

Newcastle upon Tyne

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.

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- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

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Population 284,000

Mid-2009 population estimate

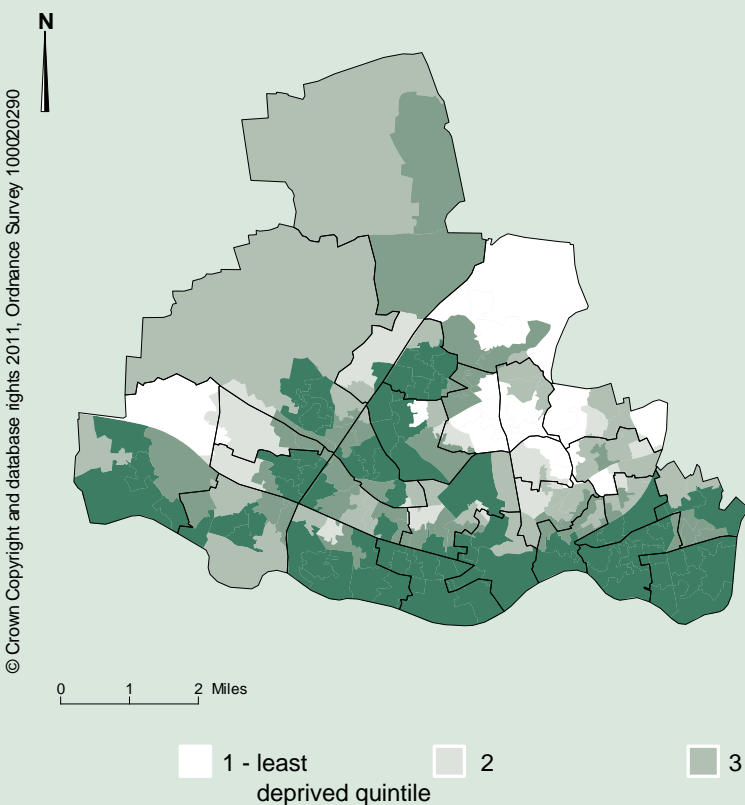
Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Newcastle upon Tyne at a glance

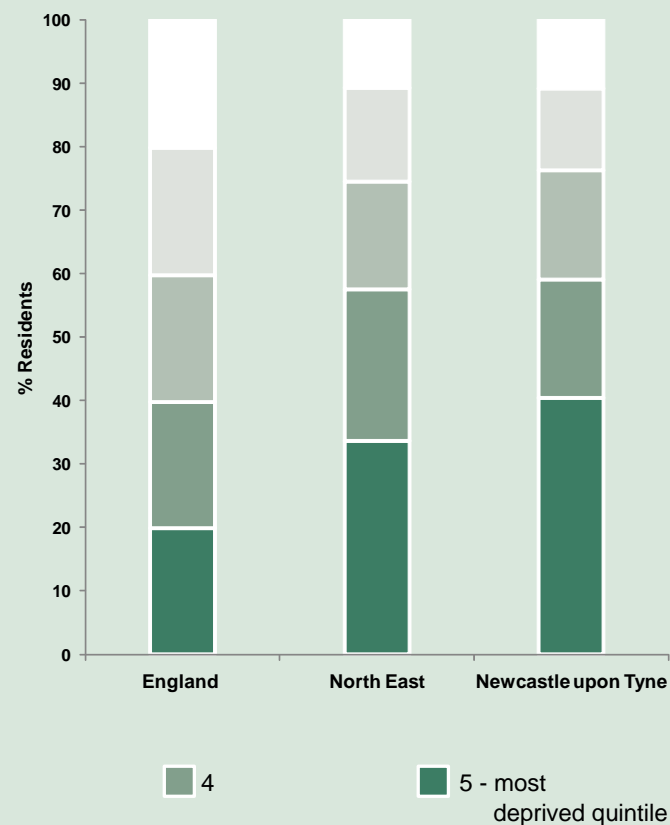
- The health of people in Newcastle upon Tyne is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and 16,670 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 14.3 years lower for men and 11.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Newcastle upon Tyne than in the least deprived areas (based on the Slope Index of Inequality published on 5th January 2011).
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen but remain worse than the England average.
- About 21.9% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. 54.9% of pupils spend at least three hours each week on school sport. Levels of teenage pregnancy and GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult 'healthy eating' and smoking are worse than the England average. Rates of smoking related deaths and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are higher than average.
- Priorities in Newcastle upon Tyne include smoking (including smoking in pregnancy), reducing harmful consumption of alcohol, cancer, reducing childhood obesity and childhood immunisation. For more information see www.newcastlejsna.org.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 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

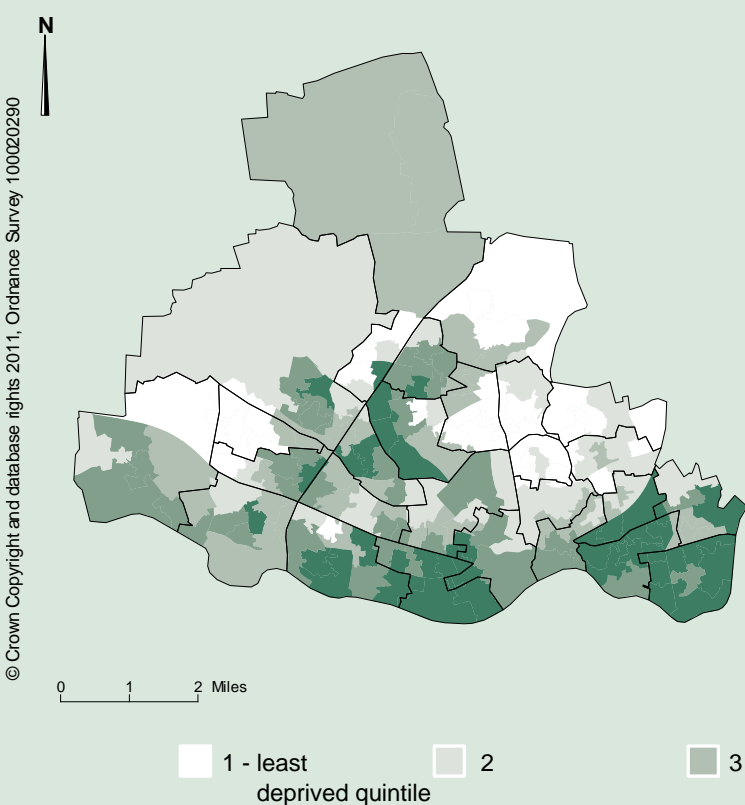


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

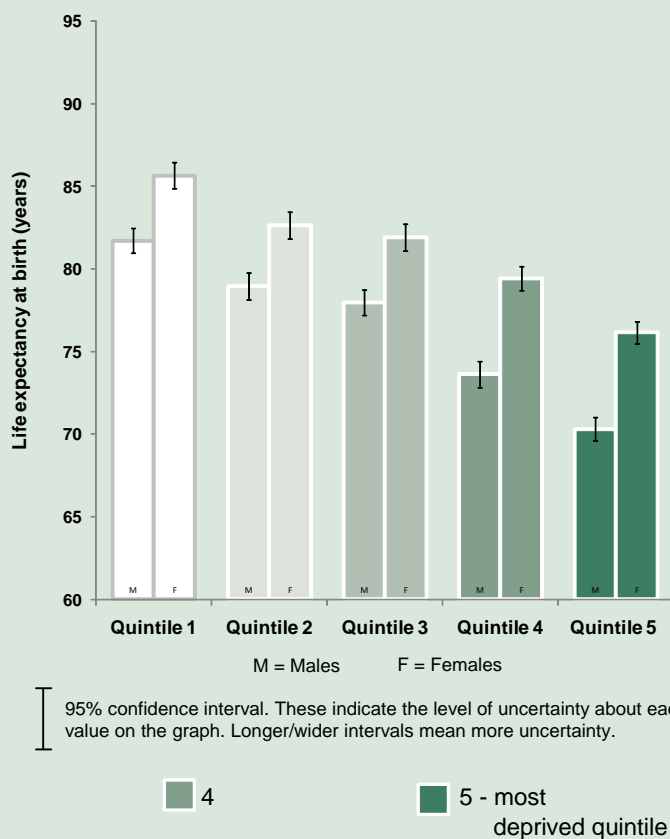


Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2005-2009) for each of the quintiles in this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

