

# Health and Wellbeing in Stockport: An Overview

**This report provides an overview of health and wellbeing in Stockport looking at both outcomes and wider determinants. It pulls together a range of measures, with the purpose of prompting discussions about local challenges and successes around health and wellbeing across the lifespan.**

Stockport has a total population of 286,800 residents. 21.4% of the population are aged under 18, and 19.4% of the population are aged 65 and over. 7.9% of the population are from a black or minority ethnic (BME) population, and 11.1% of the population described themselves as non white UK (i.e. not white British, English, Northern Irish, Scottish, or Welsh) at the last Census (2011). This compares to a BME population of 14.6% and a non white UK population of 20.3% for England as a whole. 0.6% of the population report that they cannot speak English well or at all.

The Indices of Deprivation (IMD, 2015) combine a range of economic, social and housing indicators to provide a measure of relative deprivation, i.e. they measure the position of areas against each other within different domains. A rank of 1 indicates highest deprivation. Stockport is ranked 96 out of 152 Local Authorities in England on overall deprivation and is ranked 100 out of 152 local authorities on income deprivation.

13.0% of pupils attending nursery and primary schools and 13.5% of pupils attending secondary school in Stockport are eligible for and claiming free school meals. This compares with 15.6% of pupils attending nursery and primary schools and 13.9% of pupils attending secondary school for England as a whole.

56.9% of children in Stockport achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C in 2014/15 including English and Maths. This compares with 52.8% for England. Among pupils eligible for free school meals, 22.5% achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C including English and Maths in 2013/14, compared to 33.7% nationally. 4.9% of working age people in Stockport are unemployed, compared with 5.7% for England overall. The median gross weekly wage for employees living in Stockport is £540.1. This compares with an England wage of £532.6.

The life expectancy at birth in Stockport (2012-14) is 79.9 years for males and 83.0 years for females. This compares with 79.5 years for males and 83.2 years for females for England overall. At the last Census (2011) 5.6% of residents in Stockport reported their health as poor or very poor, and 18.4% reported a long term illness or disability that impacts on their day to day activities. People in Stockport can expect a healthy life expectancy of 65.6 years for males and 65.8 years for females (2011-13). This compares with 63.3 years for males and 63.9 years for females nationally. The standardised mortality rate for deaths from all causes under 75 is 101.2. For comparison, the standardised mortality rate for England is 100 (2008-2012).

In 2012, 65.9% of adults in Stockport were reported as obese or overweight. This compares to 63.8% for England as a whole. 29.5% of adults in Stockport report that they take part in sport and active recreation for an equivalent of 30 minutes three times per week. In 2013/14, 23.25% of the eligible population aged 40-74 in Stockport were offered an NHS Health Check, and 18.49% received one. This compares to 18.42% and 9.03% respectively for England overall. 5.85% of people in Stockport have a recorded diagnosis of diabetes, which compares to a national average of 6.21%. In 2014/15 18.58% of children aged 4-5 years and 29.84% of children aged 10-11 whose weight was recorded were reported as obese or overweight. This compares with 21.89% of children aged 4-5 years and 33.24% of children aged 10-11 for England as a whole.

A more in-depth view of the local population and wider determinants of health in Stockport can be found [here](#).

**This report has been designed for viewing at single tier and county local authority geography. The following charts show a range of measures of health and wellbeing for Stockport compared with either England or the average across all English single tier and county councils, and also with your chosen comparison group. You can select your chosen single tier or county authority and comparison group, such as all local authorities in the South East, using the boxes above (start typing in 'South East' and it will appear in the search box).**

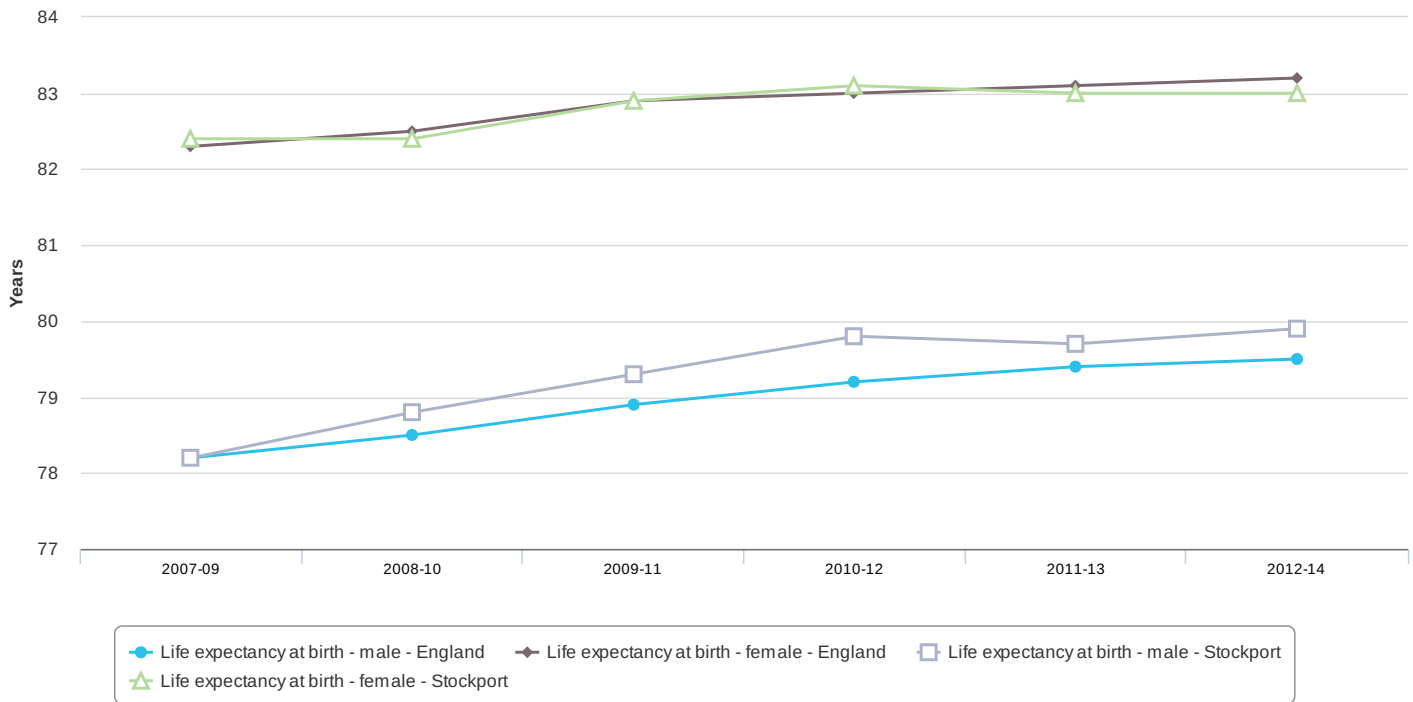
Topics included in this report are:

- Healthy life expectancy
- Older people's health and wellbeing
- Causes of death and ill health
- Healthy living
- Children's health and wellbeing

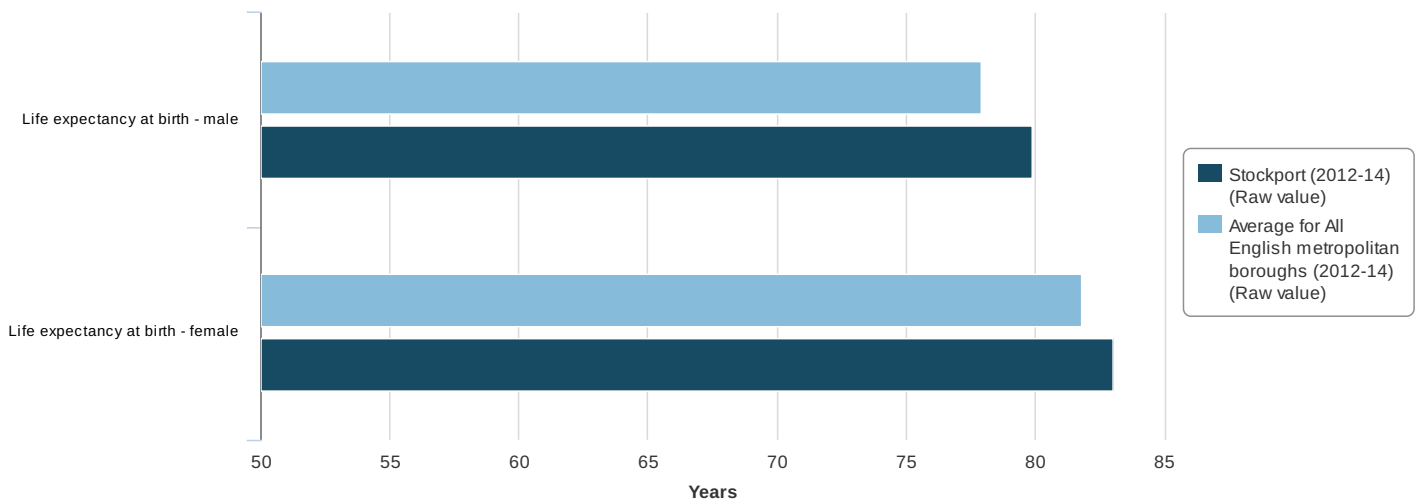
# Healthy life expectancy in Stockport

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a person can be expected to live from birth, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant. Healthy life expectancy is an estimate of expected years of life spent in good health. It has value in the assessment of healthy ageing, health improvement monitoring and health and social care need. There are important socio-demographic differences in healthy life expectancy. People from more deprived populations are more likely to live shorter lives, as well as live a greater proportion of their life in poor health.

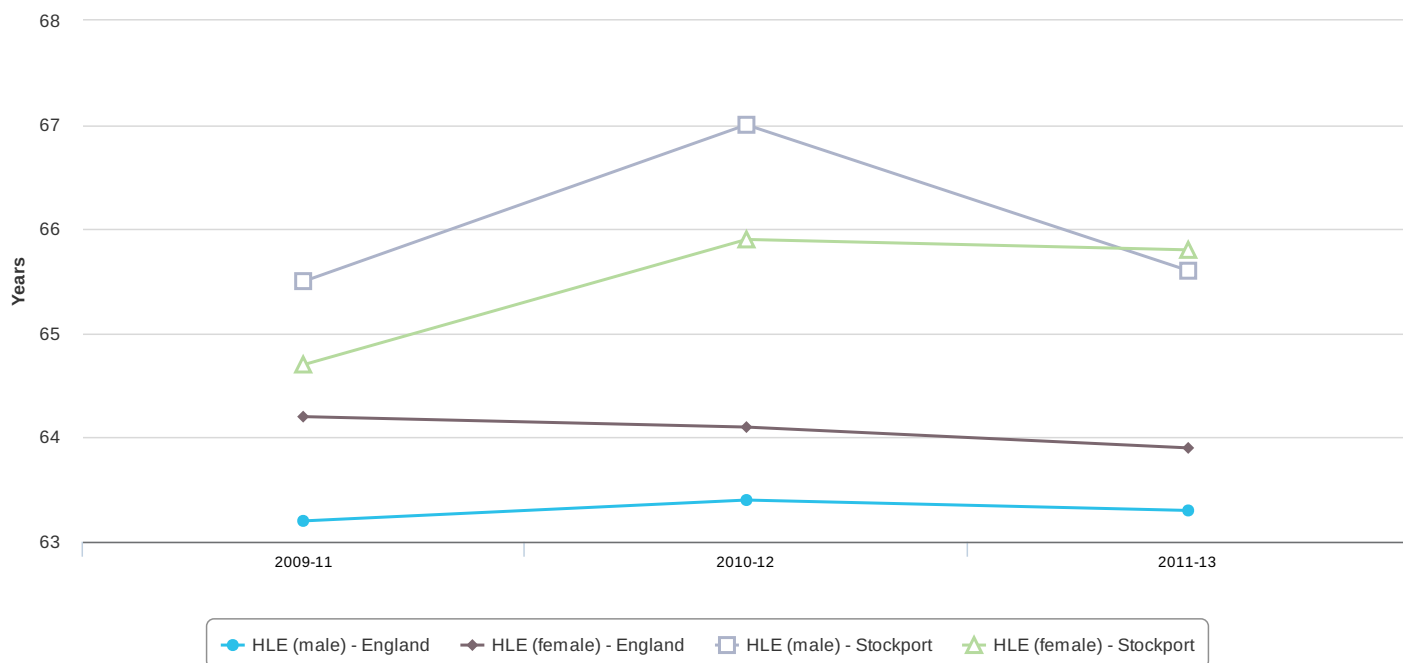
Life expectancy at birth (male and female) for Stockport and England



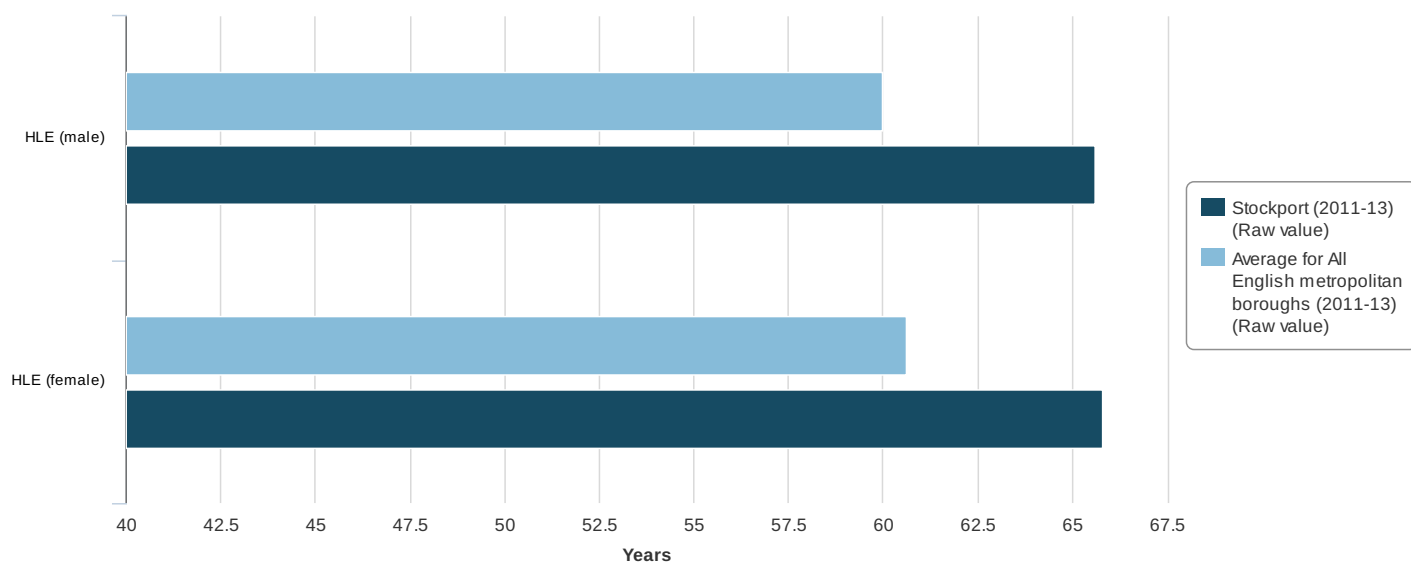
Life expectancy at birth (male and female) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



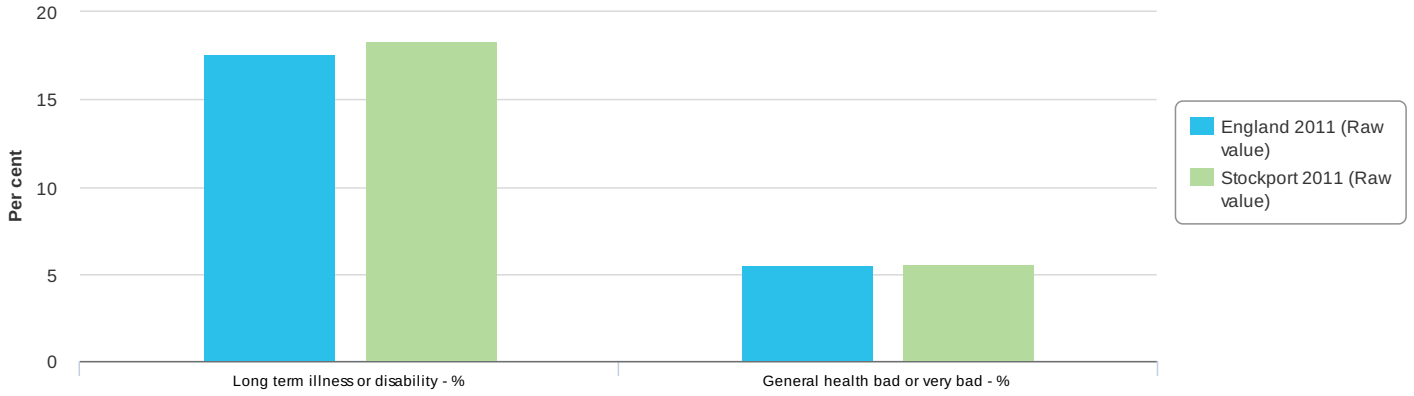
### Healthy life expectancy at birth (male and female) for Stockport and England



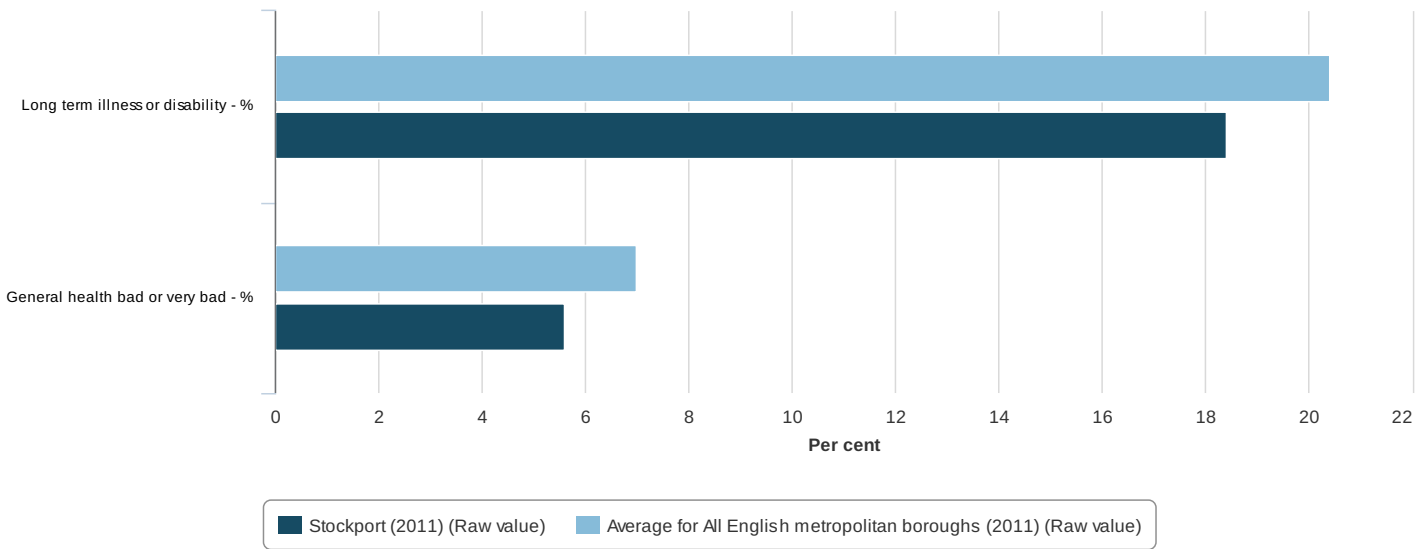
### Healthy life expectancy at birth (male and female) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



**Percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness or disability and percentage of people in bad or very bad health for Stockport and England**

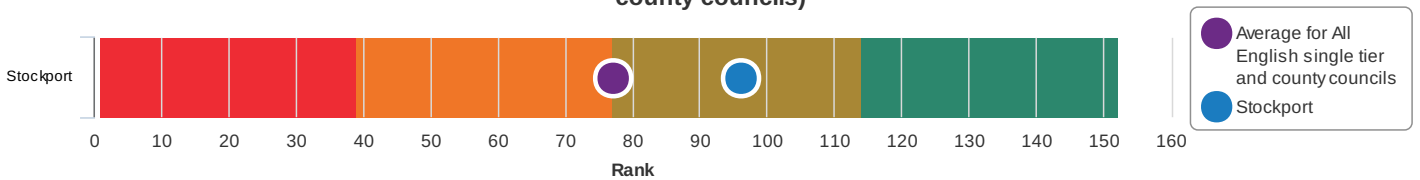


**Percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness or disability and percentage of people in bad or very bad health for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**



The indices of deprivation (2015) combine information across seven Domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime, to provide a measure of relative deprivation for all areas in England. A rank of 1 indicates highest deprivation.

**IMD Overall - Rank for all single tier and county authorities (2015) for Stockport (quantiles of All English single tier and county councils)**



# Older people in Stockport

The growing population of older people is one of the greatest challenges facing health and social care. As the population ages, the health and wellbeing of older people and the provision of services to meet their needs becomes increasingly important.

This section explores the relative health and wellbeing of older people in your area. For further detail on this topic, the LG Inform Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework report highlights various metrics on outcomes for adult users of social care and support in your local authority and other areas.

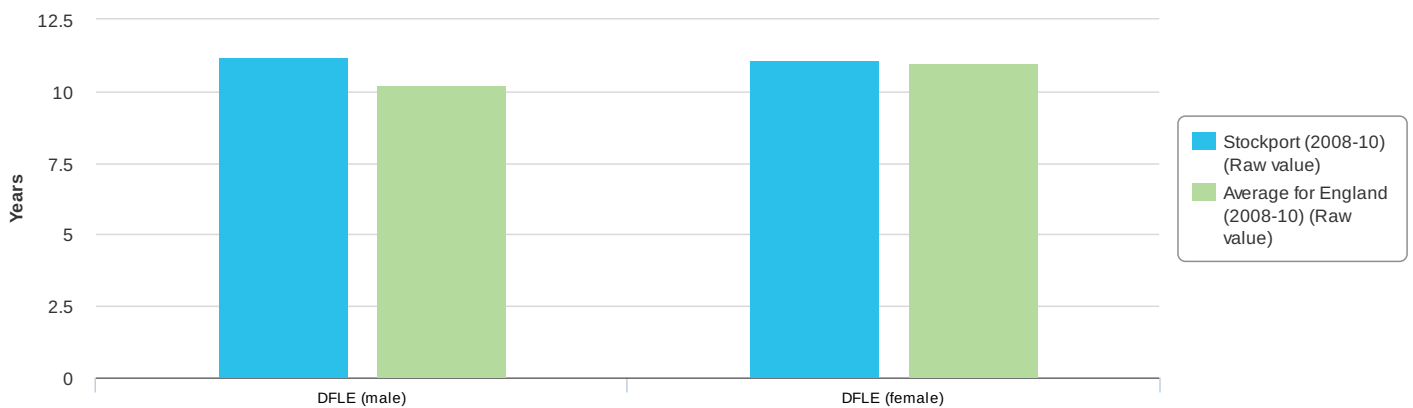
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) is based on the percentage of the population aged 60 and over who receive income support, income based job seekers allowance, pension credit or child tax credit claimants aged 60 and over, and their partners (if also aged 60 or over). A rank of 1 indicates highest deprivation.

**IMD Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) - Rank for all single tier and county authorities (2015) for Stockport (quantiles of All English single tier and county councils)**

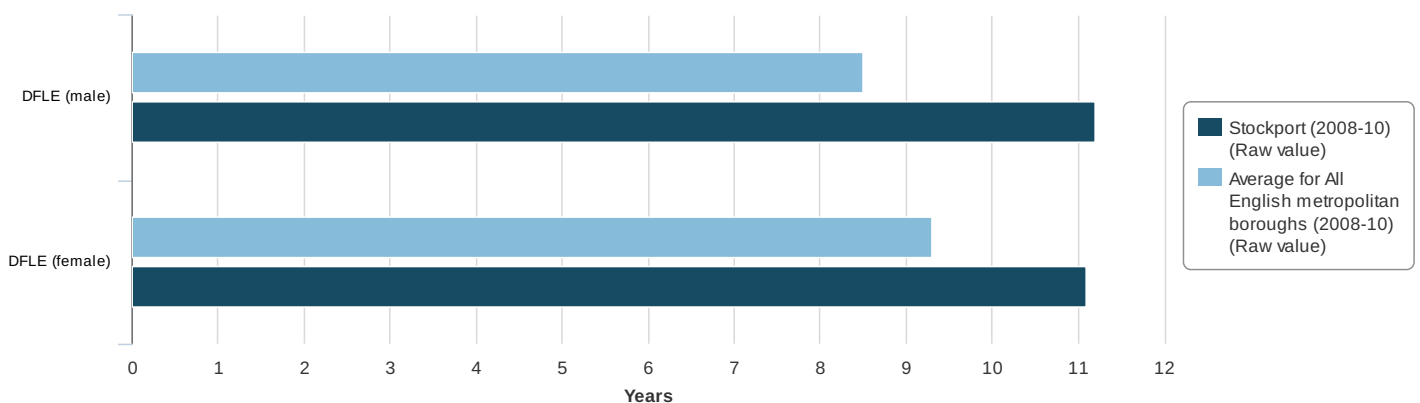


Disability free life expectancy is an estimate of expected years of life spent without a limiting long-standing illness or disability. It is calculated using self-reports of activity limiting illness, and is therefore a measure of functional health status, which has relevance for fitness for work and independent living.

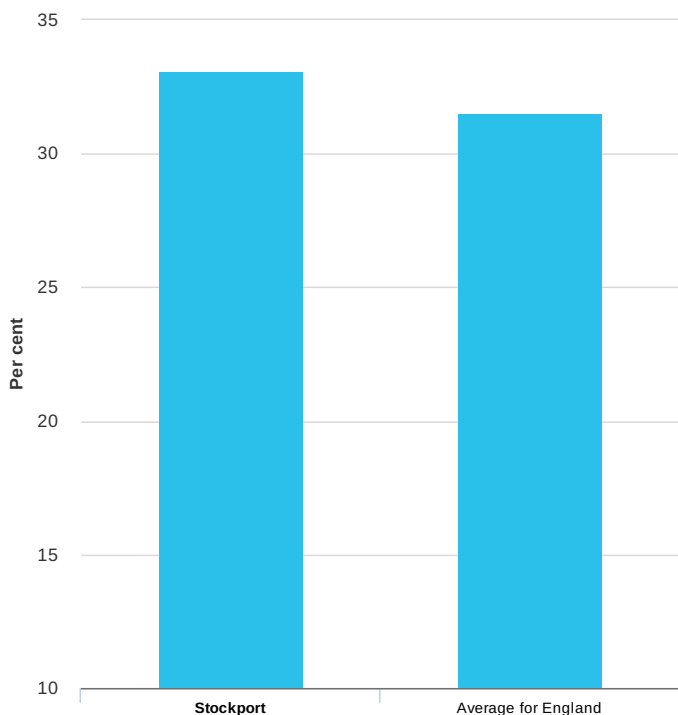
**Disability free life expectancy at 65 (male and female) for Stockport and England**



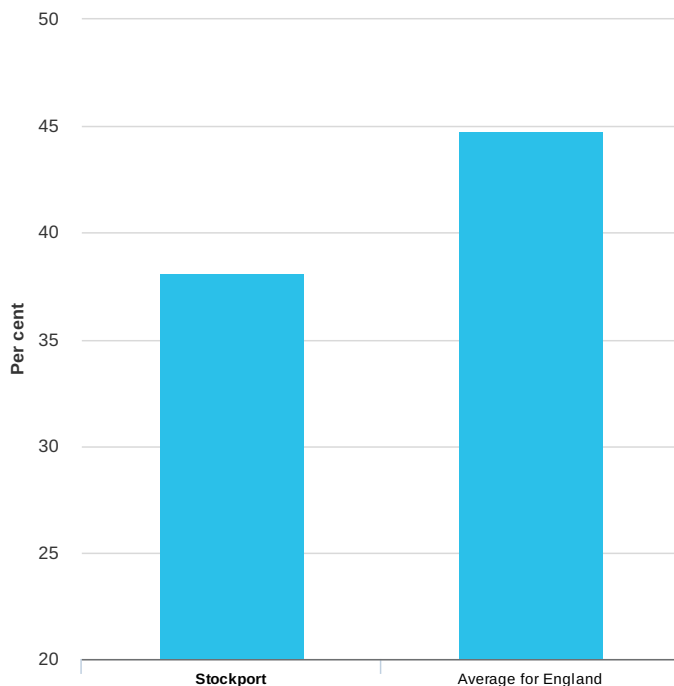
**Disability free life expectancy at 65 (male and female) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**



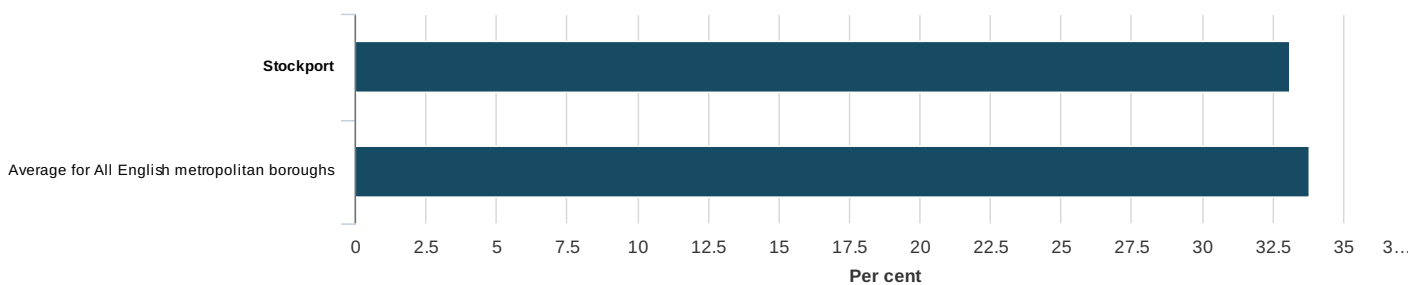
**Percentage of pensioners who live alone (2011) in Stockport and England**



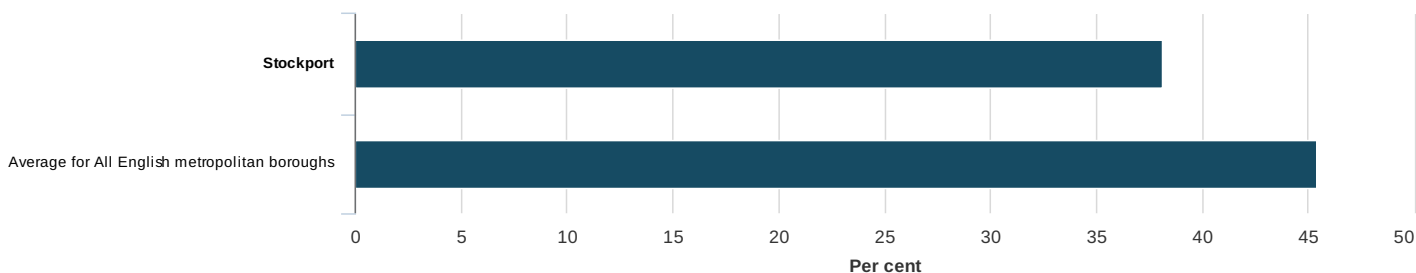
**Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (2014/15) for Stockport and England**



**Percentage of pensioners who live alone (2011) in Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**

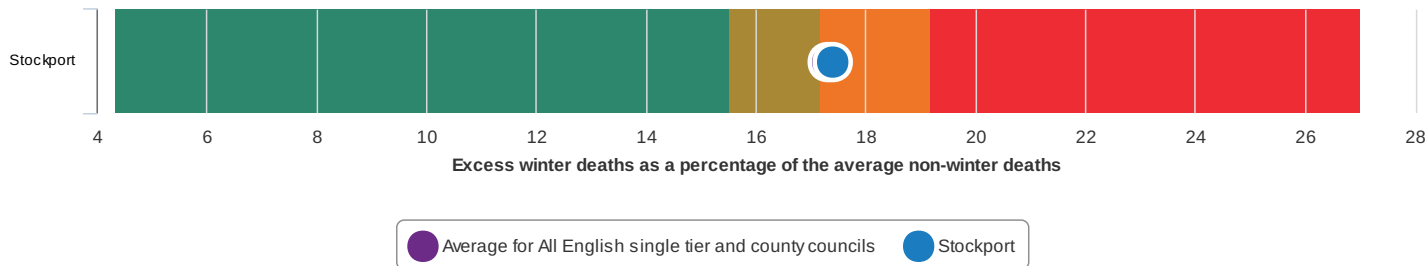


**Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (2014/15) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**

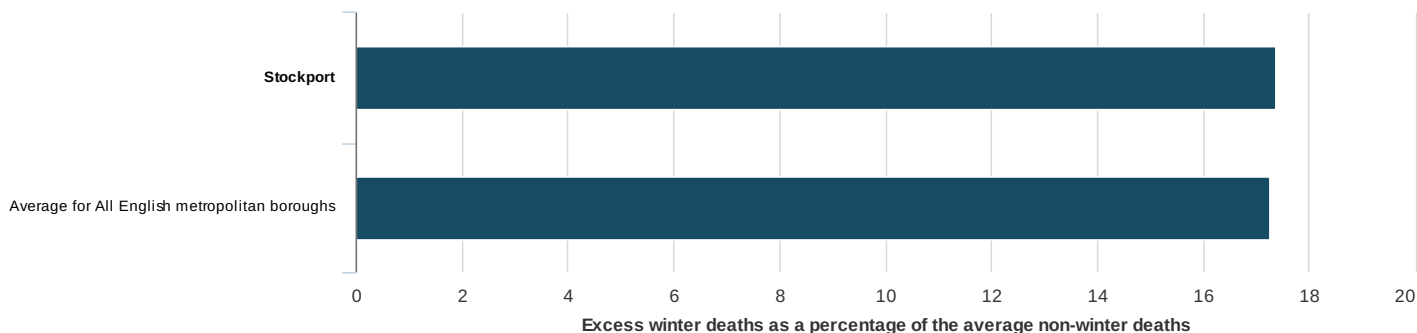


The Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths. It is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths, expressed as a percentage. So for example, an EWD index of 20 shows that there were 20 per cent more deaths in winter compared with the non-winter period. The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority occur amongst the elderly population.

### Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) (raw values) (2010/11-12/13 (Winter)) for Stockport (quantiles of All English single tier and county councils)



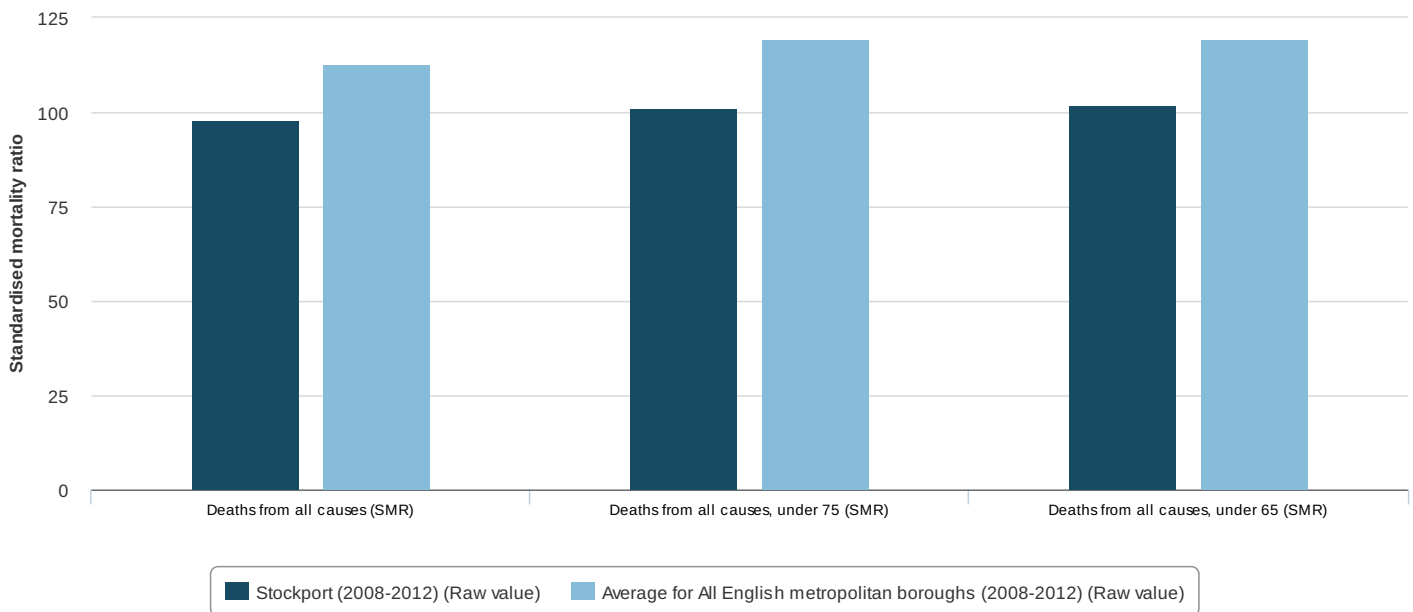
### Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) (raw values) (2010/11-12/13 (Winter)) for Stockport & All English metropolitan boroughs



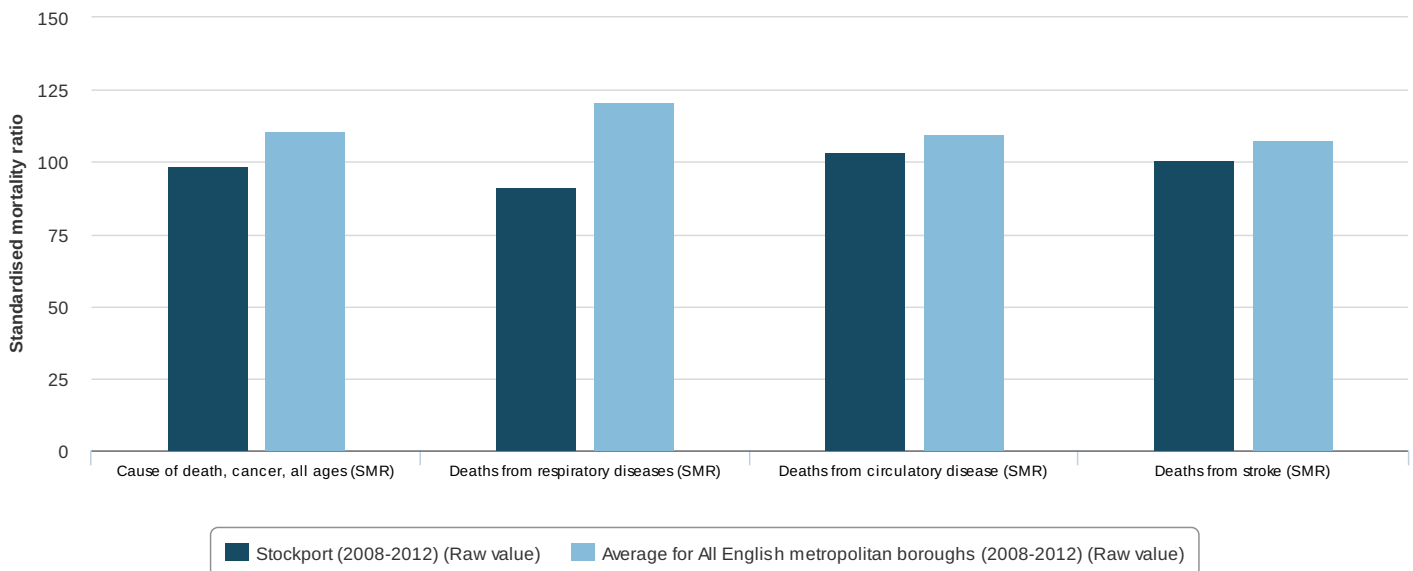
## Causes of death and ill health in Stockport

Premature mortality (early death) is a major public health concern. Mortality and premature mortality rates are often used as an indicator of population health. The charts below provide a comparison of mortality and premature mortality rates, highlighting some of the most common causes of death. For comparison, **the standardised mortality ratio for England is always 100.**

**Deaths from all causes among all ages, under 75 years and under 65 years (standardised mortality ratios) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**

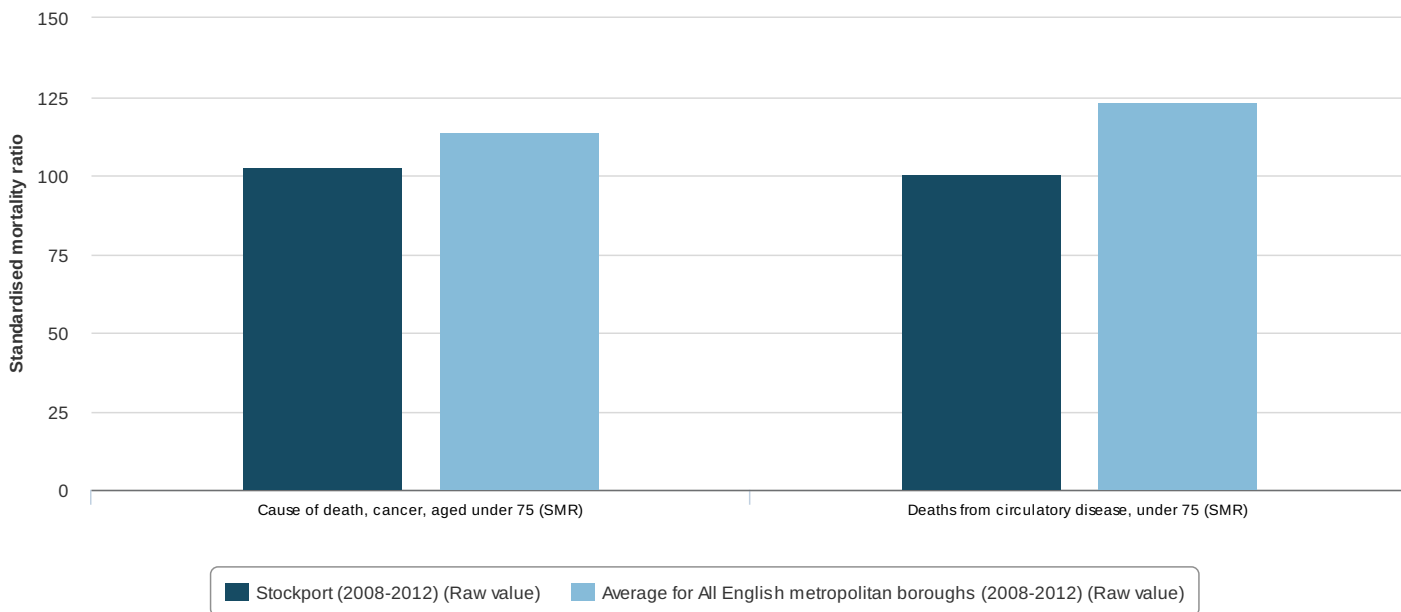


**Standardised mortality ratio for cancer, respiratory diseases, circulatory disease and stroke among all ages for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**

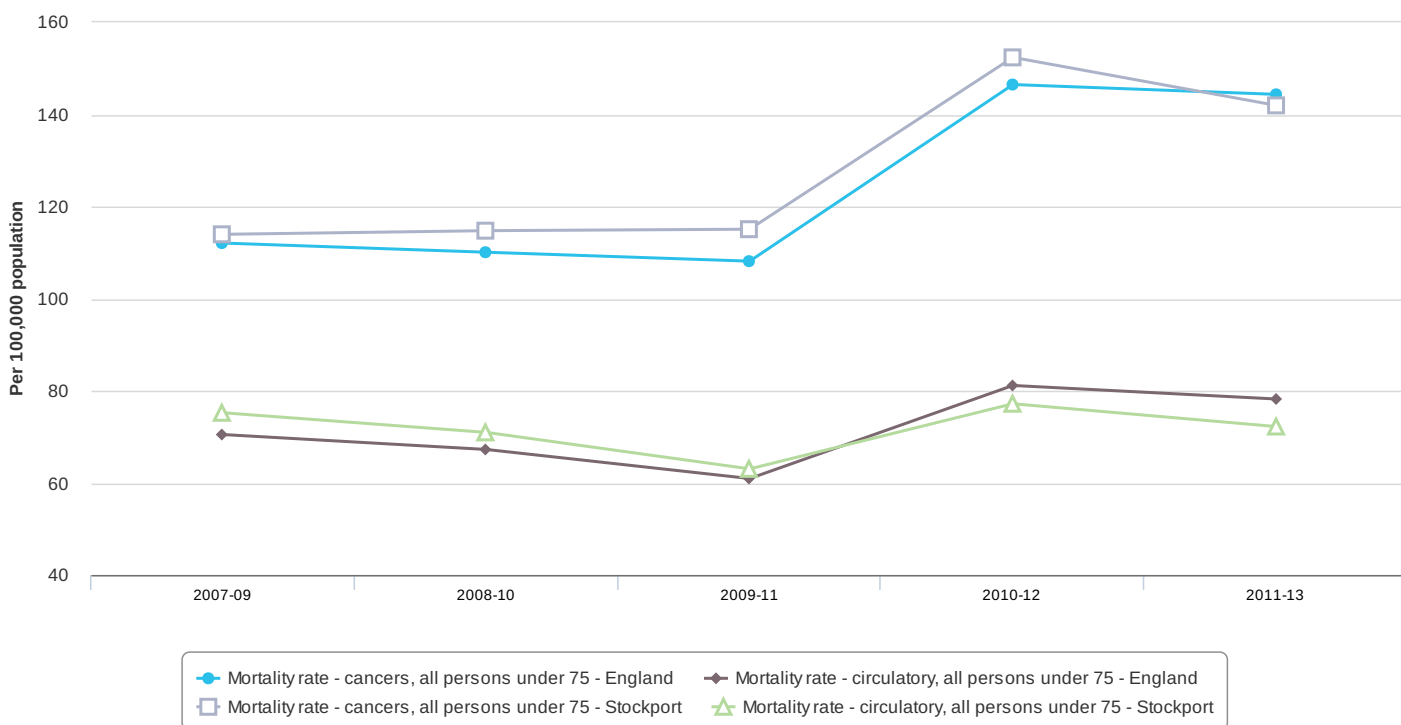




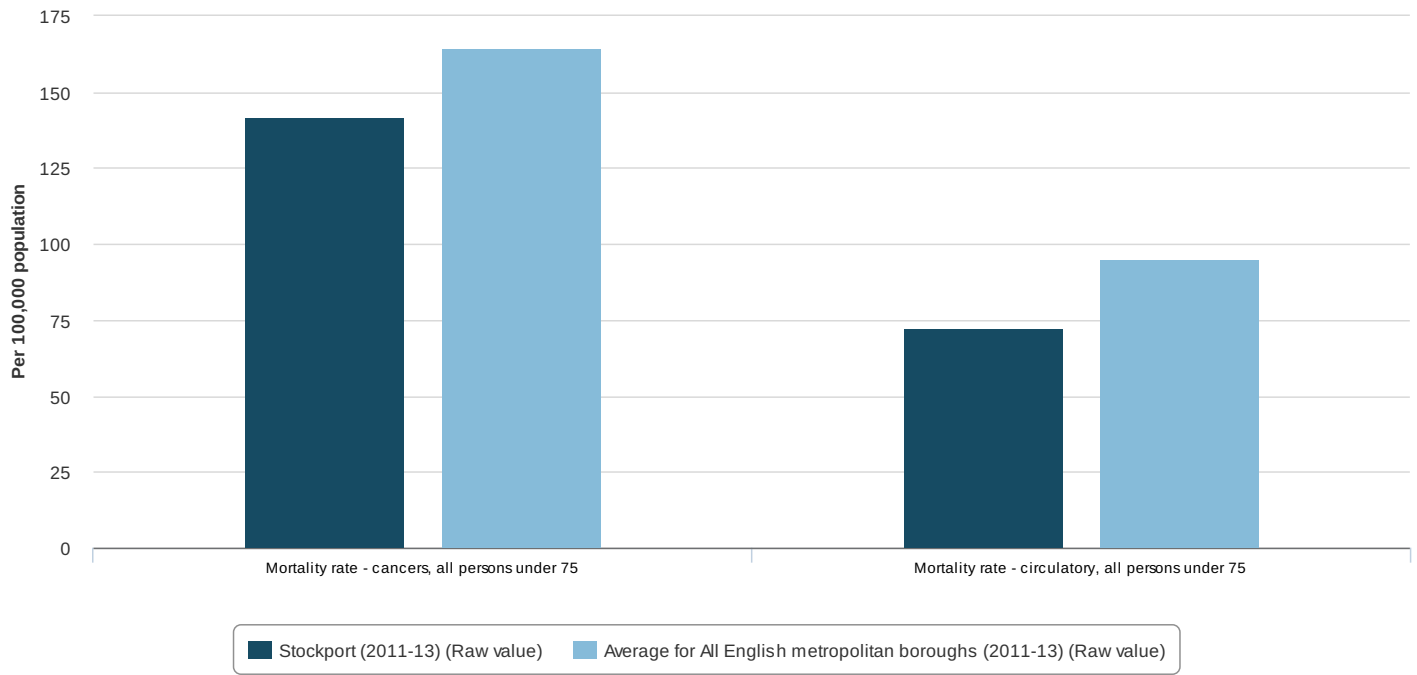
### Deaths from all cancer and circulatory disease among ages under 75 (standardised mortality ratios) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



### Mortality rate (per 100,000) at ages under 75 from all cancers and all circulatory diseases for Stockport and England



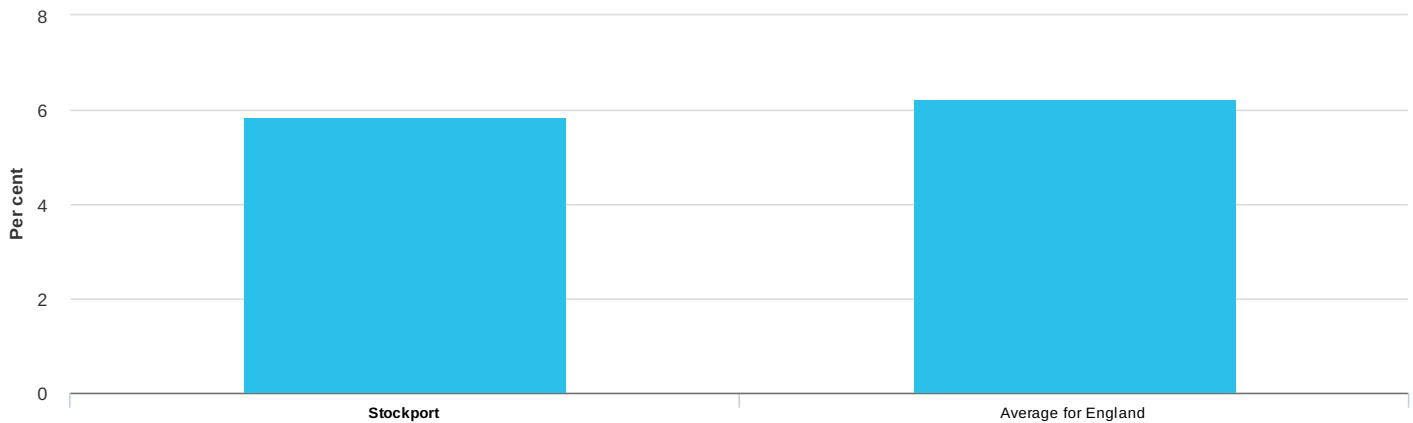
### Mortality rate (per 100,000) at ages under 75 from all cancers and all circulatory diseases for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



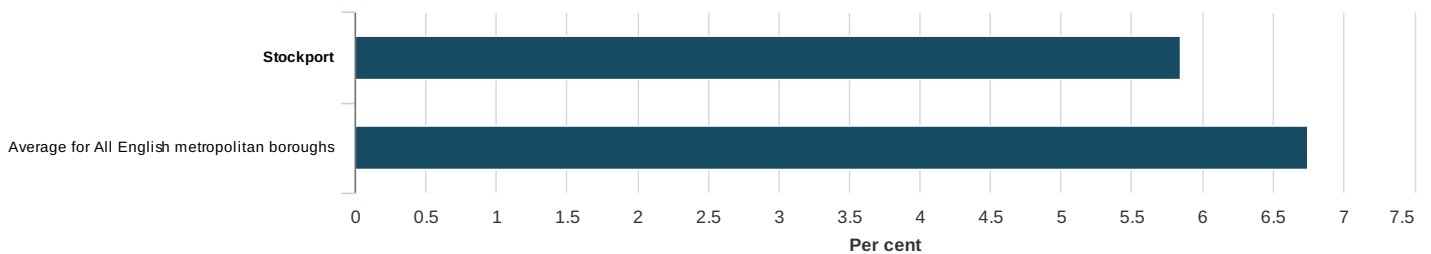
# Healthy Living

Lifestyle and behaviour choices are important factors in influencing health. Unhealthy diets and physical inactivity are major risk factors for excess weight and obesity, and a number of serious health conditions including diabetes, cardiovascular disease and certain cancers.

