

# Newcastle upon Tyne Health Profile 2007



**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.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info)**



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## Newcastle upon Tyne at a glance

◀ This is a Spearhead area

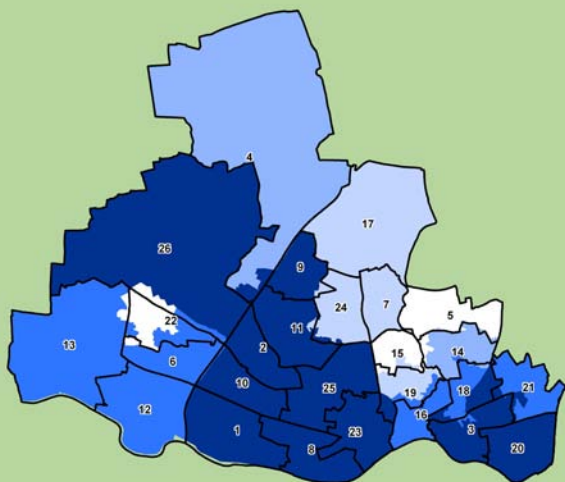
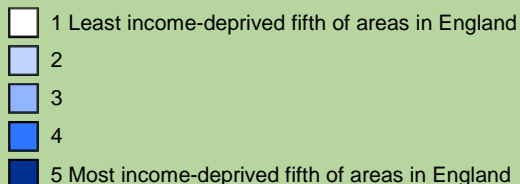
- On average, men in Newcastle-upon-Tyne live 74.9 years compared with 76.9 years for England and life expectancy for women is 80.2 years compared with the England average of 81.1 years.
- The death rate from smoking and the rates of early deaths from heart disease and stroke and from cancer are all higher than average; on average smoking kills about 580 people each year in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- About 35% of children live in households dependent on means-tested benefits.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne has a lower than average rate of road injuries and deaths.
- The teenage pregnancy rate is higher than average.
- It is estimated that about 32% of adults smoke compared with an estimated average of 26% for England as a whole.
- About 30% of adults are estimated to binge drink and the rate of people admitted to hospital for alcohol specific conditions is higher than average.
- Rate of hip fracture in people aged 65 years and over and the percentage of people with recorded diabetes are lower than the averages for England. However, diabetes still affects at least 9800 people in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Local annual reports are available from [www.newcastlepct.nhs.uk/publications.asp?pu\\_category=AR](http://www.newcastlepct.nhs.uk/publications.asp?pu_category=AR)
- Newcastle's Health Improvement Strategy prioritises the following: tackling health inequalities; improving mental and emotional wellbeing; tackling obesity; encouraging sensible drinking; reducing the number of people who smoke; improving sexual health; reducing drug-related harm.



## Income inequalities: a national perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas in this local authority *in relation to the whole of England* (2003).

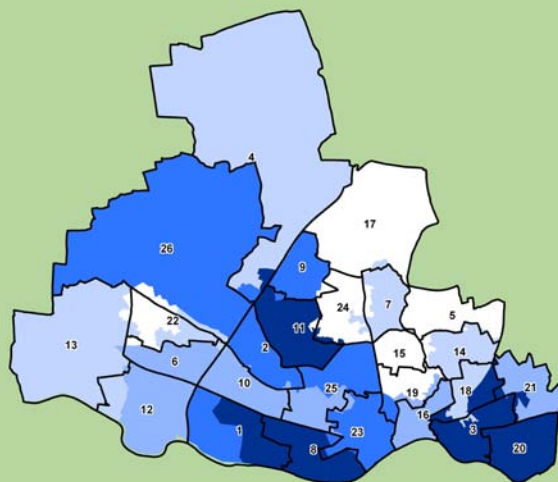
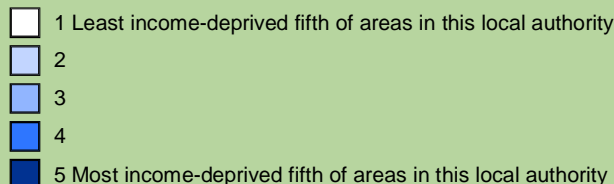
### National income groups



## Income inequalities: a local perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas *within this local authority* (2003).

