

Measuring up

Benchmarking Tees Valley

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Introduction

Comparing indicators of health with those in other areas provides a context for whether local people's health is better, worse or similar to those in other areas. The choice of the 'other areas' is somewhat important, but it is of greater importance that some comparisons are made at all. For without the knowledge of whether things are relatively better or worse, decision-makers are hampered in the process of prioritising areas for health improvement and for identifying areas of best practice that can be shared or sought.

This report takes an approach whereby each local authority is compared with geographical neighbours, with regional and national averages and with other similar areas from outside the immediate vicinity. Two of the areas have been specifically chosen to be generally less deprived, including the individual authority with which the most detailed comparisons are made. This is intended to provide a guide for some realistic improvements that could be made in the near future. For the purposes of this report, a local authority is taken to be one of the 326 local authority districts in England for which a Health Profile is available.

The detailed comparisons of a local authority with its nearest neighbour enables decision-makers to 'know their numbers'. That is to say, where rates differ greatly, will a change in the rate affect thousands of people or just a few?

Benchmarking as presented only provides part of a more complete viewpoint. These data need to be combined with other information to develop a fuller picture. As a snapshot they tell us nothing of whether things are improving or not, so it is important to look at changes over time as well. There may be significant differences in population that are not apparent in this set of data, so knowing local characteristics in terms of age, gender and ethnicity are important, as is understanding where groups of people with similar characteristics live within each local area.

Making good use of this routine data is important for making better decisions in improving population health. Look at it alongside the Health Profile for your area (available at www.healthprofiles.info). It will be periodically updated, hopefully using different comparator areas as population health improves.

Benchmarking

What is benchmarking?

Benchmarking is one part of the process of making needs assessment more systematic. The term is used to describe the process of comparing one district with another.

Why is benchmarking necessary?

The method allows comparison of 'like with like' areas (in terms, say, of social composition) so that the reasons for any differences can be explored. An understanding of why differences occur in risk or health status between communities can help to illuminate ways to make things better. This could include new ways to reduce risks to health (such as having warmer homes) or by improving health and social care (such as better rates of survival after diagnosis of cancer).

How is benchmarking done?

To make appropriate and 'fair' comparisons, several comparator areas have been selected for each local authority (in Tees Valley) as follows:

- All local authorities in Tees Valley area - to reflect geographical proximity.
- A 'nearest neighbour' local authority - to reflect similar deprivation in a similar area.
- A 'second nearest neighbour' - to reflect slightly less deprivation in a similar area.
- Two additional areas from the ONS list of five 'most similar' authorities - to reflect similar deprivation in other areas.
- Two further 'areas' are the North East and England for regional & national comparison.

To identify the 'nearest neighbours', the Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 were used together with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) area classification. All five of the Tees Valley local authorities are within the ONS 'Mining and Manufacturing' area classification; Stockton-on-Tees being in the 'Manufacturing Towns' group and the four other authorities in the 'Industrial Hinterlands' group. Using ID 2010 for local authorities ranked by average deprivation score, the closest authority in a less deprived direction *and* that is also in the same classification group is identified as the nearest neighbour. The next least deprived local authority in the ID 2010 list in the same classification group is included as the second nearest neighbour comparator. Two additional authorities from the 'most similar' list of five authorities are also included, whether they are more or less deprived. Comparing with areas that are slightly less deprived enables development of potentially realistic challenges to reduce risk and improve health.

Data for the comparisons are sourced from the *Health Profiles 2013* produced by Public Health England (www.healthprofiles.info). The profiles contain 32 indicators within the health summary for each district.

What are the results of benchmarking and how can these be used?

Data grids and colour code

The first grid shows all the indicators for all the comparator districts described above. These have been colour coded, based on the application of the standard deviation (SD – definition below) of the indicator across all local authorities in England. If the local authority under consideration is worse than the comparator area by more than one SD, the cell is coloured red. If it is better than the comparator by more than one SD, the cell is coloured green. Values within one SD of the local authority under consideration are considered to be similar and coloured yellow. The second grid (containing all the same data as the first) is sorted so that the columns (comparator areas) with the most red cells (where the local authority is worse than the comparator) are to the left, and indicator rows with the most red cells are towards the top. This permits rapid identification of indicators where the local authority is worse than many comparator areas, revealing possible priority topics for improvement.

Standard deviation and statistical significance

Standard deviation is a measure of spread within a data set. If most values are close together then SD will be small. Greater differences in the data values within the set will lead to a greater SD. This technique ensures consistency of comparison and reduces the likelihood of interpretation 'bias'.

This analysis intentionally does not use statistical significance. Significant differences from England values are available within the health profiles, as are confidence intervals for all data sets.

Bar charts and data tables

The bar chart compares the difference between the local authority and its nearest neighbour district. This chart is sorted by the percentage difference in each indicator between the two areas. As a near neighbour in terms of deprivation and classification, the two areas should have much in common. This chart allows close comparison of relative differences between the two districts.

The table presents what absolute differences would occur if England and nearest neighbour rates are applied to the local population. The table is in the same order as the bar chart. This provides an estimate of the impact that any change in rate may have on the local population.




How will benchmarking be developed?

There is no single or 'best' way to benchmark. The important point is to make the process of comparing neighbours (whether geographical, statistical or any other) a matter of routine. Further development needs to embrace appropriate methods and data to ensure that reasons for differences can be explored for local benefit.

Future benchmarking needs to include international comparisons that are appropriate and relevant.

Darlington

Indicators ordered as they appear in Health Profiles

 Darlington is worse than comparator
 Darlington is similar to comparator
 Darlington is better than comparator

Our Communities	Year and measure*	Tees Valley										Region	National	IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group	IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group	Similar authority in ONS Area classification				
		Darlington					North East										England	Selton	N Tyneside	Chesterfield
		1	2	3	4	5	Hartlepool	Mbro	R&C	Stockton	North East						England	7	8	9
Children & Young People's Health	1	2010	48.26	53.99	35.76	29.39	32.43	20.32	19.90	23.83	23.83	20.32	19.90	23.83	24.03	25.80	25.80			
	2	2010	21.35	30.20	34.51	26.25	22.82	24.79	21.09	18.15	20.85	21.09	18.15	20.85	20.38	21.45	21.45			
	3	2011/12	0.34	0.49	1.50	0.21	1.08	1.62	2.31	3.13	0.39	2.31	3.13	0.39	1.44	2.11	2.11			
	4	2011/12	62.20	48.84	47.63	54.97	54.25	58.48	59.04	53.78	58.50	59.04	53.78	58.50	61.95	58.06	58.06			
	5	2011/12	13.35	16.92	21.29	12.00	10.77	10.49	13.60	11.71	8.34	13.60	11.71	8.34	7.56	15.14	15.14			
	6	2012	13.65	26.00	28.49	21.72	16.27	15.08	9.48	9.85	14.43	14.43	9.48	9.85	13.24	11.35	11.35			
	7	2011/12	19.62	22.70	27.63	17.83	17.83	20.25	13.31	15.30	16.64	13.31	15.30	16.64	15.57	15.37	15.37			
	8	2011/12	63.66	45.01	45.77	52.14	57.45	59.14	74.76	68.11	54.30	74.76	68.11	54.30	64.62	71.58	71.58			
	9	2011/12	18.00	24.27	19.31	21.34	22.11	19.20	22.10	24.67	19.82	19.20	22.10	24.67	22.01	19.51	19.51			
Adults Health & Lifestyle	10	07/08-09/10	154.85	91.28	106.57	117.71	74.28	107.72	61.81	121.89	117.57	61.81	121.89	117.57	121.57	103.56	103.56			
	11	2009-11	39.44	48.08	57.96	47.40	38.75	42.61	34.02	33.78	30.51	34.02	33.78	30.51	36.42	33.49	33.49			
	12	2011/12	23.31	23.53	24.71	21.65	17.80	21.23	19.96	28.43	18.34	19.96	28.43	18.34	22.57	18.25	18.25			
	13	2008-09	22.63	21.94	21.45	21.93	22.60	22.45	22.32	23.14	22.76	22.32	23.14	22.76	22.65	22.47	22.47			
	14	2006-08	23.50	19.30	19.50	20.90	21.90	21.50	28.70	26.60	26.50	28.70	26.60	26.50	22.40	25.80	25.80			
	15	2012	53.28	49.73	52.20	54.03	54.03	53.88	56.03	53.66	53.05	56.03	53.66	53.05	59.50	57.08	57.08			
	16	2006-08	27.60	27.50	27.90	29.60	27.70	27.80	24.20	25.70	23.90	24.20	25.70	23.90	26.60	26.50	26.50			
	17	2008-10	16.61	13.65	11.58	13.41	14.62	13.45	14.50	10.82	22.97	14.50	10.82	22.97	14.99	13.88	13.88			
	18	2011/12	360.83	390.78	542.38	467.47	348.32	353.72	207.89	381.14	192.53	207.89	381.14	192.53	352.34	410.92	410.92			
Disease & Poor Health	19	2010/11	2417.00	2982.31	3214.19	2606.22	2522.99	2596.53	1895.18	2185.33	2307.85	1895.18	2185.33	2307.85	2881.81	2417.23	2417.23			
	20	2010/11	11.44	18.44	26.34	12.14	15.54	10.69	8.60	6.15	11.06	8.60	6.15	11.06	8.59	13.75	13.75			
	21	2011/12	6.43	5.72	5.66	6.26	5.42	6.14	5.76	6.97	5.98	5.76	6.97	5.98	6.16	7.68	7.68			
	22	2009-11	2.30	6.90	14.50	3.90	4.90	5.50	15.40	1.00	3.20	15.40	1.00	3.20	3.50	4.90	4.90			
	23	2012	698.97	867.65	1006.74	692.49	783.53	828.33	803.70	352.56	676.72	803.70	352.56	676.72	778.31	753.46	753.46			
	24	2011/12	434.02	519.89	562.06	532.39	520.00	499.61	457.16	430.06	443.68	457.16	430.06	443.68	505.41	449.11	449.11			
	25	08/09-10/11	16.37	17.12	21.53	12.60	17.18	16.74	19.05	12.86	23.10	19.05	12.86	23.10	17.83	19.31	19.31			
	26	2009-11	77.97	76.62	75.80	78.43	78.05	77.50	78.91	78.01	77.44	78.91	78.01	77.44	77.79	77.28	77.28			
	27	2009-11	82.37	81.19	80.11	81.98	81.86	81.51	82.89	81.21	82.84	82.89	81.21	82.84	81.79	82.52	82.52			
Life expectancy & Causes of Death	28	2009-11	3.75	3.71	5.06	2.51	3.67	3.67	4.29	4.82	4.29	4.29	4.82	3.48	3.87	3.87				
	29	2009-11	237.23	272.35	304.63	246.60	226.24	257.99	200.66	243.77	219.58	200.66	243.77	219.58	249.73	233.13	233.13			
	30	2009-11	70.15	73.98	77.76	62.20	67.20	69.41	60.94	73.52	63.54	60.94	73.52	63.54	66.69	75.74	75.74			
	31	2009-11	123.13	138.77	150.11	130.34	126.20	125.45	108.14	119.05	112.11	108.14	119.05	112.11	118.31	119.58	119.58			
	32	2009-11	35.55	31.24	23.00	29.79	32.13	35.20	41.90	36.34	30.19	41.90	36.34	30.19	24.98	31.59	31.59			

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

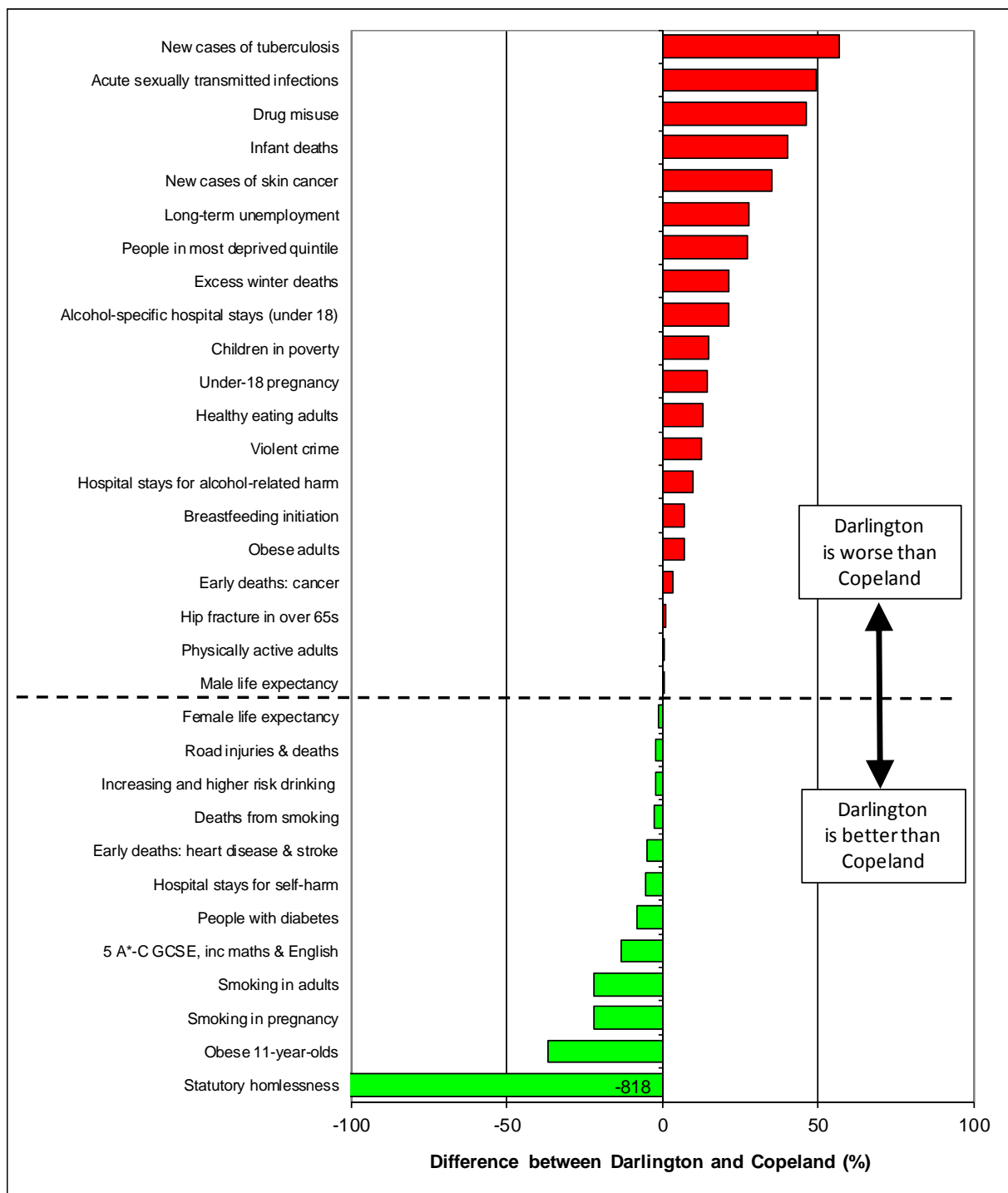
Indicators ordered by frequency of being worse locally than elsewhere

	Year and measure*		National		IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group		IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group		Similar authority in ONS Area classification		Similar authority in ONS Area classification		Tees Valley		Tees Valley	
			England		Sefton		Copeland		N Tyneside		Stockton		Mbro		North East	
	Darlington		Darlington													
10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	07/08-09/10	154.85	61.81	117.57	121.89	17.80	74.28	103.56	106.57	107.72	117.71	91.28			
12	Smoking in adults	2011/12	23.31	19.96	18.34	28.43	22.57	17.80	18.25	24.71	21.23	21.65	23.53			
16	Obese adults	2006-08	27.60	24.20	23.90	25.70	26.60	27.70	26.50	27.90	27.80	29.60	27.50			
17	New cases of skin cancer	2008-10	16.61	14.50	22.97	10.82	14.99	14.62	13.88	11.58	13.45	13.41	13.65			
18	Hospital stays for self-harm	2011/12	360.83	207.89	192.53	381.14	352.34	348.32	410.92	542.38	353.72	467.47	390.78			
14	Healthy eating adults	2006-08	23.50	28.70	26.50	26.60	22.40	21.90	25.80	19.50	21.50	20.90	19.30			
15	Physically active adults	2012	53.28	56.03	53.05	53.66	59.50	54.03	57.08	52.20	53.88	54.03	49.73			
5	Violent crime	2011/12	13.35	13.60	8.34	11.71	7.56	10.77	15.14	21.29	10.49	12.00	16.92			
21	People with diabetes	2011/12	6.43	5.76	5.98	6.97	6.16	5.42	7.68	5.66	6.14	6.26	5.72			
28	Infant deaths	2009-11	3.75	4.29	4.82	2.24	3.48	3.67	3.87	5.06	3.67	2.51	3.71			
7	Smoking in pregnancy	2011/12	19.62	13.31	16.64	15.30	15.57	17.83	15.37	26.27	20.25	27.63	22.70			
19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2010/11	2417.00	1895.18	2307.85	2185.33	2881.81	2522.99	2417.23	3214.19	2596.53	2606.22	2982.31			
20	Drug misuse	2010/11	11.44	8.60	11.06	6.15	8.59	15.54	13.75	26.34	10.69	12.14	18.44			
31	Early deaths: cancer	2009-11	123.13	108.14	112.11	119.05	118.31	126.20	119.58	150.11	125.45	130.34	138.77			
8	Breastfeeding initiation	2011/12	63.66	74.76	54.30	68.11	64.62	57.45	71.58	45.77	59.14	52.14	45.01			
13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	2008-09	22.63	22.32	22.76	23.14	22.65	22.60	22.47	21.45	22.45	21.93	21.94			
22	New cases of tuberculosis	2009-11	2.30	15.40	3.20	1.00	3.50	4.90	4.90	14.50	5.50	3.90	6.90			
23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	2012	698.97	803.70	676.72	352.56	778.31	783.53	753.46	1006.74	828.33	692.49	867.65			
30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	2009-11	70.15	60.94	63.54	73.52	66.69	67.20	75.74	77.76	69.41	62.20	73.98			
32	Road injuries & deaths	2009-11	35.55	41.90	30.19	36.34	24.98	32.13	31.59	23.00	35.20	29.79	31.24			
11	Under-18 pregnancy	2009-11	39.44	34.02	30.51	33.78	36.42	38.75	33.49	57.96	42.61	47.40	48.08			
26	Male life expectancy	2009-11	77.97	78.91	77.44	78.01	77.79	78.05	77.28	75.80	77.50	78.43	76.62			
27	Female life expectancy	2009-11	82.37	82.89	82.84	81.21	81.79	81.86	82.52	80.11	81.51	81.98	81.19			
29	Deaths from smoking	2009-11	237.23	200.66	219.58	243.77	249.73	226.24	233.13	304.63	257.99	246.60	272.35			
1	People in most deprived quintile	2010	27.36	20.32	23.83	19.90	24.03	29.39	25.80	53.99	32.43	35.76	48.26			
2	Children in poverty	2010	21.35	21.09	20.85	18.15	20.38	22.82	21.45	34.51	24.79	26.25	30.20			
25	Excess winter deaths	08/09-10/11	16.37	19.05	23.10	12.86	17.93	17.18	19.31	21.53	16.74	12.60	17.12			
3	Statutory homelessness	2011/12	0.34	2.31	0.39	3.13	1.44	1.08	2.11	1.50	1.62	0.21	0.49			
6	Long-term unemployment	2012	13.65	9.48	14.43	9.85	13.24	16.27	11.35	28.49	15.08	21.72	26.00			
4	A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	2011/12	62.20	59.04	58.50	53.78	61.95	54.25	58.06	47.63	58.48	54.97	48.84			
9	Obese 11-year-olds	2011/12	18.00	19.20	19.82	24.67	22.01	22.11	19.51	19.31	22.10	21.34	24.27			
24	Hip fracture in over 65s	2011/12	434.02	457.16	443.68	430.06	505.41	520.00	449.11	562.06	499.61	532.39	519.89			

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Comparing Darlington with Copeland (rates)

The chart below compares the difference in rates between Darlington and Copeland. The red bars show where rates in Darlington are worse than in Copeland, the green bars where they are better.

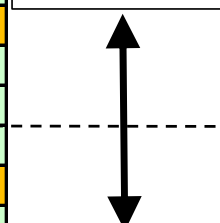


Comparing Darlington with Copeland and England (numbers)

The table below provides an indication of the number of people who would be affected if Copeland or England rates are applied to Darlington. As a near neighbour, with a similar level of deprivation and in the same 'Industrial Hinterlands' group, achieving similar rates to those seen in Copeland would only move Darlington minimally towards the England average.

Indicator	Darlington Current number	If Darlington experienced the same rates as Copeland, there would be:		If Darlington experienced the same rates as England, there would be:	
		Quantity	More / Fewer	Quantity	More / Fewer
New cases of tuberculosis	2	1	fewer	14	more
Acute sexually transmitted infections	738	366	fewer	111	more
Drug misuse	779	360	fewer	194	fewer
Infant deaths	5	2	fewer	1	more
New cases of skin cancer	18	8	fewer	5	fewer
Long-term unemployment	912	254	fewer	278	fewer
People in most deprived quintile	28,885	7,878	fewer	7,425	fewer
Excess winter deaths	54	12	fewer	9	more
Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	34	7	fewer	20	fewer
Children in poverty	4,245	636	fewer	52	fewer
Under-18 pregnancy	76	11	fewer	10	fewer
Healthy eating adults	19,386	2,557	more	4,289	more
Violent crime	1,346	165	fewer	25	more
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2,867	663	fewer	956	fewer
Breastfeeding initiation	834	58	more	145	more
Obese adults	22,768	1,568	fewer	2,805	fewer
Early deaths: cancer	149	5	fewer	18	fewer
Hip fracture in over 65s	112	32	fewer	27	more
Physically active adults	43,948	314	more	2,271	more
Male life expectancy	78.0	0.0	more	1.0	more
Female life expectancy	82.4	1.2	less	1.0	more
Road injuries & deaths	37	1	more	7	more
Increasing and higher risk drinking	18,670	420	more	254	fewer
Deaths from smoking	195	5	more	30	fewer
Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	84	4	more	11	fewer
Hospital stays for self-harm	353	49	more	133	fewer
People with diabetes	5,471	458	more	570	fewer
5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	724	98	fewer	37	fewer
Smoking in adults	19,837	4,364	more	2,844	fewer
Smoking in pregnancy	257	57	more	83	fewer
Obese 11-year-olds	166	61	more	11	more
Statutory homelessness	15	123	more	87	more

Darlington is worse than Copeland



Darlington is better than Copeland

Key

- Darlington would be improved by having the comparison rate
- Darlington would become worse by having the comparison rate

Darlington summary

How bad is it in Darlington?

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 show Darlington as the 75th most deprived local authority district out of 326 in England. Copeland is 78th.

Out of 320 benchmark comparator cells, Darlington has 29 (9%) in the red zone and 51 (16%) in the green zone.

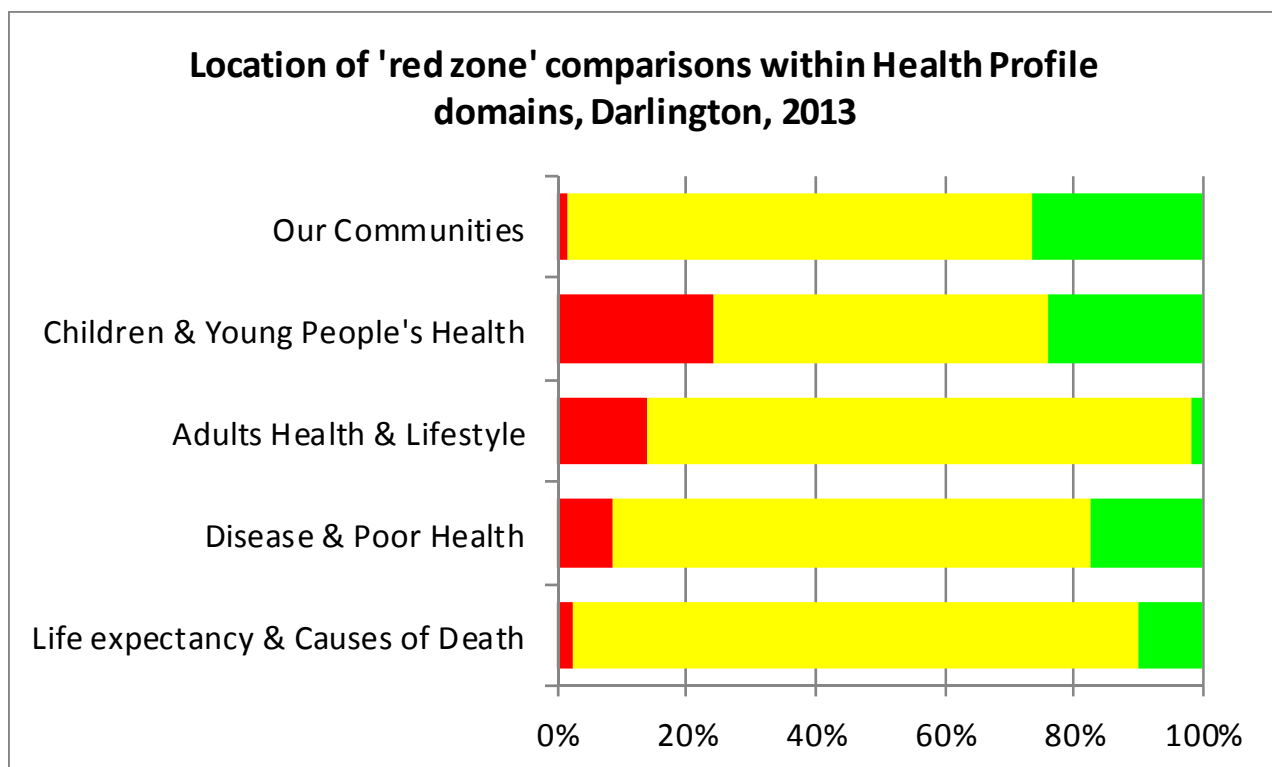
What might be priority topics for health improvement?

The indicators where Darlington is worse than many benchmark areas are:

- Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18) - persons aged under 18 years admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions.
- Smoking in adults.

What domains might be a priority for health improvement?

The Health Profiles indicators are presented in five domains. The chart below illustrates where Darlington is worse and better than benchmark areas for each domain. It shows that many red zone comparisons are within the *Children and young people's health* domain, but this is largely due to alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18). Darlington has few green zone comparisons in the *Adult health and lifestyle* domain.



Hartlepool



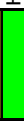
Indicators ordered as they appear in Health Profiles

Hartlepool is worse than comparator
 Hartlepool is similar to comparator
 Hartlepool is better than comparator

	Year and measure*	Tees Valley										Region	National	IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group	IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group	Similar authority in Area classification
		1					6									
		Hartlepool	Mbro	R&C	Stockton	Darlington	North East	England	Halton	Barrow	Sunderland					
Our Communities	1 People in most deprived quintile	48.26	53.99	35.76	29.39	27.36	32.43	20.32	48.86	39.84	36.95	32.50				
	2 Children in poverty	30.20	34.51	26.25	22.82	21.35	24.79	21.09	27.30	22.64	26.19	24.88				
	3 Statutory homelessness	0.49	1.50	0.21	1.08	0.34	1.62	2.31	1.31	0.94	0.68	0.40				
	4 5 A*-C GCSE; inc maths & English	48.84	47.63	54.97	54.25	62.20	58.48	59.04	58.98	42.77	62.58	45.30				
	5 Violent crime	16.92	21.29	12.00	10.77	13.35	10.49	13.60	14.56	17.36	10.98	9.43				
Children & Young People's Health	6 Long-term unemployment	26.00	28.49	21.72	16.27	13.65	15.08	9.48	13.45	10.10	15.39	13.40				
	7 Smoking in pregnancy	22.70	26.27	27.63	17.83	19.62	20.25	13.31	21.16	15.30	20.09	23.31				
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	45.01	45.77	52.14	57.45	63.66	59.14	74.76	51.30	68.11	59.32	61.38				
	9 Obese 11-year-olds	24.27	19.31	21.34	22.11	18.00	22.10	19.20	19.38	23.78	24.03	18.98				
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	91.28	106.57	117.71	74.28	154.85	107.72	61.81	153.91	104.51	118.22	88.12				
Adults Health & Lifestyle	11 Under-18 pregnancy	48.08	57.96	47.40	38.75	39.44	42.61	34.02	51.82	38.93	49.67	50.46				
	12 Smoking in adults	23.53	24.71	21.65	17.80	23.31	21.23	19.96	23.12	24.42	22.13	25.63				
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	21.94	21.45	22.60	22.60	22.63	22.45	22.32	22.47	22.24	22.13	22.09				
	14 Healthy eating adults	19.30	19.50	20.90	21.90	23.50	21.50	28.70	22.70	23.80	19.40	20.30				
	15 Physically active adults	49.73	52.20	54.03	54.03	53.28	53.88	56.03	49.81	58.10	47.82	50.81				
Disease & Poor Health	16 Obese adults	27.50	27.90	29.60	27.70	27.60	27.80	24.20	25.90	26.10	28.60	28.40				
	17 New cases of skin cancer	13.65	11.58	13.41	14.62	16.61	13.45	14.50	18.42	10.71	13.65	14.33				
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm	390.78	542.38	467.47	348.32	360.83	353.72	207.89	416.39	332.38	466.27	214.72				
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2982.31	3214.19	2606.22	2522.99	2417.00	2596.53	1895.18	2833.67	2464.45	2903.09	2351.14				
	20 Drug misuse	18.44	26.34	12.14	15.54	11.44	10.69	8.60	9.80	15.35	8.40	10.01				
Causes of Death	21 People with diabetes	5.72	5.66	6.26	5.42	6.43	6.14	5.76	6.97	5.63	6.09	6.59				
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	6.90	14.50	3.90	4.90	2.30	5.50	15.40	1.10	3.80	5.90	3.50				
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	867.65	1006.74	692.49	783.53	698.97	828.33	803.70	785.86	501.04	807.03	637.01				
	24 Hip fracture in over 65s	519.89	562.06	532.39	520.00	434.02	499.61	457.16	599.54	464.86	516.95	489.31				
	25 Excess winter deaths	17.12	21.53	12.60	17.18	16.37	16.74	19.05	8.69	12.58	12.22	15.76				
Life expectancy & Causes of Death	26 Male life expectancy	76.62	75.80	78.43	78.05	77.97	78.52	82.91	76.52	77.27	76.71	77.39				
	27 Female life expectancy	81.19	80.11	81.98	81.86	82.37	81.51	82.89	80.69	81.08	80.84	80.86				
	28 Infant deaths	3.71	5.06	2.51	3.67	3.75	3.67	4.29	4.57	2.71	3.13	4.13				
	29 Deaths from smoking	272.35	304.63	246.60	226.24	237.23	257.99	200.66	277.31	227.01	284.68	265.62				
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	73.98	77.76	62.20	67.20	70.15	69.41	60.94	82.40	79.46	73.92	79.54				
Life expectancy & Causes of Death	31 Early deaths: cancer	138.77	150.11	130.34	126.20	123.13	125.45	108.14	142.69	123.43	131.85	128.89				
	32 Road injuries & deaths	31.24	23.00	29.79	32.13	35.55	35.20	41.90	32.58	24.49	31.89	33.32				

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Indicators ordered by frequency of being worse locally than elsewhere

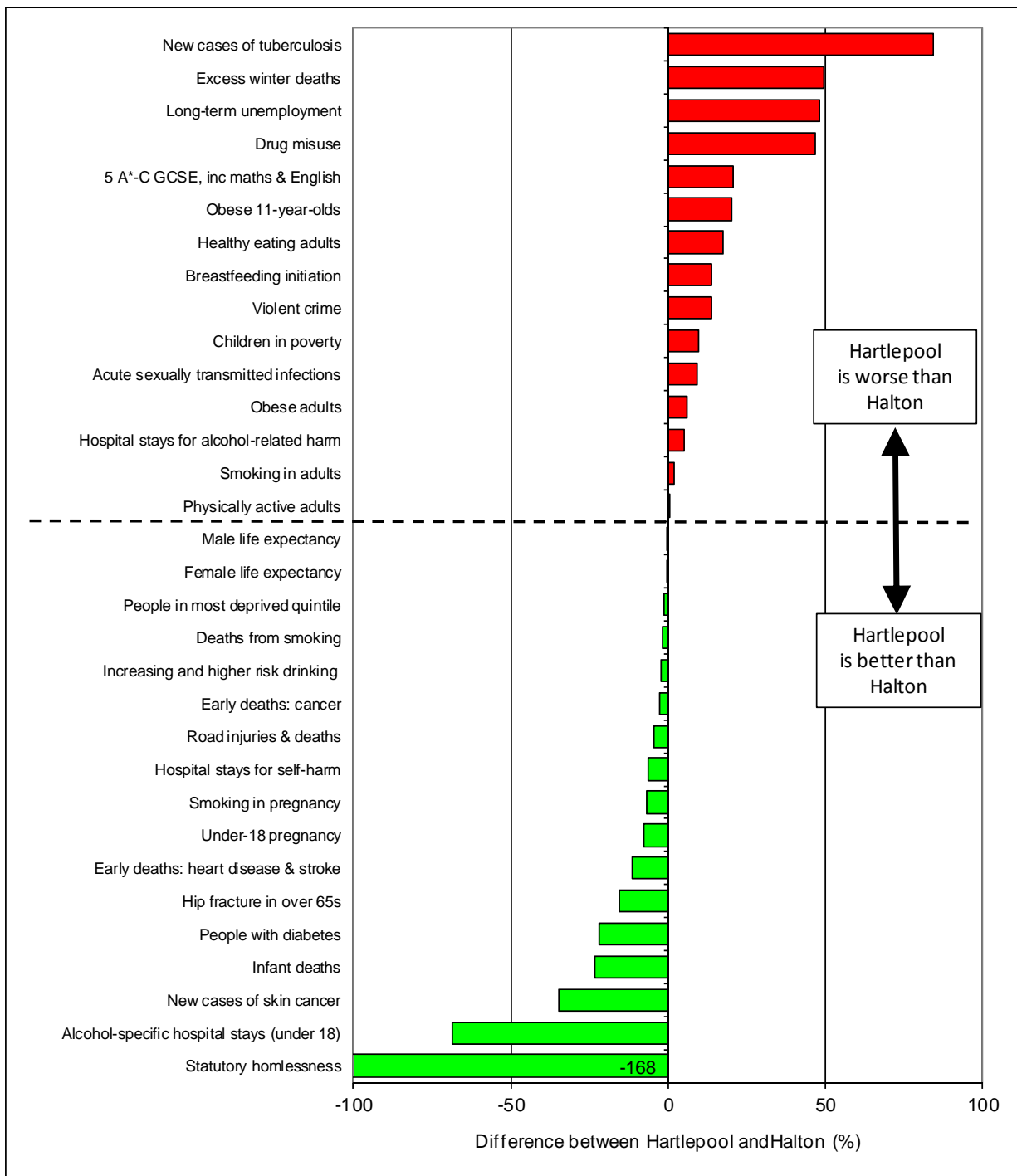
 Hartlepool is worse than comparator
 Hartlepool is similar to comparator
 Hartlepool is better than comparator

	Year and measure*		National		Tees Valley		IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group		Similar authority in ONS Area classification		Region		IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group			
	Hartlepool	England	Darlington	Barrow	Stockton	Barnsley	Sund'land	North East	Halton	R&C	M/br	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Tees Valley	Tees Valley
6	Long-term unemployment	2012	26.00	10.10	16.27	13.40	15.39	15.08	13.45	21.72	28.49	21.72	28.49	13.45	21.72	28.49
8	Breastfeeding initiation	2011/12	45.01	68.11	57.45	61.38	59.32	59.14	51.30	52.14	45.77	52.14	45.77	51.30	52.14	45.77
20	Drug misuse	2010/11	18.44	15.35	15.54	10.01	8.40	10.69	9.80	12.14	26.34	12.14	26.34	9.80	12.14	26.34
4	5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	2011/12	48.84	42.77	54.25	45.30	62.58	58.48	58.98	54.97	47.63	54.97	47.63	58.98	54.97	47.63
9	Obese 11-year-olds	2011/12	24.27	23.78	22.11	18.98	24.03	22.10	19.38	21.34	19.31	21.34	19.31	19.38	21.34	19.31
2	Children in poverty	2010	30.20	22.64	22.82	24.88	26.19	24.79	27.30	26.25	34.51	26.25	34.51	27.30	26.25	34.51
5	Violent crime	2011/12	16.92	17.36	10.77	9.43	10.98	10.49	14.56	12.00	21.29	12.00	21.29	14.56	12.00	21.29
19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2010/11	2982.31	2464.45	2522.99	2351.14	2903.09	2596.53	2833.67	2606.22	3214.19	2606.22	3214.19	2833.67	2606.22	3214.19
1	People in most deprived quintile	2010	48.26	39.84	29.39	32.50	36.95	32.43	48.86	35.76	53.99	35.76	53.99	48.86	35.76	53.99
29	Deaths from smoking	2009-11	272.35	227.01	226.24	265.62	284.68	257.99	277.31	246.60	304.63	246.60	304.63	277.31	246.60	304.63
31	Early deaths: cancer	2009-11	138.77	123.43	126.20	128.89	131.85	125.45	142.69	130.34	150.11	130.34	150.11	142.69	130.34	150.11
7	Smoking in pregnancy	2011/12	22.70	15.30	17.83	23.31	20.09	20.25	21.16	27.63	26.27	27.63	26.27	21.16	27.63	26.27
24	Hip fracture in over 65s	2011/12	519.89	464.86	520.00	489.31	516.95	499.61	599.54	532.39	562.06	532.39	562.06	599.54	532.39	562.06
15	Physically active adults	2012	49.73	58.10	54.03	50.81	47.82	53.88	49.81	54.03	52.20	54.03	52.20	49.81	54.03	52.20
25	Excess winter deaths	08/09-10/11	17.12	12.58	17.18	15.76	12.22	16.74	8.69	12.60	21.53	12.60	21.53	8.69	12.60	21.53
26	Male life expectancy	2009-11	76.62	77.27	78.05	77.39	76.71	77.50	76.52	78.43	75.80	78.43	75.80	76.52	78.43	75.80
18	Hospital stays for self-harm	2011/12	390.78	332.38	348.32	214.72	466.27	353.72	416.39	467.47	542.38	467.47	542.38	416.39	467.47	542.38
11	Under-18 pregnancy	2009-11	48.08	39.44	38.75	50.46	49.67	42.61	51.82	47.40	57.96	47.40	57.96	51.82	47.40	57.96
12	Smoking in adults	2011/12	23.53	24.42	17.80	25.63	22.13	21.23	23.12	21.65	24.71	21.65	24.71	23.12	21.65	24.71
14	Healthy eating adults	2006-08	19.30	23.80	21.90	20.30	19.40	21.50	22.70	20.90	19.50	20.90	19.50	22.70	20.90	19.50
27	Female life expectancy	2009-11	81.19	81.08	81.86	80.86	80.84	81.51	80.69	81.98	80.11	81.98	80.11	80.69	81.98	80.11
13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	2008-09	21.94	22.24	22.60	22.09	22.13	22.45	22.47	21.93	21.45	21.93	21.45	22.47	21.93	21.45
22	New cases of tuberculosis	2009-11	6.90	3.80	4.90	3.50	5.90	5.50	1.10	3.90	14.50	3.90	14.50	1.10	3.90	14.50
23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	2012	867.65	501.04	783.53	637.01	807.03	828.33	785.86	692.49	1006.74	692.49	1006.74	785.86	692.49	1006.74
30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	2009-11	73.98	79.46	67.20	79.54	73.92	69.41	82.40	62.20	77.76	62.20	77.76	82.40	62.20	77.76
32	Road injuries & deaths	2009-11	31.24	24.49	32.13	33.32	31.89	35.20	32.58	29.79	23.00	29.79	23.00	32.58	29.79	23.00
3	Statutory homelessness	2011/12	0.49	0.94	1.08	0.40	0.68	1.62	1.31	0.21	1.50	0.21	1.50	1.31	0.21	1.50
16	Obese adults	2006-08	27.50	26.10	27.70	28.40	28.60	27.80	25.90	29.60	27.90	29.60	27.90	25.90	29.60	27.90
17	New cases of skin cancer	2008-10	13.65	10.71	14.62	14.33	13.65	13.45	18.42	13.41	11.58	13.41	11.58	18.42	13.41	11.58
28	Infant deaths	2009-11	3.71	2.71	3.67	3.13	3.13	3.67	4.57	2.51	5.06	2.51	5.06	4.57	2.51	5.06
10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	07/08-09/10	91.28	104.51	74.28	88.12	118.22	107.72	153.91	117.71	106.57	117.71	106.57	153.91	117.71	106.57
21	People with diabetes	2011/12	5.72	5.63	5.42	6.59	6.09	6.14	6.97	6.26	5.66	6.26	5.66	6.97	6.26	5.66

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Comparing Hartlepool with Halton (rates)

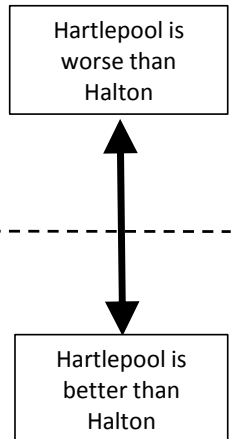
The chart below compares the difference in rates between Hartlepool and Halton. The red bars show where rates in Hartlepool are worse than in Halton, the green bars where they are better.



Comparing Hartlepool with Halton and England (numbers)

The table below provides an indication of the number of people who would be affected if Halton or England rates are applied to Hartlepool. As a near neighbour, with a similar level of deprivation and in the same 'Industrial Hinterlands' group, achieving similar rates to those seen in Halton would only move Hartlepool minimally towards the England average.

Indicator	Hartlepool Current number	If Hartlepool experienced the same rates as Halton, there would be:		If Hartlepool experienced the same rates as England, there would be:	
		Quantity	More / Fewer	Quantity	More / Fewer
New cases of tuberculosis	6	5	fewer	8	more
Excess winter deaths	50	25	fewer	6	more
Long-term unemployment	1,525	736	fewer	969	fewer
Drug misuse	1,101	516	fewer	588	fewer
5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	566	118	more	118	more
Obese 11-year-olds	234	47	fewer	49	fewer
Healthy eating adults	13,886	2,446	more	6,763	more
Breastfeeding initiation	514	72	more	340	more
Violent crime	1,545	216	fewer	304	fewer
Children in poverty	5,435	522	fewer	1,640	fewer
Acute sexually transmitted infections	799	75	fewer	59	fewer
Obese adults	19,785	1,151	fewer	2,374	fewer
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	3,137	550	fewer	1,407	fewer
Smoking in adults	17,520	305	fewer	2,652	fewer
Physically active adults	35,779	59	more	4,531	more
Male life expectancy	76.6	0.1	less	2.3	more
Female life expectancy	81.2	0.5	less	1.7	more
People in most deprived quintile	44,441	556	more	25,724	fewer
Deaths from smoking	188	3	more	49	more
Increasing and higher risk drinking	15,784	383	more	278	more
Early deaths: cancer	147	4	more	32	fewer
Road injuries & deaths	29	1	more	10	more
Hospital stays for self-harm	338	45	more	147	fewer
Smoking in pregnancy	259	18	more	107	fewer
Under-18 pregnancy	92	7	more	27	fewer
Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	76	9	more	13	fewer
Hip fracture in over 65s	105	11	more	33	fewer
People with diabetes	4,329	948	more	30	more
Infant deaths	4	1	more	1	more
New cases of skin cancer	13	2	more	1	more
Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	19	13	more	6	fewer
Statutory homelessness	19	32	more	71	more



Key

- Hartlepool would be improved by having the comparison rate
- Hartlepool would become worse by having the comparison rate

Hartlepool summary

How bad is it in Hartlepool?

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 show Hartlepool as the 24th most deprived local authority district out of 326 in England. Halton is 27th.

Out of 320 benchmark comparator cells, Hartlepool has 72 (22.5%) in the red zone and 11 (3.4%) in the green zone.

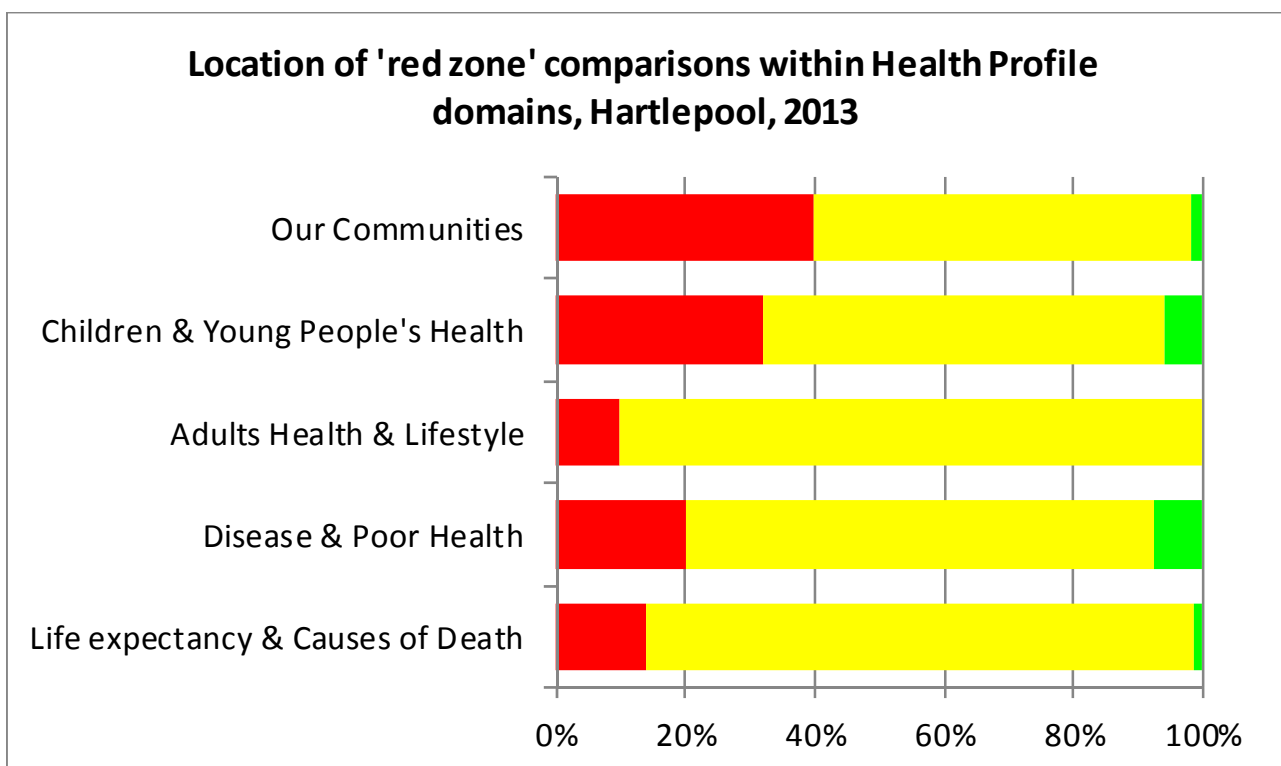
What might be priority topics for health improvement?

The indicators where Hartlepool is worse than many benchmark areas are:

- Long-term unemployment - the rate of working age people who have been out of work for more than one year.
- Breastfeeding initiation.

What domains might be a priority for health improvement?

The Health Profiles indicators are presented in five domains. The chart below illustrates where Hartlepool is worse and better than benchmark areas for each domain. It shows that many red zone comparisons are within the *Our communities* and *Children and young people's health* domains. Hartlepool has no green zone comparisons in the *Adult health and lifestyle* domain.