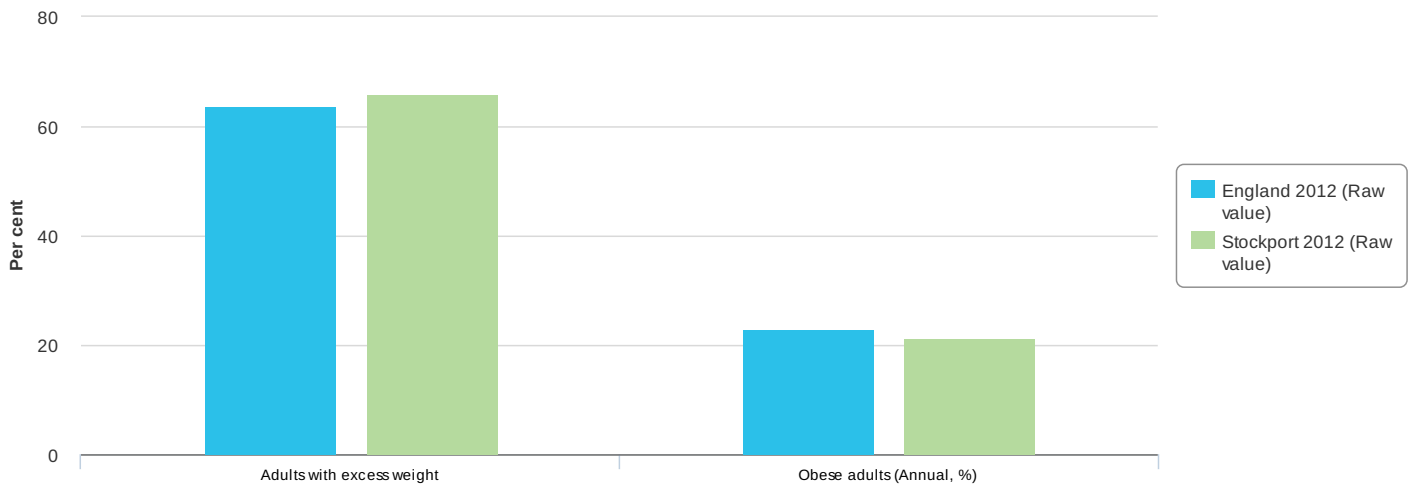
Percentage of people aged 17 years and over with diabetes (2013/14) in Stockport and England



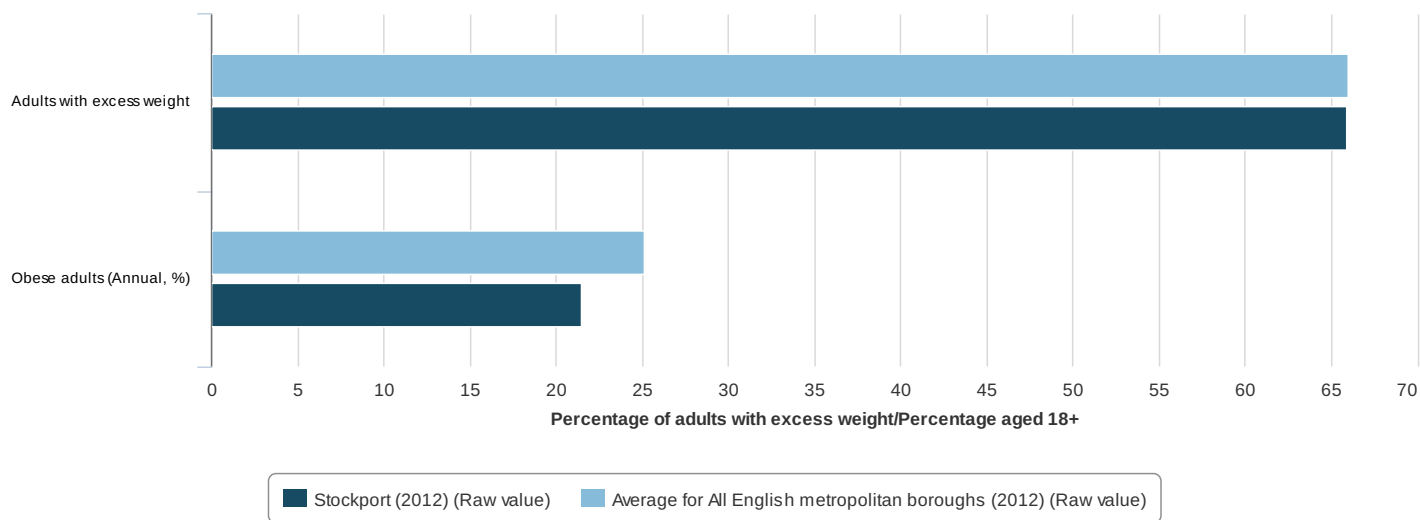
Percentage of people aged 17 years and over with diabetes (2013/14) in Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



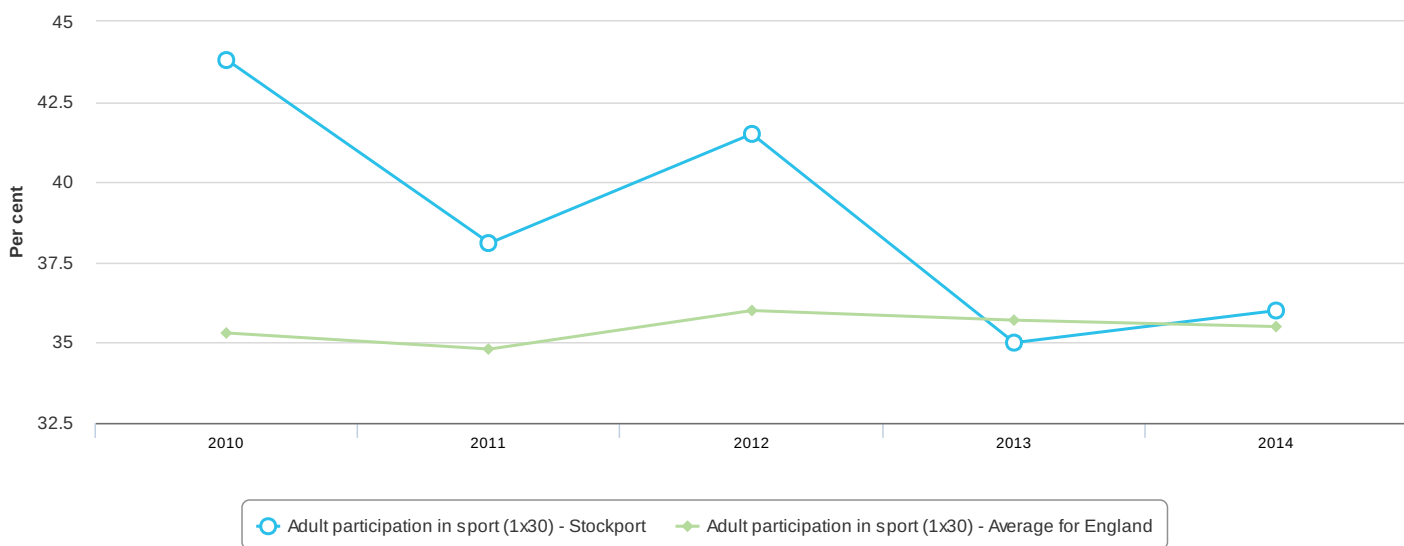
Adult prevalence of excess weight and obesity for Stockport and England



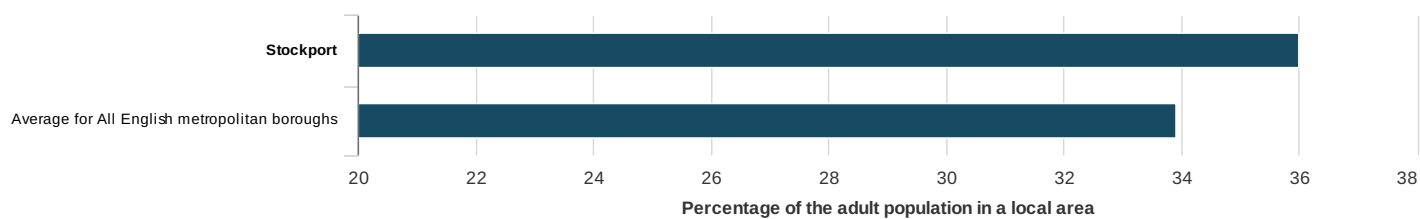
### Adult prevalence of excess weight and obesity for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



### Adult participation in sport and active recreation (30 minutes per week) for Stockport and England

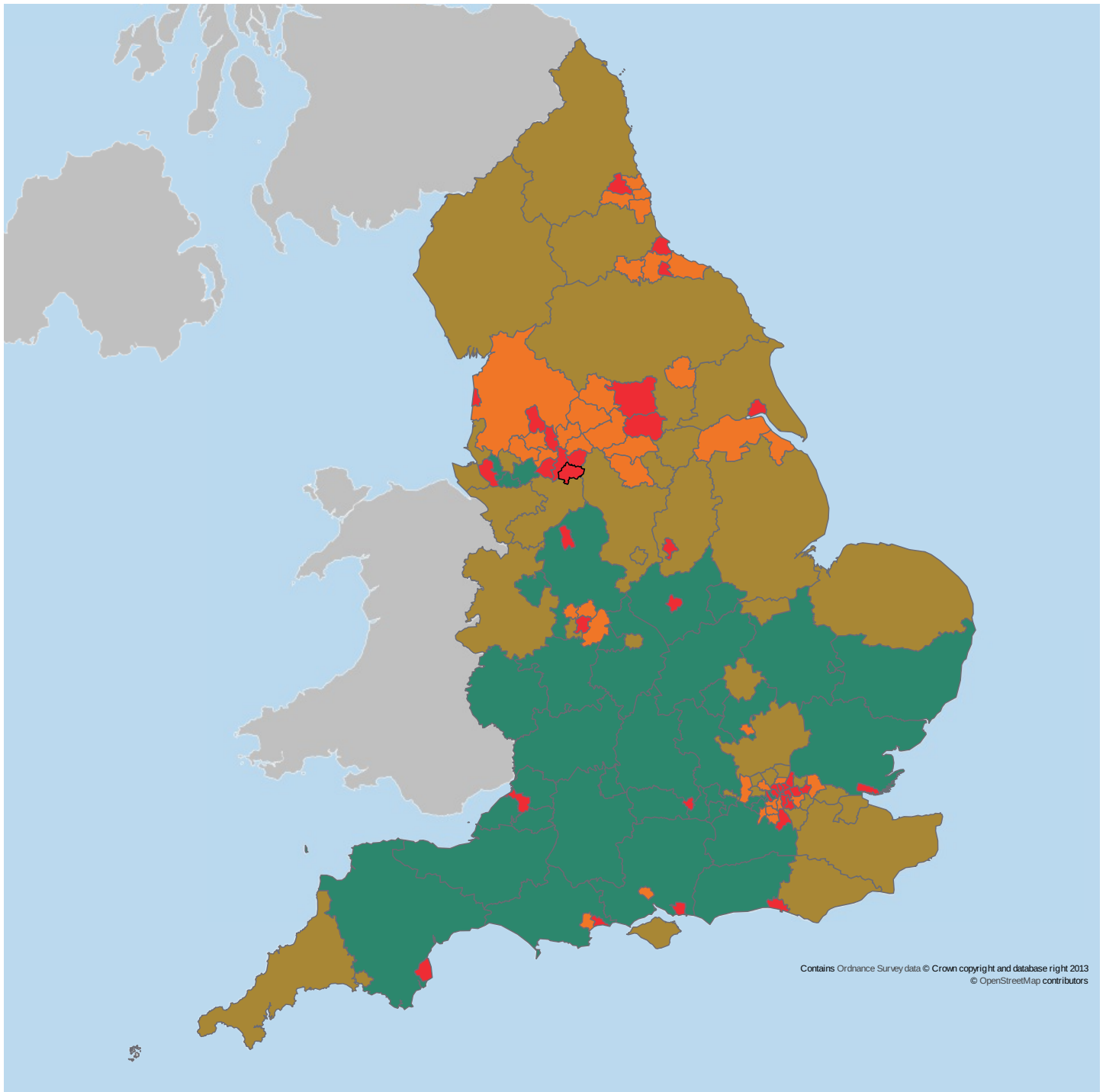
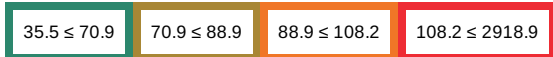


### Adult participation in sport and active recreation (30 minutes per week) (2014) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs

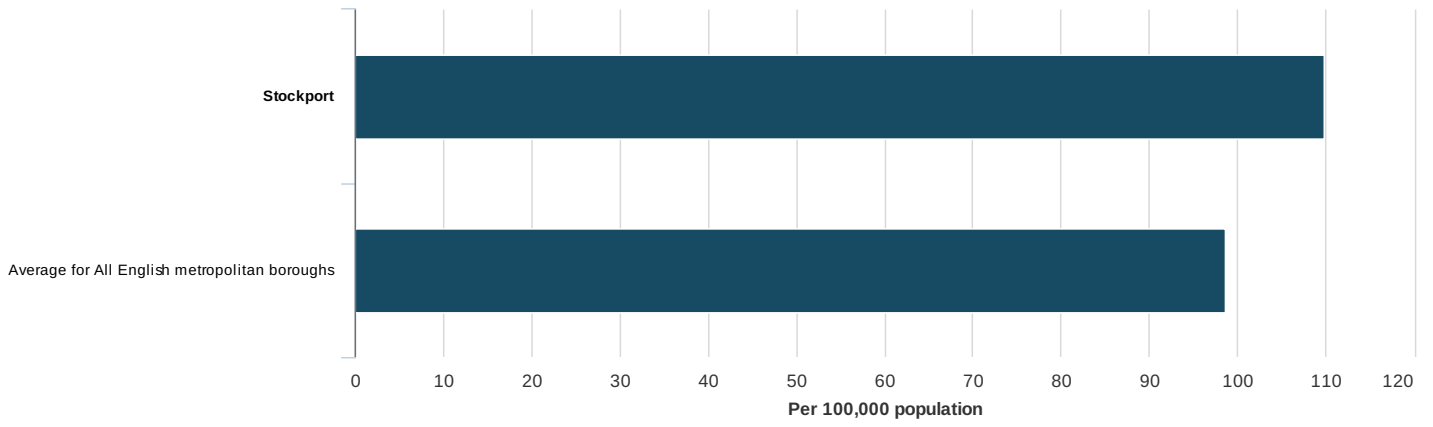


Number of fast food outlets per 100,000 (2011) for Stockport and All English single tier and county councils

(Quantiles of All English single tier and county councils)



### Number of fast food outlets per 100,000 (2011) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



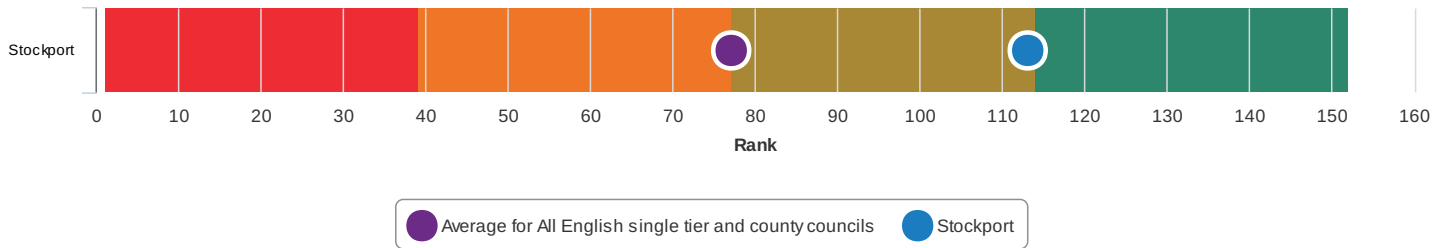
# Children's health in Stockport

In October 2015, public health commissioning responsibilities for children aged 0-5 transferred from NHS England to local authorities. A more in-depth picture of the health and wellbeing of children in your area is available here.