### Local income groups



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## Ward legend

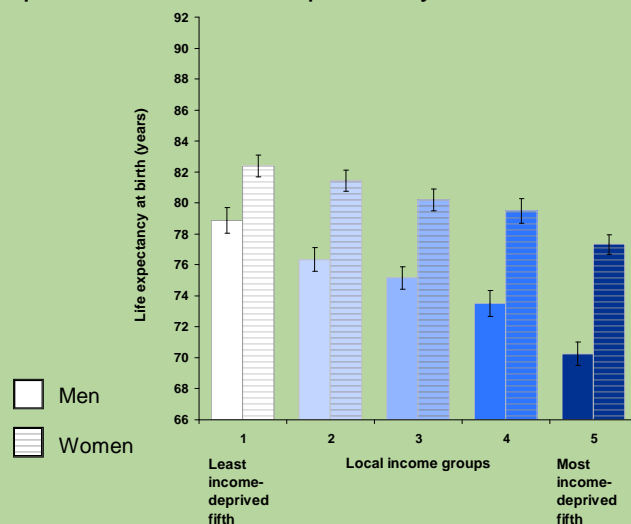
- 1 Benwell and Scotswood
- 2 Blakelaw
- 3 Byker
- 4 Castle
- 5 Dene
- 6 Denton
- 7 East Gosforth
- 8 Elswick
- 9 Fawdon
- 10 Fenham
- 11 Kenton
- 12 Lemington
- 13 Newburn
- 14 North Heaton
- 15 North Jesmond
- 16 Ouseburn
- 17 Parklands
- 18 South Heaton
- 19 South Jesmond
- 20 Walker
- 21 Walkergate
- 22 Westerhope
- 23 Westgate
- 24 West Gosforth
- 25 Wingrove
- 26 Woosington

Ward boundaries 2005 superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.



## Health inequalities: a local perspective

This chart shows inequalities in life expectancy (2001-05) at birth for men and women for the five local income groups presented in the map directly above.



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.



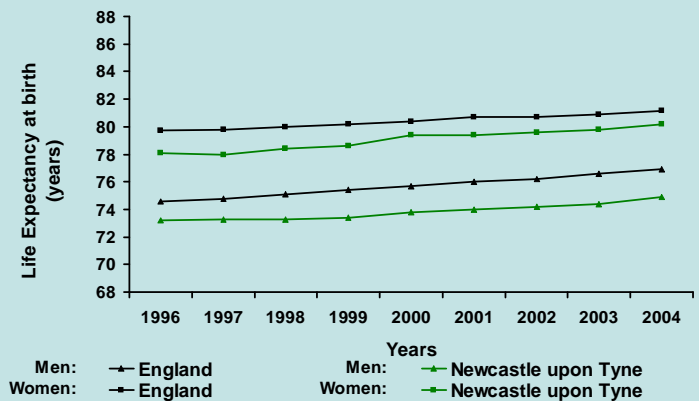
## Health inequalities: changes over time

Trend 1 compares the trend in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this local authority with that for England.

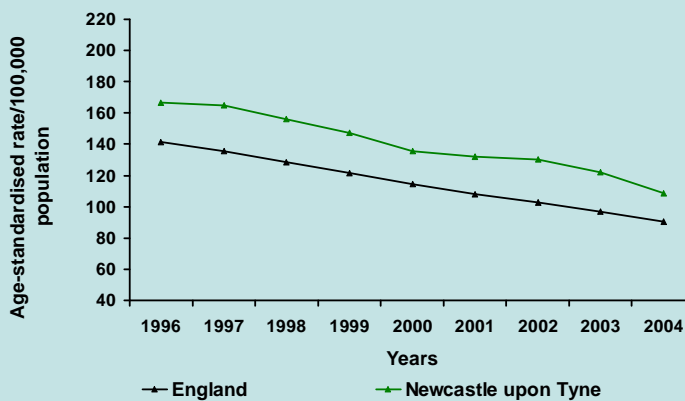
Trend 2 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from heart disease and stroke in this local authority with that for England.

Trend 3 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from cancer in this local authority with that for England.

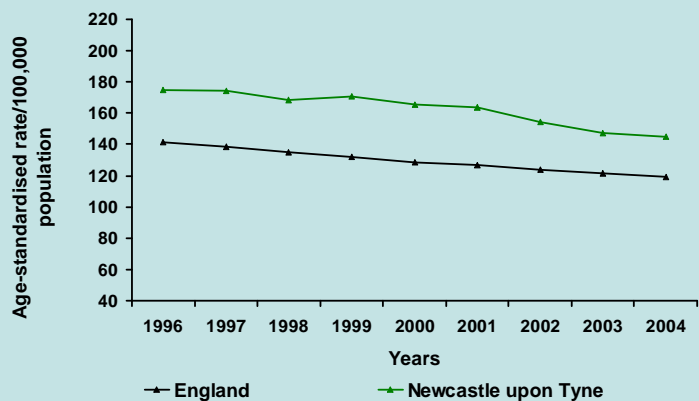
**Trend 1:**  
Life expectancy at birth



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



**Trend 3:**  
Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of the population of each ethnic group in the local authority who are in routine and manual occupations. People in these occupations have poorer health than those in professional

occupations, and are more likely to be smokers. The infant death rate is higher than average among babies born into this group. There are national targets to address these health inequalities.