Middlesbrough

Indicators ordered as they appear in Health Profiles

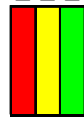


Middlesbrough is worse than comparator
Middlesbrough is similar to comparator
Middlesbrough is better than comparator

Our Communities	Year and measure*	Tees Valley										Region	National	7	8	9	10	11							
		M'bro					Stockton												North East	England	Hull	Stoke	Sunderland	S Tyne-side	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5														6
Children & Young People's Health	1	People in most deprived quintile	2010	%	53.99	Hartlepool	48.26	R&C	35.76	Stockton	29.39	Darlington	27.36	North East	32.43	England	20.32	7	51.57	8	52.10	9	36.95	10	40.05
	2	Children in poverty	2010	%	34.51		30.20		26.25		22.82		21.35		24.79		21.09		32.88		28.37		26.19		28.05
	3	Statutory homelessness	2011/12	1-HH	1.50		0.49		0.21		1.08		0.34		1.62		2.31		4.57		2.50		0.68		5.19
	4	5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	2011/12	%	47.63		48.84		54.97		54.25		62.20		58.48		59.04		50.62		51.82		62.58		58.22
	5	Violent crime	2011/12	1	21.29		16.92		12.00		10.77		13.35		10.49		13.60		20.69		23.60		10.98		8.18
	6	Long-term unemployment	2012	1	28.49		26.00		21.72		16.27		13.65		15.08		9.48		31.25		11.61		15.39		21.82
	7	Smoking in pregnancy	2011/12	%	26.27		22.70		27.63		17.83		19.62		20.25		13.31		23.18		20.92		20.09		24.34
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	2011/12	%	45.77		45.01		52.14		57.45		63.66		59.14		74.76		59.35		61.71		59.32		55.14
	9	Obese 11-year-olds	2011/12	%	19.31		24.27		21.34		22.11		18.00		22.10		19.20		22.54		23.96		24.03		24.22
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	07/08-09/10	2	106.57		91.28		117.71		74.28		154.85		107.72		61.81		93.08		56.81		118.22		102.53
	11	Under-18 pregnancy	2009-11	1	57.96		48.08		47.40		38.75		39.44		42.61		34.02		57.22		49.55		49.67		46.00
Adults Health & Lifestyle	12	Smoking in adults	2011/12	%	24.71		23.53		21.65		17.80		23.31		21.23		19.96		29.32		25.34		22.13		21.61
	13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	2008-09	%	21.45		21.94		21.93		22.60		22.63		22.45		22.32		21.67		21.03		22.13		21.51
	14	Healthy eating adults	2006-08	%	19.50		19.30		20.90		21.90		23.50		21.50		28.70		20.40		20.70		19.40		19.80
	15	Physically active adults	2012	%	52.20		49.73		54.03		54.03		53.28		53.88		56.03		43.77		50.16		47.82		51.79
	16	Obese adults	2006-08	%	27.90		27.50		29.60		27.70		27.60		27.80		24.20		28.20		27.60		28.60		27.40
Disease & Poor Health	17	New cases of skin cancer	2008-10	2	11.58		13.65		13.41		14.62		16.61		13.45		14.50		11.25		14.33		13.65		10.02
	18	Hospital stays for self-harm	2011/12	2	542.38		390.78		467.47		348.32		360.83		353.72		207.89		350.35		279.30		466.27		216.55
	19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2010/11	2	3214.19		2982.31		2606.22		2522.99		2417.00		2596.53		1895.18		2487.62		2058.88		2903.09		2851.31
	20	Drug misuse	2010/11	1	26.34		18.44		12.14		15.54		11.44		10.69		8.60		18.88		13.57		8.40		8.52
	21	People with diabetes	2011/12	%	5.66		5.72		6.26		5.42		6.43		6.14		5.76		5.93		6.98		6.09		6.72
	22	New cases of tuberculosis	2009-11	2	14.50		6.90		3.90		4.90		2.30		5.50		15.40		6.60		15.00		5.90		5.20
	23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	2012	2	1006.74		867.65		692.49		783.53		698.97		828.33		803.70		780.48		547.20		807.03		1069.09
	24	Hip fracture in over 65s	2011/12	2	562.06		519.89		532.39		520.00		434.02		499.61		457.16		589.89		472.63		516.95		537.64
	25	Excess winter deaths	08/09-10/11	EWDI	21.53		17.12		12.60		17.18		16.37		16.74		19.05		26.07		20.16		12.22		15.83
	26	Male life expectancy	2009-11	Years	75.80		76.62		78.43		78.05		77.97		77.50		78.91		75.93		76.52		76.71		76.60
Causes of Death & Life expectancy	27	Female life expectancy	2009-11	Years	80.11		81.19		81.98		81.86		82.37		81.51		82.89		80.37		80.47		80.84		81.25
	28	Infant deaths	2009-11	1	5.06		3.71		2.51		3.67		3.75		3.67		4.29		4.77		7.30		3.13		3.37
	29	Deaths from smoking	2009-11	2	304.63		272.35		246.60		226.24		237.23		257.99		200.66		328.62		272.98		284.68		288.56
	30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	2009-11	2	77.76		73.98		62.20		67.20		70.15		69.41		60.94		86.40		77.39		73.92		71.84
	31	Early deaths: cancer	2009-11	2	150.11		138.77		130.34		126.20		123.13		125.45		108.14		143.08		132.42		131.85		137.05
	32	Road injuries & deaths	2009-11	2	23.00		31.24		29.79		32.13		35.55		35.20		41.90		45.02		22.77		31.89		26.04

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Indicators ordered by frequency of being worse locally than elsewhere



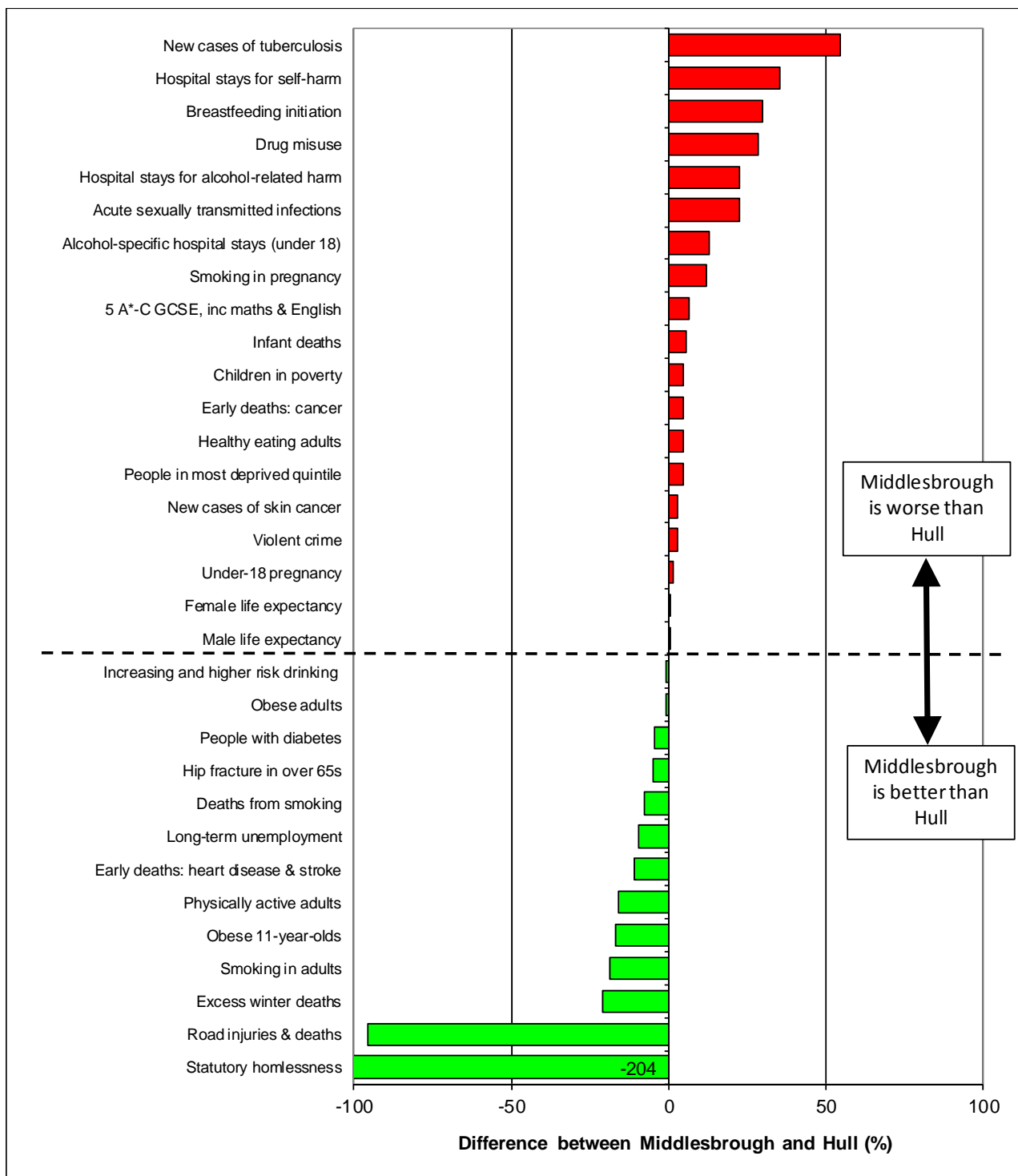
■ Middlesbrough is worse than comparator
■ Middlesbrough is similar to comparator
■ Middlesbrough is better than comparator