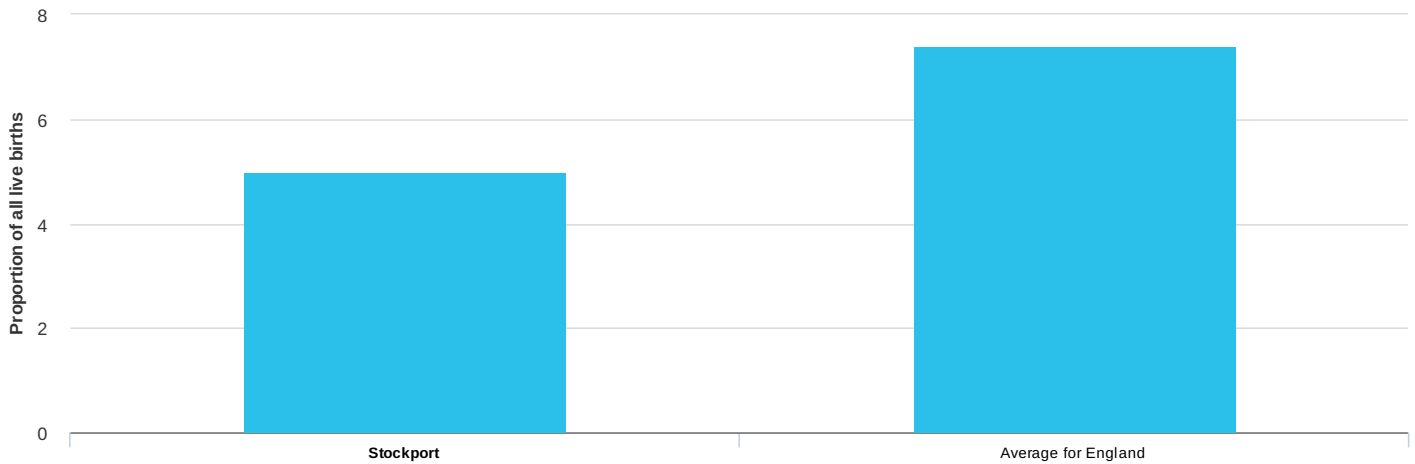
For further information, the LG Inform report 'Our ambition for children and young people' sets out key metrics in the areas of safeguarding, health and wellbeing and education among children for all single tier and county authorities in the country.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is based on the percentage of children aged 0-15 living in families that are income deprived - i.e. in receipt of income support, income based jobseeker's allowance or pension credit, or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) below 60% of the national median before housing costs. A rank of 1 indicates highest deprivation.

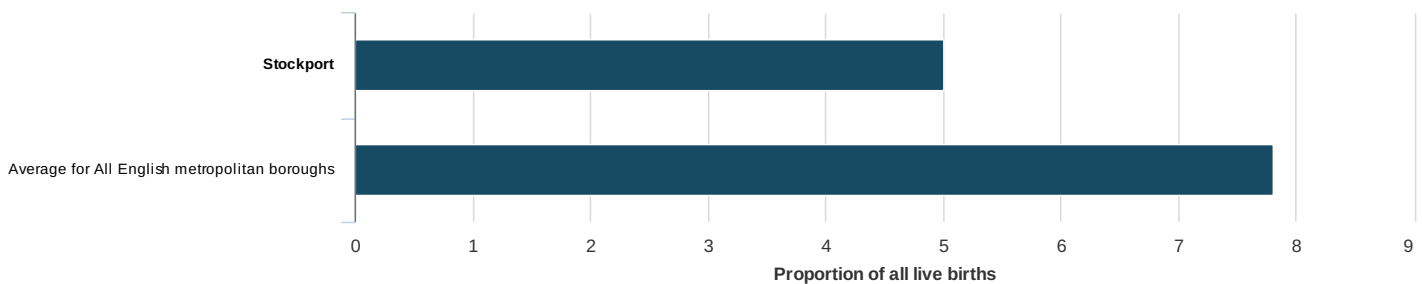
**IMD Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) - Rank for all single tier and county authorities (2015) for Stockport (quantiles of All English single tier and county councils)**



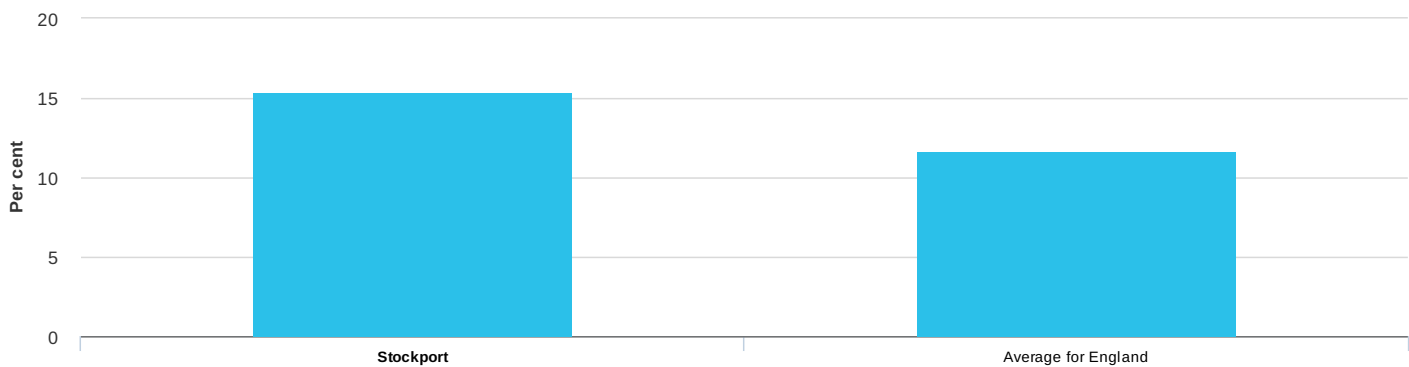
**Percentage of babies with low birthweight (2013) for Stockport and England**



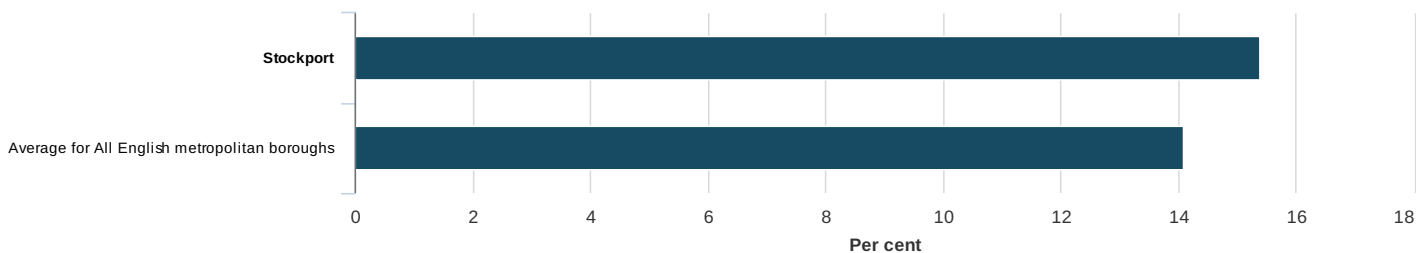
**Percentage of babies with low birthweight (2013) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**



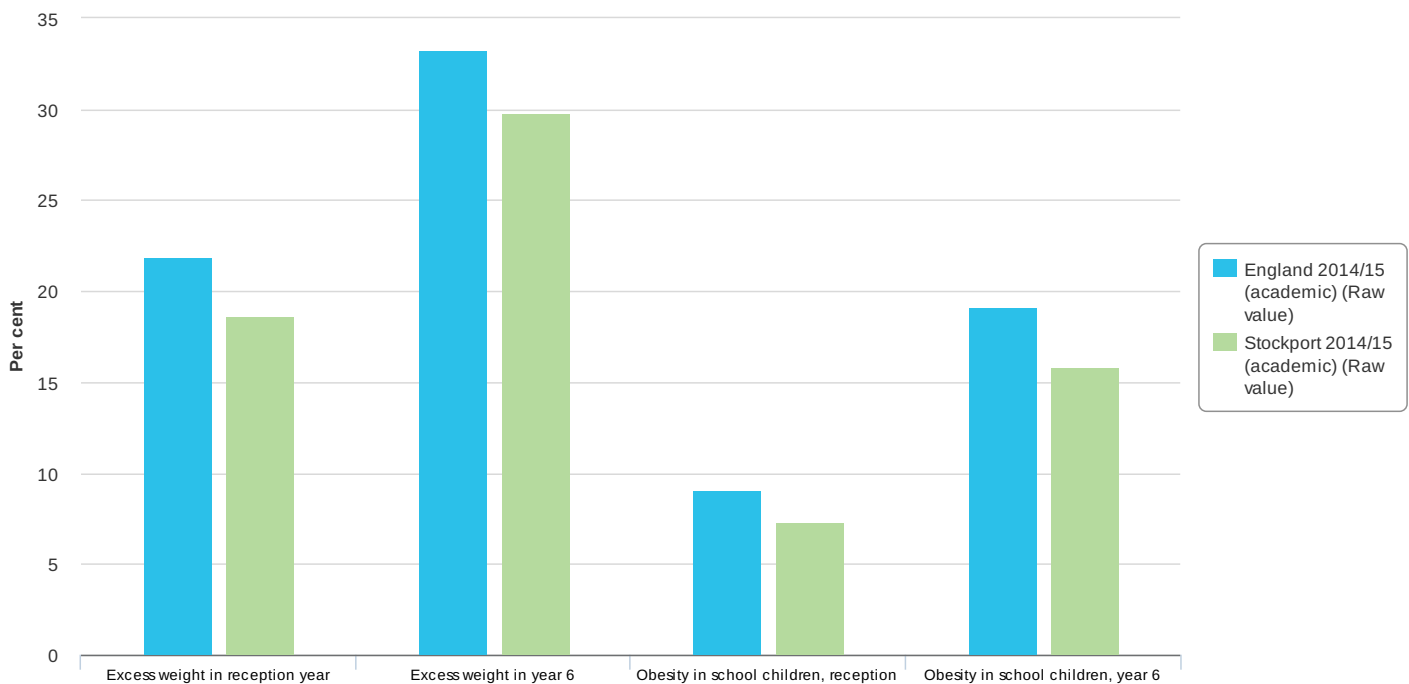
Percentage of 3 year old children with experience of tooth decay (2012/13) for Stockport and England



Percentage of 3 year old children with experience of tooth decay (2012/13) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs

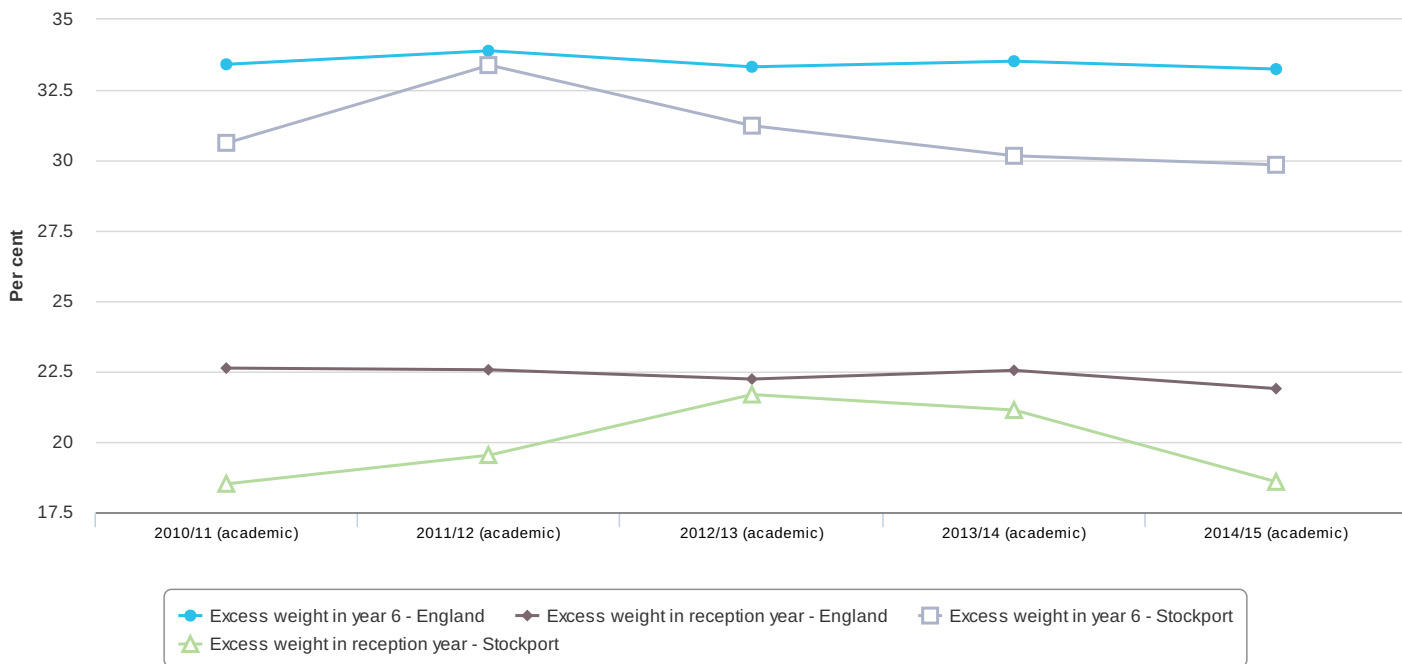


Excess weight (overweight or obese) and obesity in primary school aged children in Stockport and England

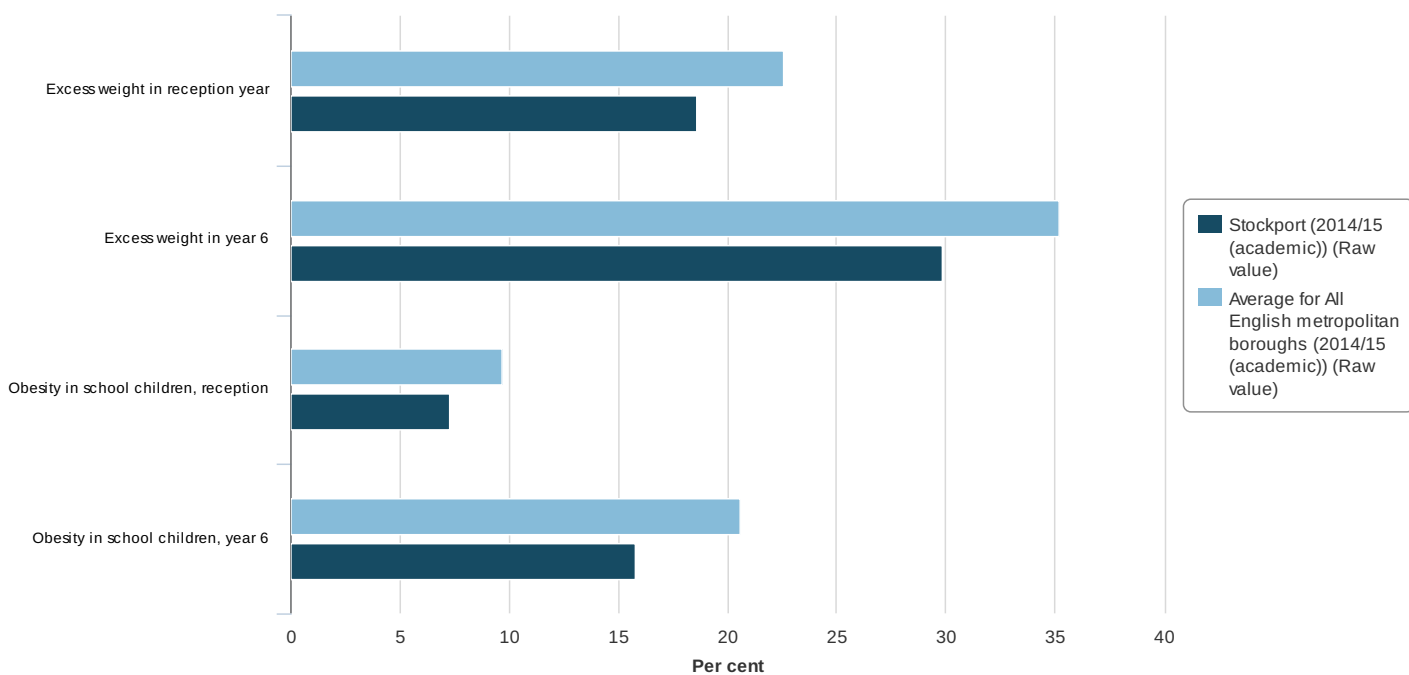




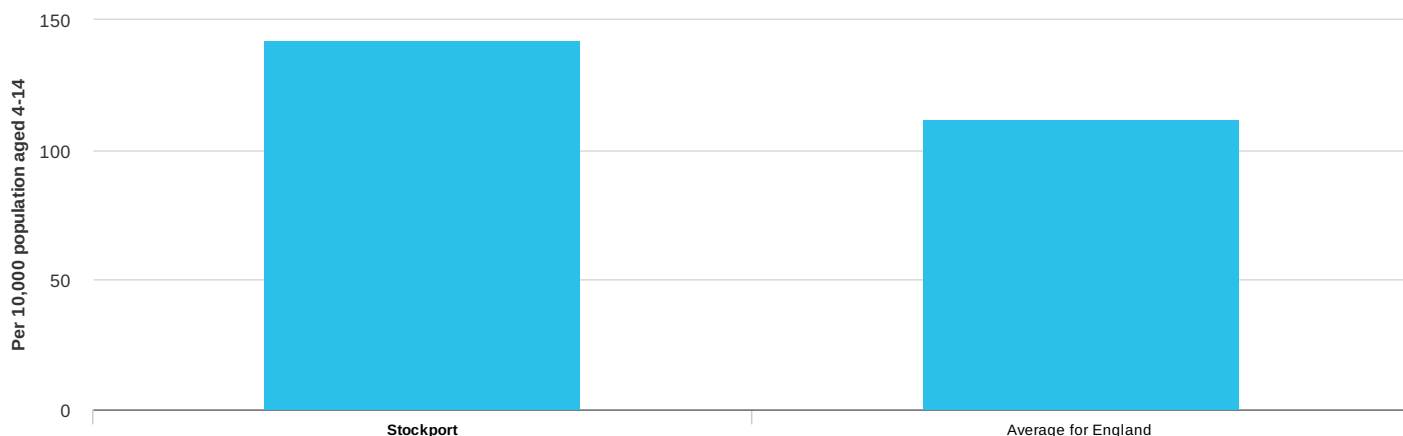
### Excess weight (overweight or obese) in children in Stockport and England



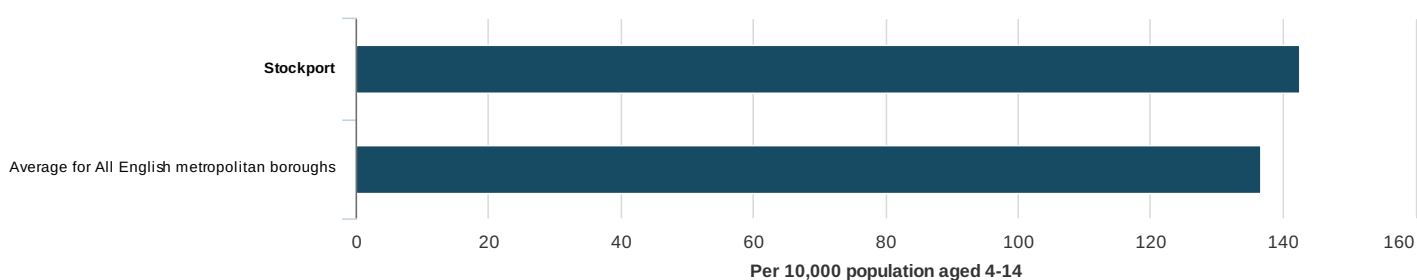
### Excess weight (overweight or obese) and obesity in primary school aged children in Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs



### Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (0-14 years) (2013/14) for Stockport and England

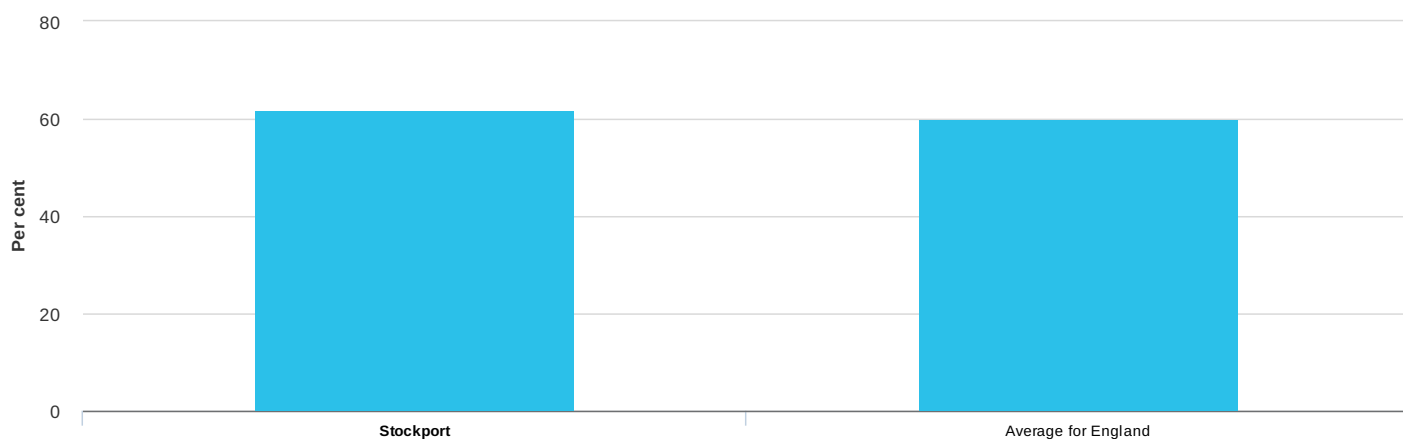


### Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (0-14 years) (2013/14) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs

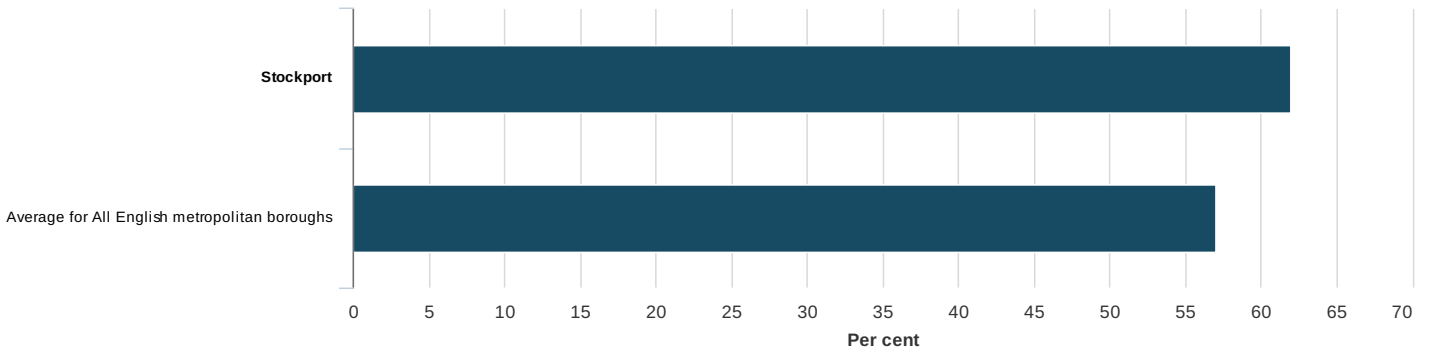


The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) is a teacher assessment of a child's development at the end of the academic year in which they turn five. This is a key measure of early years development across a wide range of developmental areas. Children from more deprived backgrounds are more at risk of poorer development and the evidence shows that differences related to social background emerge early in life.

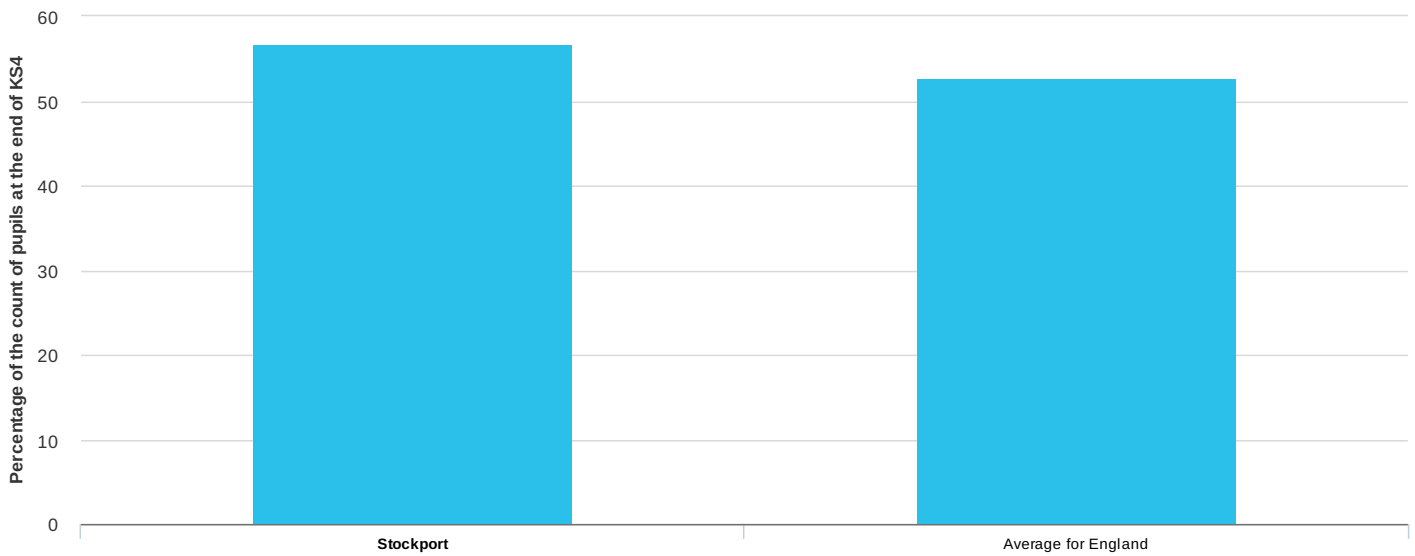
### Percentage of all children achieving at least the expected level in the prime areas of learning and in the specific areas of literacy and mathematics at foundation stage (2013/14) for Stockport and England



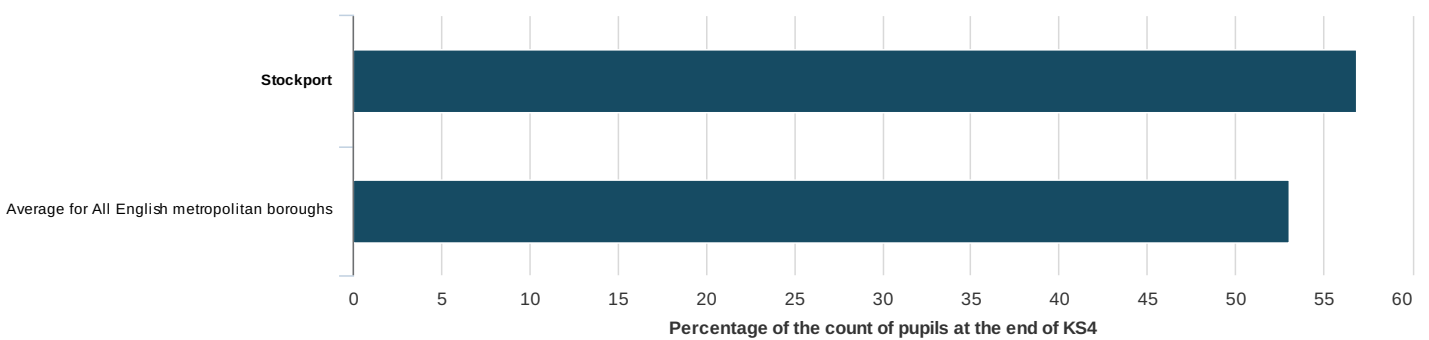
**Percentage of all children achieving at least the expected level in the prime areas of learning and in the specific areas of literacy and mathematics at foundation stage (2013/14) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**



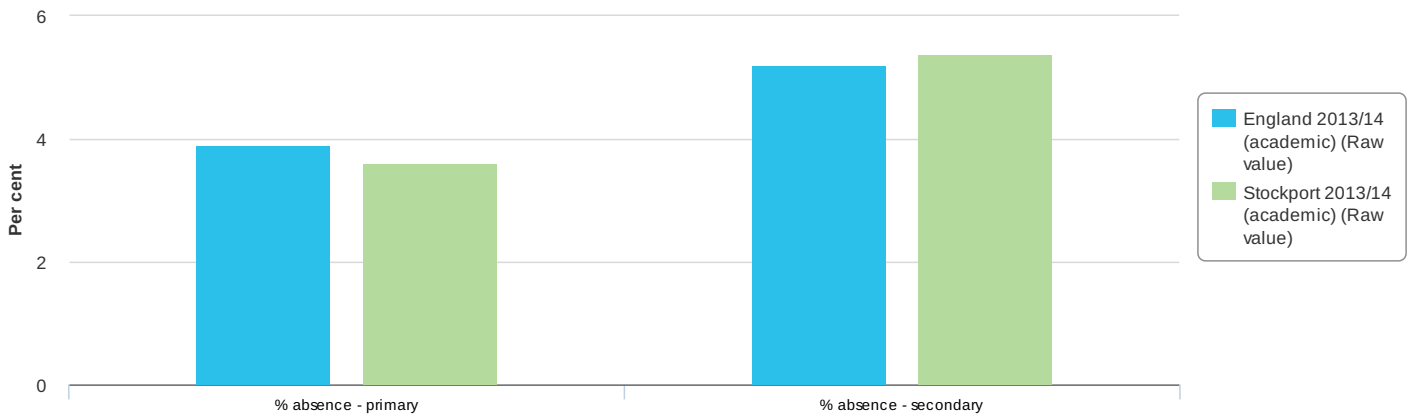
**Achievement of 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent, including English and Maths (raw values) (2014/15 (academic)) for Stockport**



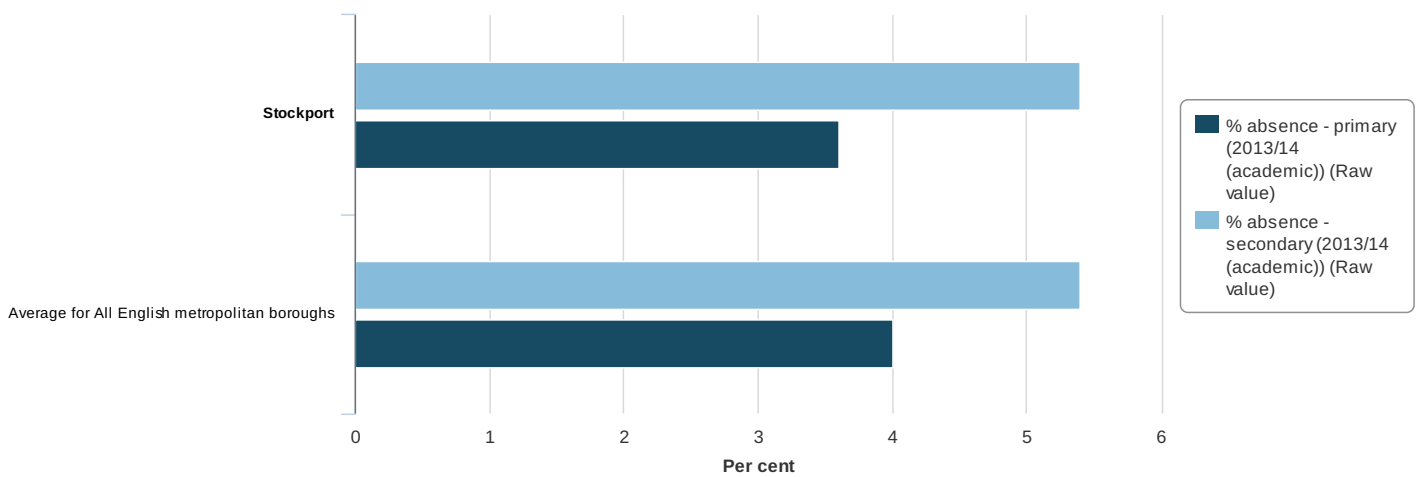
**Achievement of 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent, including English and Maths (raw values) (2014/15 (academic)) for Stockport & All English metropolitan boroughs**



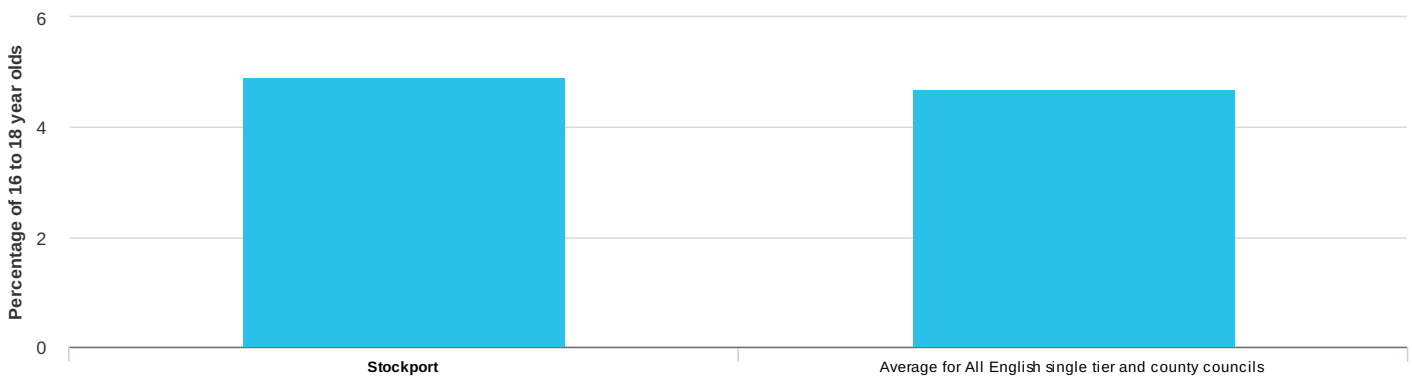
**Half days missed due to overall absence in primary schools and in secondary schools (2013/14) for Stockport and England**



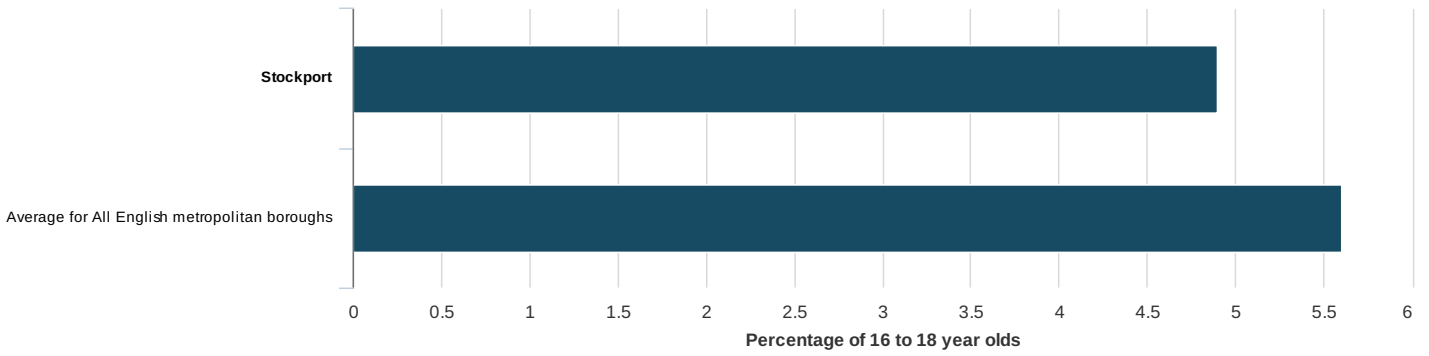
**Half days missed due to overall absence in primary and secondary schools (2013/14) for Stockport & All English metropolitan boroughs**



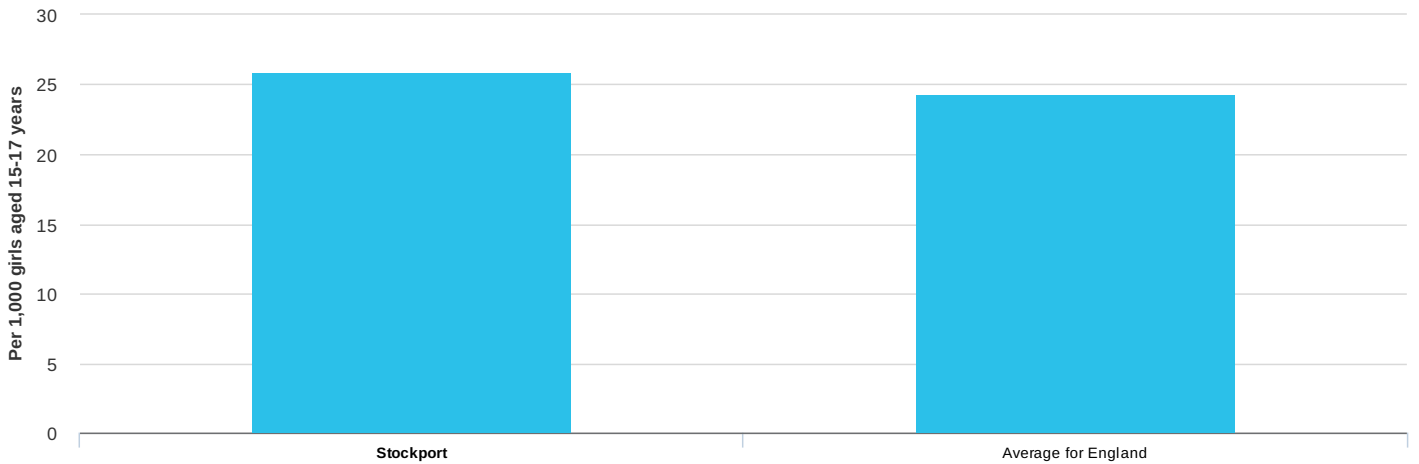
**Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) (2014) for Stockport and the average for all English single tier and county authorities**



**Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) (2014) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**



**Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years) (2013) for Stockport and England**



**Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years) (2013) for Stockport and All English metropolitan boroughs**