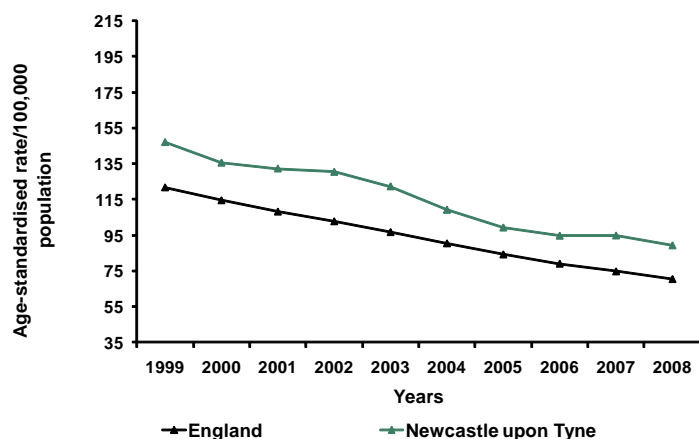
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

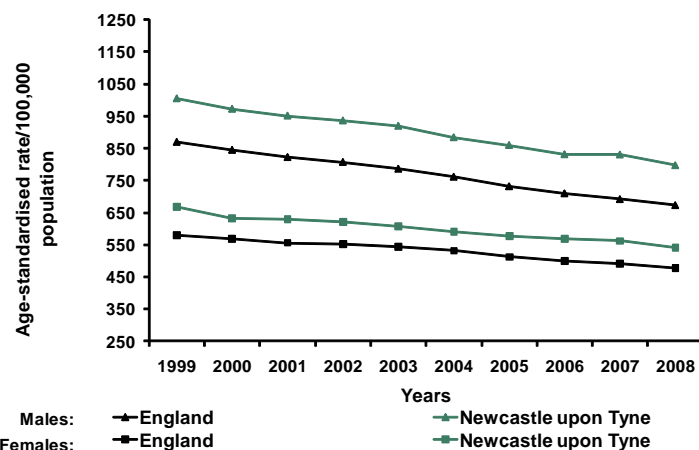
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

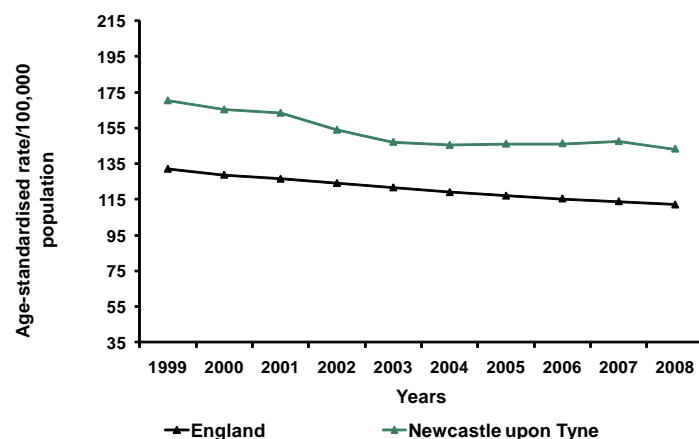
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality

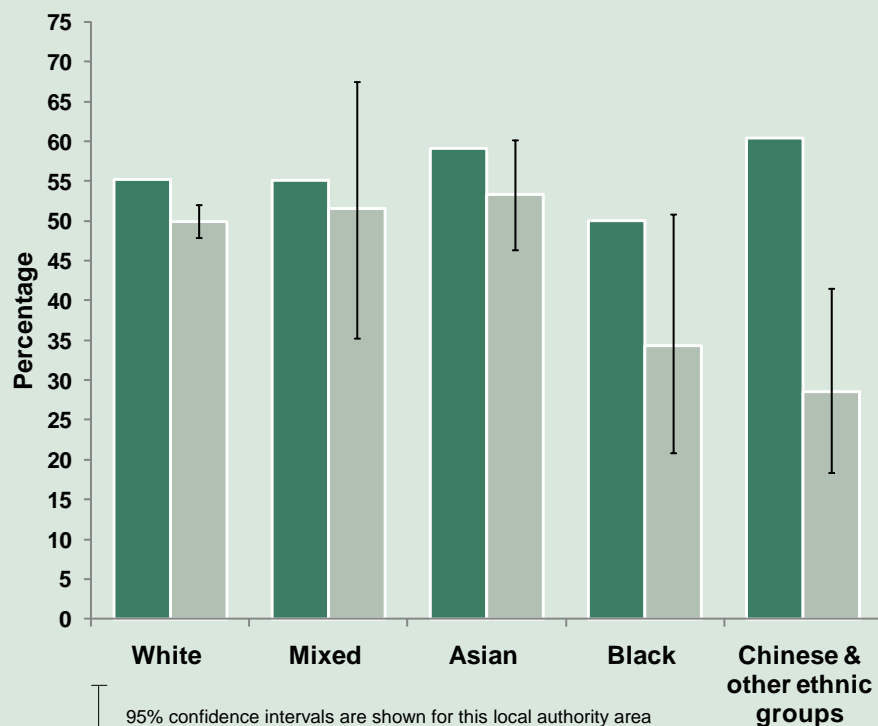


Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2009/10 (A* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.



England
Newcastle upon Tyne

Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	50.0	1,100
Mixed	51.5	17
Asian	53.3	105
Black	34.3	12
Chinese/other	28.6	16

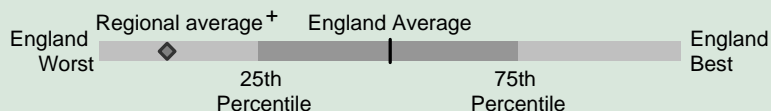
If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

Health summary for Newcastle upon Tyne

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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



+ In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	109080	40.5	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	16670	32.1	20.9	57.0		5.7
	3 Statutory homelessness	233	1.99	1.86	8.28		0.08
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1256	49.5	55.3	38.0		78.6
	5 Violent crime	4751	17.1	15.8	35.9		4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	1051	5.3	6.2	19.6		1.0
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	684	20.1	14.0	31.4		4.5
	8 Breast feeding initiation	2070	60.9	73.6	39.9		95.2
	9 Physically active children	17091	54.9	55.1	26.7		80.3
	10 Obese children (Year 6)	517	21.9	18.7	28.6		10.7
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 12)	n/a	0.8	0.7	1.6		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	235	52.1	40.2	69.4		14.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults smoking	n/a	27.4	21.2	34.7		11.1
	14 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	25.4	23.6	39.4		11.5
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	23.2	28.7	19.3		47.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	9.7	11.5	5.8		19.5
	17 Obese adults	n/a	23.9	24.2	30.7		13.9
	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	24	9.9	13.1	27.2		3.1
Disease and poor health	19 Hospital stays for self-harm	699	245.1	198.3	497.5		48.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	7615	2585	1743	3114		849
	21 Drug misuse	2699	13.9	9.4	23.8		1.8
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	11114	4.91	5.40	7.87		3.28
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	43	15	15	120		0
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	263	473.2	457.6	631.3		310.9
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	187	22.8	18.1	32.1		5.4
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	76.2	78.3	73.7		84.4
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	81.0	82.3	79.1		89.0
	28 Infant deaths	13	4.01	4.71	10.63		0.68
	29 Smoking related deaths	555	299.2	216.0	361.5		131.9
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	232	89.2	70.5	122.1		37.9
	31 Early deaths: cancer	372	143.2	112.1	159.1		76.1
	32 Road injuries and deaths	102	36.8	48.1	155.2		13.7

Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2007 2 % children in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income 2008 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2009/10 4 % at Key Stage 4 2009/10 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2009/10 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2010 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2009/10 8 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status is known 2009/10 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2009/10 10 % of school children in Year 6, 2009/10 11 Weighted mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 12-year-olds, 2008/09 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2007-2009 (provisional) 13 % adults aged 18+, 2009/10 14 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 16 % aged 16+ 2009/10 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2005-2007 19 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2009/10 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2009/10 21 Estimated problem drug users using crack and/or opiates aged 15-64 per 1,000 resident population, 2008/09 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2009/10 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admission 65+, 2009/10 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.06-31.07.09 26 At birth, 2007-2009 27 At birth, 2007-2009 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2007-2009 29 Per 100,000 population aged 35 +, directly age standardised rate 2007-2009 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009

For links to health intelligence support in your area see www.healthprofiles.info More indicator information is available online in The Indicator Guide.

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