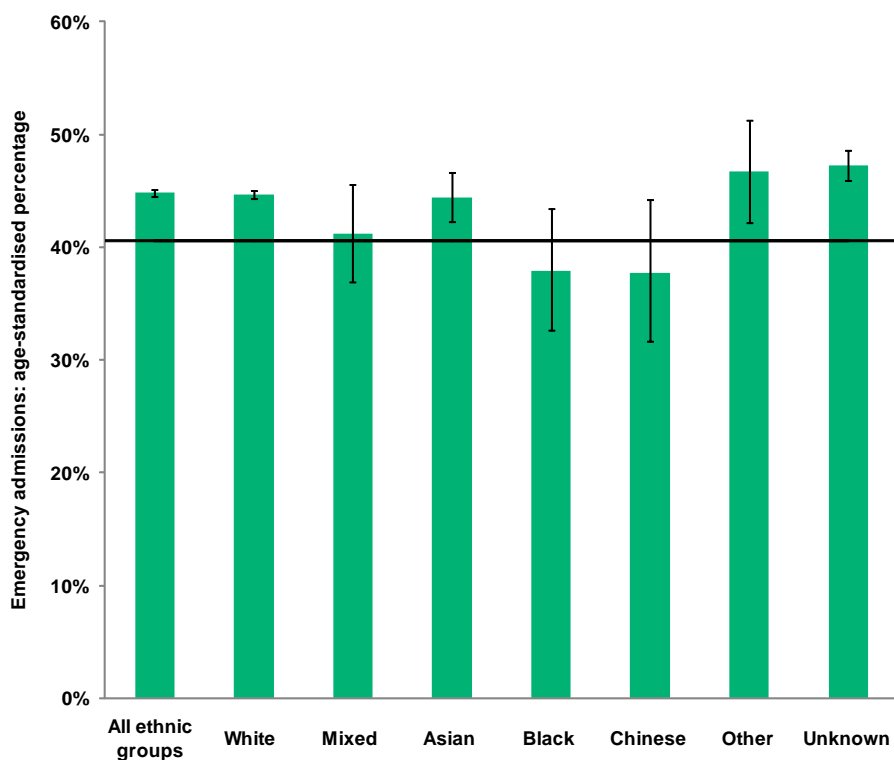
### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



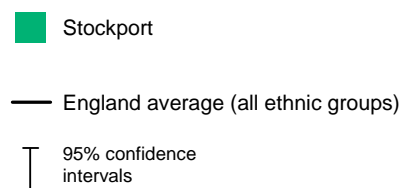
### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2011/12 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

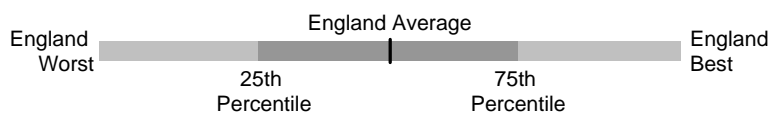


Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

	35440	31316	246	899	119	83	221	2556	Local number of emergency admissions
	44.8%	44.7%	41.2%	44.4%	37.9%	37.7%	46.7%	47.3%	Local value
	40.6%	41.1%	40.0%	45.3%	44.4%	38.0%	46.4%	30.1%	England value

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



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	36297	12.8	20.3	83.7	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	8470	16.3	21.1	45.9	[Grey bar, green circle]	6.2
	3 Statutory homelessness	94	0.8	2.3	9.7	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1832	65.0	59.0	31.9	[Grey bar, green circle]	81.0
	5 Violent crime	3146	11.1	13.6	32.7	[Grey bar, green circle]	4.2
	6 Long term unemployment	1357	7.6	9.5	31.3	[Grey bar, green circle]	1.2
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	543	16.3	13.3	30.0	[Grey bar, red circle]	2.9
	8 Starting breast feeding ‡	2426	72.9	74.8	41.8	[Grey bar, red circle]	96.0
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	498	18.5	19.2	28.5	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	10.3
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	49	81.5	61.8	154.9	[Grey bar, red circle]	12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	170	32.7	34.0	58.5	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	11.7
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking	n/a	21.5	20.0	29.4	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	8.2
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	23.0	22.3	25.1	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	29.2	28.7	19.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	47.8
	15 Physically active adults	n/a	57.8	56.0	43.8	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	68.5
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	22.0	24.2	30.7	[Grey bar, green circle]	13.9
	Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	53	17.7	14.5	28.8	[Grey bar, red circle]
18 Hospital stays for self-harm		661	255.9	207.9	542.4	[Grey bar, red circle]	51.2
19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡		7543	2185	1895	3276	[Grey bar, red circle]	910
20 Drug misuse		1489	8.2	8.6	26.3	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.8
21 People diagnosed with diabetes		13372	5.5	5.8	8.4	[Grey bar, green circle]	3.4
22 New cases of tuberculosis		17	6.1	15.4	137.0	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.0
23 Acute sexually transmitted infections		1645	581	804	3210	[Grey bar, green circle]	162
24 Hip fracture in 65s and over		313	442	457	621	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	327
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	135	16.4	19.1	35.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	-0.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	79.3	78.9	73.8	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	83.0
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	82.9	82.9	79.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	86.4
	28 Infant deaths	14	4.0	4.3	8.0	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	1.1
	29 Smoking related deaths	471	204	201	356	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	122
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke	210	63.0	60.9	113.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	29.2
	31 Early deaths: cancer	383	115.1	108.1	153.2	[Grey bar, red circle]	77.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths	64	22.8	41.9	125.1	[Grey bar, green circle]	13.1

‡ For comparison with PHOF Indicators, please go to the following link: [www.healthprofiles.info/PHOF](http://www.healthprofiles.info/PHOF)

### Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2010 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2011/12 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2011/12 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2012 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2011/12 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2011/12 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2011/12 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2007/08 to 2009/10 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2009-2011 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2011/12 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008-2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2008-2010 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 20 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2011/12 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2011/12 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.08-31.07.11 26 At birth, 2009-2011 27 At birth, 2009-2011 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2009-2011 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2009-2011 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011

More information is available at [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) Please send any enquiries to [healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk](mailto:healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk)

© Crown copyright, 2013. You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence)