

Newcastle-under-Lyme

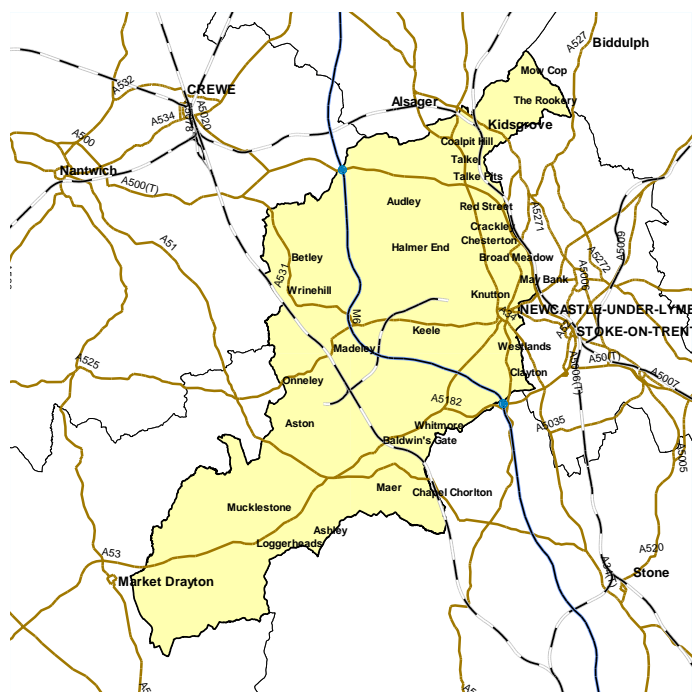
This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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 the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

www.healthprofiles.info



© Crown Copyright and database rights 2012, Ordnance Survey 100020290
Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

Population 124,000

Mid-2010 population estimate

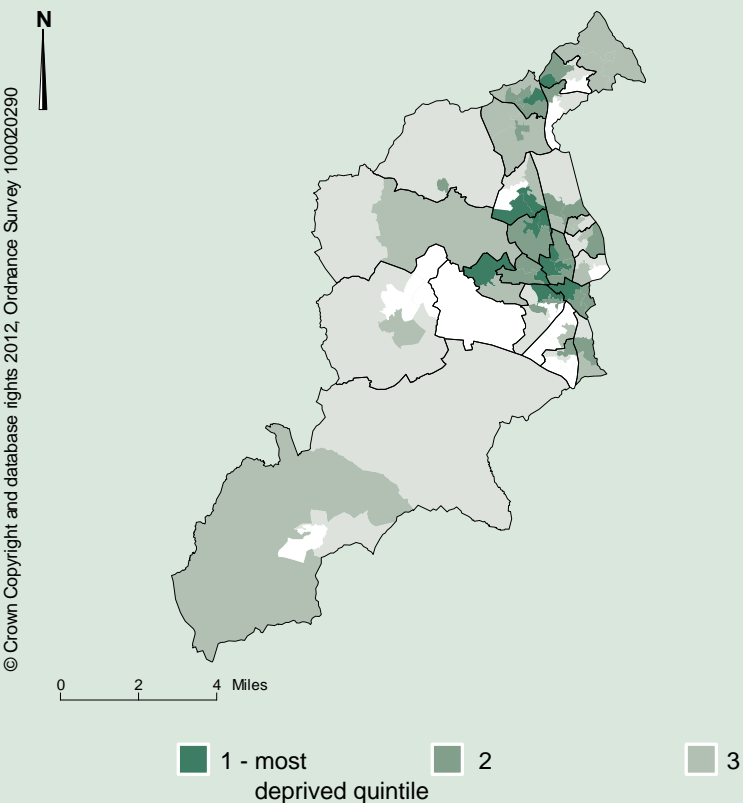
Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Newcastle-under-Lyme at a glance

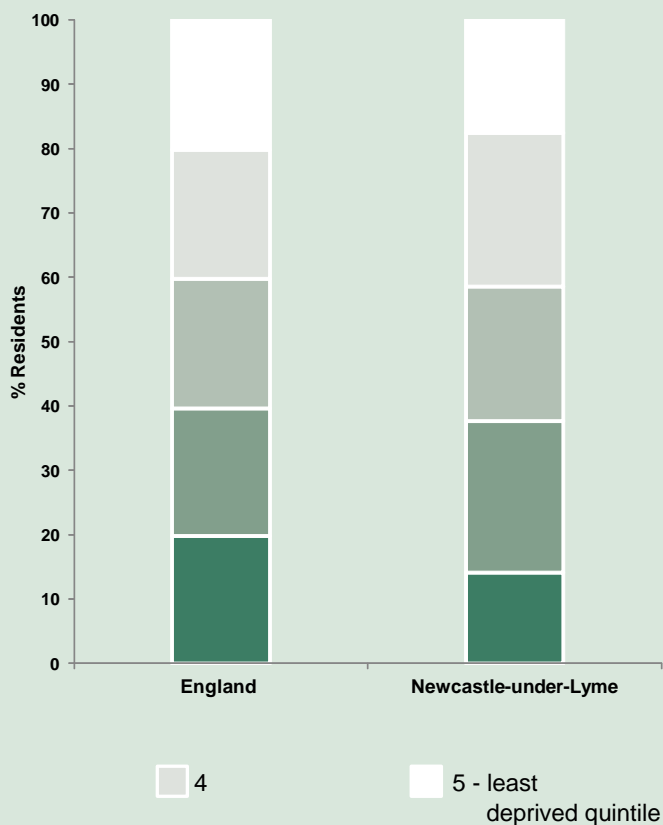
- The health of people in Newcastle-under-Lyme is mixed compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 3,900 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 9.9 years lower for men and 10.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Newcastle-under-Lyme than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is similar to the England average.
- About 19.2% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. Levels of teenage pregnancy, breast feeding initiation and smoking in pregnancy are worse than the England average.
- An estimated 21.8% of adults smoke and 25.8% are obese. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, road injuries and deaths and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are better than the England average. The rates of statutory homelessness and long term unemployment are lower than average.
- Priorities in Newcastle-under-Lyme include reducing inequalities in life expectancy, especially amongst females and older people (excess winter deaths and falls), reducing teenage pregnancies, and improving infant health and reducing infant mortality. For more information see www.northstaffordshire.nhs.uk.

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.

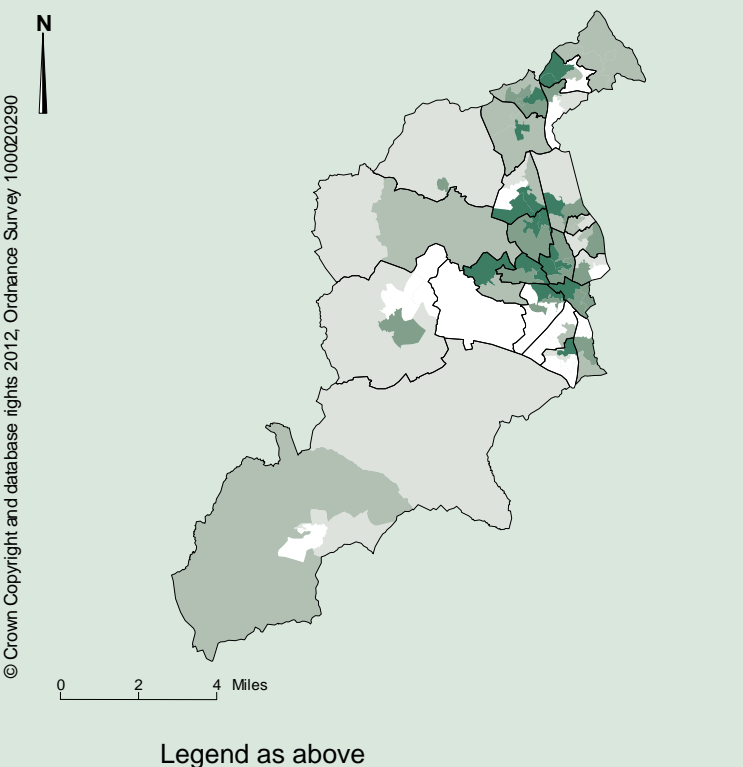


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

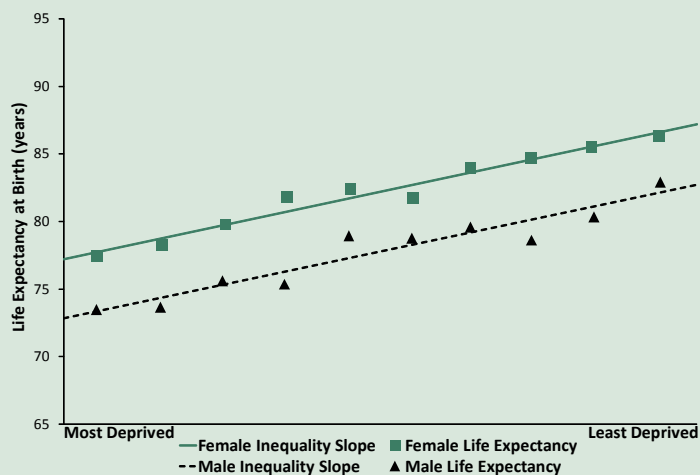


Health inequalities: a local view

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.



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 9.9 years for males and 10 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

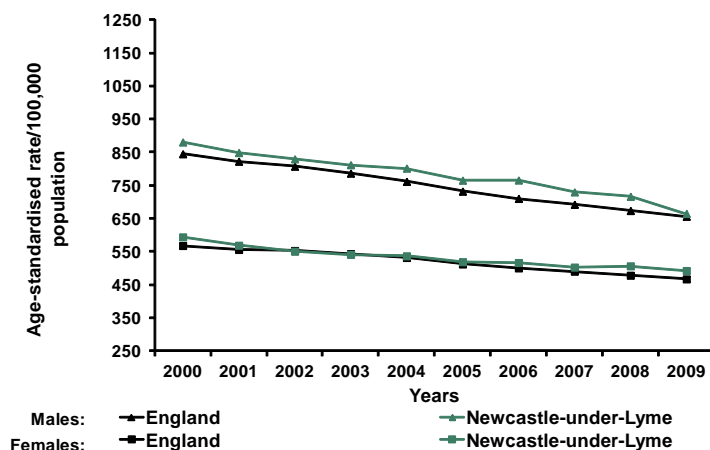
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

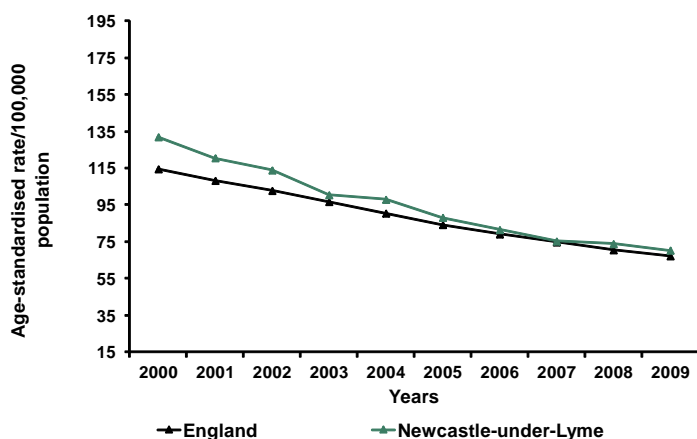
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

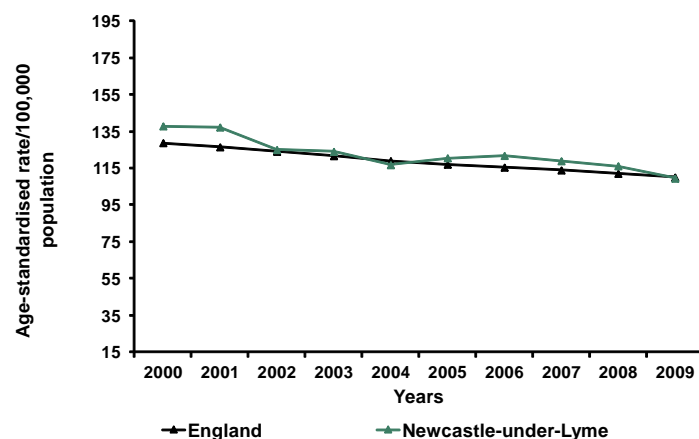
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



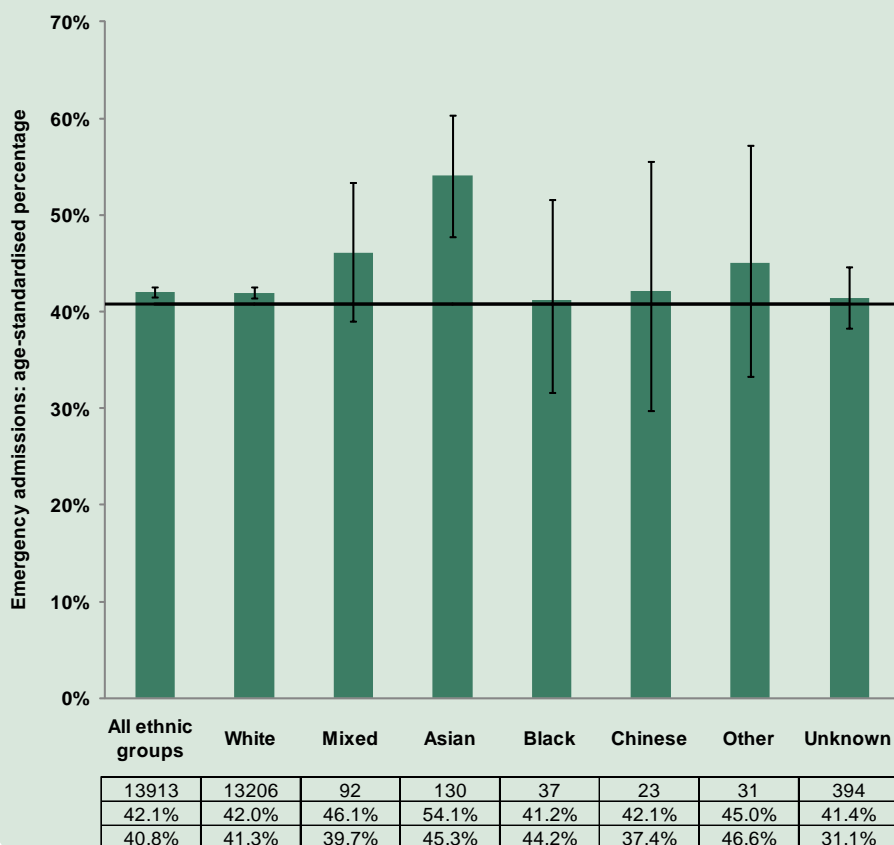
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2010/11 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.

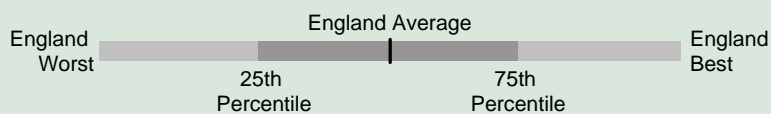
Newcastle-under-Lyme
 England average (all ethnic groups)
 95% confidence intervals

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

	13913	13206	92	130	37	23	31	394	
	42.1%	42.0%	46.1%	54.1%	41.2%	42.1%	45.0%	41.4%	Local number of emergency admissions
	40.8%	41.3%	39.7%	45.3%	44.2%	37.4%	46.6%	31.1%	Local value
									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	17540	14.1	19.8	83.0	[Grey bar, circle at 14.1]	0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty ‡	3900	18.9	21.9	50.9	[Grey bar, circle at 18.9]	6.4
	3 Statutory homelessness ‡	7	0.1	2.0	10.4	[Grey bar, circle at 0.1]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	750	58.4	58.4	40.1	[Grey bar, circle at 58.4]	79.9
	5 Violent crime	1874	15.1	14.8	35.1	[Grey bar, circle at 15.1]	4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	309	3.8	5.7	18.8	[Grey bar, circle at 3.8]	0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	189	16.7	13.7	32.7	[Grey bar, red circle at 16.7]	3.1
	8 Breast feeding initiation ‡	759	67.2	74.5	39.0	[Grey bar, red circle at 67.2]	94.7
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	223	19.2	19.0	26.5	[Grey bar, circle at 19.2]	9.8
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	11	47.1	61.8	154.9	[Grey bar, circle at 47.1]	12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	94	44.2	38.1	64.9	[Grey bar, red circle at 44.2]	11.1
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking ‡	n/a	21.8	20.7	33.5	[Grey bar, circle at 21.8]	8.9
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	23.2	22.3	25.1	[Grey bar, circle at 23.2]	15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	25.5	28.7	19.3	[Grey bar, circle at 25.5]	47.8
	15 Physically active adults ‡	n/a	10.2	11.2	5.7	[Grey bar, circle at 10.2]	18.2
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	25.8	24.2	30.7	[Grey bar, circle at 25.8]	13.9
Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	17	13.2	13.6	26.8	[Grey bar, circle at 13.2]	2.7
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm ‡	244	201.7	212.0	509.8	[Grey bar, circle at 201.7]	49.6
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡	2590	1672	1895	3276	[Grey bar, circle at 1672]	910
	20 Drug misuse	692	8.4	8.9	30.2	[Grey bar, circle at 8.4]	1.3
	21 People diagnosed with diabetes ‡	6428	6.4	5.5	8.1	[Grey bar, red circle at 6.4]	3.3
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	5	4.0	15.3	124.4	[Grey bar, circle at 4.0]	0.0
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	757	608	775	2276	[Grey bar, circle at 608]	152
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over ‡	140	471	452	655	[Grey bar, circle at 471]	324
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	91	23.9	18.7	35.0	[Grey bar, circle at 23.9]	4.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	78.3	78.6	73.6	[Grey bar, circle at 78.3]	85.1
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	81.8	82.6	79.1	[Grey bar, circle at 81.8]	89.8
	28 Infant deaths ‡	11	9.3	4.6	9.3	[Grey bar, red circle at 9.3]	1.2
	29 Smoking related deaths	219	216	211	372	[Grey bar, circle at 216]	125
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke ‡	105	70.3	67.3	123.2	[Grey bar, circle at 70.3]	35.5
	31 Early deaths: cancer ‡	159	109.5	110.1	159.1	[Grey bar, circle at 109.5]	77.9
	32 Road injuries and deaths ‡	29	23.6	44.3	128.8	[Grey bar, circle at 23.6]	14.1

‡ Substantially similar to indicator proposed in the Public Health Outcomes Framework published January 2012

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, 2009 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2010/11 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2010/11 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2011 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2010/11 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2010/11 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2010/11 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) 2008-2010 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2010/11 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008/2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % aged 16 and over, Oct 2009-Oct 2011 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2006-2008 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 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, 2009/10 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2010/11 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2010/11 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.07.31.07.10 26 At birth, 2008-2010 27 At birth, 2008-2010 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2008-2010 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2008-2010 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@sepho.nhs.uk

© Crown copyright, 2012. 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