Percentage and number of people aged 16-74 in routine and manual occupations

Ethnic Group	Percentage	Number
White British	28	46888
White Irish	15	210
White Other	12	455
Mixed	18	257
Indian	10	255
Pakistani	18	537
Bangladeshi	25	375
Asian Other	10	59
Black Caribbean	10	9
Black African	15	86
Black Other	25	15
Chinese	15	238
Other	10	99

Note: This chart is based on the 2001 Census. Where the total population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

Confidence intervals are shown for local data

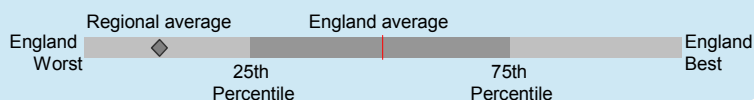
□ England - average  
■ Newcastle upon Tyne

# Health summary for Newcastle upon Tyne

The chart below shows a number of indicators of people's health in this local authority. It shows the local value for each indicator compared to the England worst, England best, England average and Regional average. The circle indicating the local value is shown as amber if it is significantly better or red if it is significantly worse than the England average. An amber circle may still indicate an important public health burden. A white circle is not significantly different from the England average. For technical information about each indicator, see [www.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info)

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	<b>1</b> Income deprivation	54130	20.3	12.9	31.1		3.3
	<b>2</b> Ecological footprint	n/a	5.426	5.470	6.430		4.904
	<b>3</b> Homelessness	906	6.9	7.8	35.8		0.0
	<b>4</b> Children in poverty	16963	35.0	21.3	58.8		5.2
	<b>5</b> GCSE achievement *	1600	55.8	57.5	33.6		81.9
	<b>6</b> Violent crime	5289	19.6	19.8	41.1		5.0
Giving children and young people a healthy start	<b>7</b> Smoking in pregnancy						
	<b>8</b> Breast feeding						
	<b>9</b> Obese children						
	<b>10</b> Physically active children *						
	<b>11</b> Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	278	57.5	42.1	95.3		12.8
The way we live	<b>12</b> Adults who smoke *	n/a	32.2	26.0	37.3		15.5
	<b>13</b> Binge drinking adults	n/a	29.2	18.2	29.2		8.8
	<b>14</b> Healthy eating adults	n/a	17.4	23.8	11.4		38.1
	<b>15</b> Physically active adults	n/a	12.3	11.6	7.5		17.2
	<b>16</b> Obese adults	n/a	21.8	21.8	31.0		14.6
	<b>17</b> Life expectancy - male *	n/a	74.9	76.9	72.5		82.2
How long we live and what we die of	<b>18</b> Life expectancy - female *	n/a	80.2	81.1	78.1		86.2
	<b>19</b> Deaths from smoking	581	312.1	234.4	366.5		147.6
	<b>20</b> Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	289	108.8	90.5	151.3		44.9
	<b>21</b> Early deaths: cancer *	383	144.8	119.0	168.0		81.6
	<b>22</b> Infant deaths *	15	5.1	5.1	9.9		1.2
	<b>23</b> Road injuries and deaths	115	42.5	59.9	214.1		20.2
	<b>24</b> Feeling 'in poor health'	29695	10.9	7.8	15.4		4.2
Health and ill health in our community	<b>25</b> Mental health	7990	44.1	27.4	72.0		8.5
	<b>26</b> Hospital stays due to alcohol	1207	440.4	247.7	652.4		85.6
	<b>27</b> Drug misuse	2740	15.0	9.9	34.9		1.3
	<b>28</b> People with diabetes	9804	3.5	3.7	5.9		2.1
	<b>29</b> Children's tooth decay	n/a	2.3	1.5	3.2		0.4
	<b>30</b> Sexually transmitted infections						
	<b>31</b> Older people: hip fracture	261	489.4	565.3	936.8		259.7

- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- \* PSA Target Measure 2005-2008



## Note (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

**1** % of residents dependent on means-tested benefits. 2003. **2** Land (hectares per capita) required to support an average resident's lifestyle; no significance calculated. 2001. **3** % of households on local authority housing register who are statutorily homeless. 2004/05. **4** % in low-income households. 2001. **5** % achieving 5 A\*-C. 2005/06. **6** Crude rate/1,000 pop 2005/06. **7 8 9 10 30** No comparable local data currently available. **11** Crude rate/1,000 female pop. aged 15-17. 2002-04. **12 13 14 16** % . Modelled estimates from the Health Survey for England. **12 13 16** 2000-02. **14** 2001-02. **15** % . 2005/06. **17 18** Years. 2003-05. **19** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 35 or over. 2003-05. **20 21** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75. 2003-05. **22** Crude rate/1,000 live births. 2003-05. **23** Crude rate/100,000 pop. 2003-05. **24** Directly age standardised % . 2001. **25** Crude rate claimants of benefits/allowances for mental or behavioural disorders/1,000 working age pop. 2005. **26** Directly age sex standardised rate/100,000 pop. 2005/06. **27** Crude rate/1,000 pop. aged 15-64; no significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004/05. **28** % . 2005/06. **29** Average no. of decayed, missing and filled teeth in children aged 5; data incomplete or missing for some areas. 2005/06. **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 65 and over. 2005/06.

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