	Year and measure*		National		Region		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley	
	2010/11	2012	England	North East	Darlington	Stockton	R&C	Sunderland	Stoke	S Tyne-side	Hull	Hartlepool												
20 Drug misuse	26.34	28.49	8.60	10.69	11.44	15.54	12.14	8.40	13.57	8.52	18.88	18.44												
6 Long-term unemployment	45.77	47.63	74.76	59.14	63.66	57.45	52.14	59.32	61.71	21.82	31.25	26.00												
8 Breastfeeding initiation	542.38	579.99	207.89	353.72	360.83	348.32	467.47	466.27	279.30	216.55	59.35	45.01												
18 Hospital stays for self-harm	21.29	21.29	13.60	10.49	13.35	10.77	12.00	10.98	23.60	8.18	20.69	16.92												
5 Violent crime	3214.19	3214.19	1895.18	2596.53	2417.00	2522.99	2606.22	2903.09	2058.88	2851.31	2487.62	2982.31												
19 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	150.11	150.11	108.14	125.45	123.13	126.20	130.34	131.85	132.42	137.05	143.08	138.77												
31 Early deaths: cancer	5.06	5.06	4.29	3.67	3.75	3.67	3.67	3.13	7.30	3.37	4.77	3.71												
28 Infant deaths	34.51	34.51	21.09	24.79	21.35	22.82	26.25	26.19	28.37	28.05	32.88	30.20												
2 Children in poverty	47.63	47.63	59.04	58.48	62.20	54.25	54.97	62.58	51.82	58.22	50.62	48.84												
4 5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	26.27	26.27	13.31	20.25	19.62	17.83	27.63	20.09	20.92	24.34	23.18	22.70												
7 Smoking in pregnancy	57.96	57.96	34.02	42.61	39.44	38.75	47.40	49.67	49.55	46.00	57.22	48.08												
11 Under-18 pregnancy	53.99	53.99	20.32	32.43	27.36	29.39	35.76	36.95	52.10	40.05	51.57	48.26												
1 People in most deprived quintile	21.53	21.53	19.05	16.74	16.37	17.18	12.60	12.22	20.16	15.83	26.07	17.12												
25 Excess winter deaths	75.80	75.80	78.91	77.50	77.97	76.05	78.43	76.71	76.52	76.60	75.93	76.62												
26 Male life expectancy	80.11	80.11	82.89	81.51	82.37	81.86	81.98	80.84	80.47	81.25	80.37	81.19												
27 Female life expectancy	304.63	304.63	200.66	257.99	237.23	226.24	246.60	284.68	272.98	288.56	328.62	272.35												
29 Deaths from smoking	562.06	562.06	457.16	499.61	434.02	520.00	532.39	516.95	472.63	537.64	589.89	519.89												
24 Hip fracture in over 65s	106.57	106.57	61.81	107.72	154.85	74.28	117.71	118.22	56.81	102.53	93.08	91.28												
10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	77.76	77.76	60.94	69.41	70.15	67.20	62.20	73.92	77.39	71.84	86.40	73.98												
30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	24.71	24.71	19.96	21.23	23.31	17.80	21.65	22.13	25.34	21.61	29.32	23.53												
12 Smoking in adults	19.50	19.50	28.70	21.50	23.50	21.90	20.90	19.40	20.70	19.80	20.40	19.30												
14 Healthy eating adults	27.90	27.90	24.20	27.80	27.60	27.70	29.60	28.60	27.60	27.40	28.20	27.50												
16 Obese adults	1006.74	1006.74	803.70	828.33	698.97	783.53	692.49	807.03	547.20	1069.09	780.48	867.65												
23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	21.45	21.45	22.32	22.45	22.63	22.60	21.93	22.13	21.03	21.51	21.67	21.94												
13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	14.50	14.50	15.40	5.50	2.30	4.90	3.90	5.90	15.00	5.20	6.60	6.90												
22 New cases of tuberculosis	52.20	52.20	56.03	53.88	53.28	54.03	54.03	47.82	50.16	51.79	43.77	49.73												
15 Physically active adults	11.58	11.58	14.50	13.45	16.61	14.62	13.41	13.65	14.33	10.02	11.25	13.65												
17 New cases of skin cancer	1.50	1.50	2.31	1.62	1.08	1.08	0.21	0.68	2.50	5.19	4.57	0.49												
3 Statutory homelessness	5.66	5.66	5.76	6.14	6.43	5.42	6.26	6.09	6.98	6.72	5.93	5.72												
21 People with diabetes	23.00	23.00	41.90	35.20	35.55	32.13	29.79	31.89	22.77	26.04	45.02	31.24												
32 Road injuries & deaths	19.31	19.31	19.20	22.10	18.00	22.11	21.34	24.03	23.96	24.22	22.54	24.27												
9 Obese 11-year-olds																								

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Comparing Middlesbrough with Hull (rates)

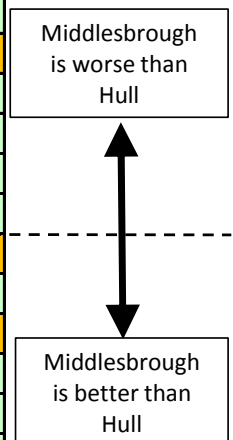
The chart below compares the difference in rates between Middlesbrough and Hull. The red bars show where rates in Middlesbrough are worse than in Hull, the green bars where they are better.



Comparing Middlesbrough with Hull and England (numbers)

The table below provides an indication of the number of people who would be affected if Hull or England rates are applied to Middlesbrough. As a near neighbour, with a similar level of deprivation and in the same 'Industrial Hinterlands' group, achieving similar rates to those seen in Hull would only move Middlesbrough minimally towards the England average.

Indicator	Middlesbrough Current number	If Middlesbrough experienced the same rates as Hull, there would be:		If Middlesbrough experienced the same rates as England, there would be:	
		Quantity	More / Fewer	Quantity	More / Fewer
New cases of tuberculosis	21	12	fewer	1	more
Hospital stays for self-harm	739	254	fewer	451	fewer
Breastfeeding initiation	953	283	more	604	more
Drug misuse	2,392	678	fewer	1,611	fewer
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	4,921	1,379	fewer	2,223	fewer
Acute sexually transmitted infections	1,393	313	fewer	281	fewer
Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	34	5	fewer	14	fewer
Smoking in pregnancy	547	64	fewer	270	fewer
5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	712	45	more	171	more
Infant deaths	10	0	fewer	1	fewer
Children in poverty	9,745	460	fewer	3,790	fewer
Early deaths: cancer	213	10	fewer	60	fewer
Healthy eating adults	20,886	964	more	9,854	more
People in most deprived quintile	74,706	3,345	fewer	46,583	fewer
New cases of skin cancer	15	0	fewer	4	more
Violent crimes	3,031	85	fewer	1,095	fewer
Under-18 pregnancy	161	2	fewer	66	fewer
Female life expectancy (years)	80.11	0.25	more	2.77	more
Male life expectancy (years)	75.80	0.13	more	3.11	more
Increasing and higher risk drinking	22,977	237	more	934	more
Obese adults	29,883	321	more	3,963	fewer
People with diabetes	6,898	327	more	122	more
Hip fracture in over 65s	159	36	more	64	fewer
Deaths from smoking	282	22	more	96	fewer
Long-term unemployment	2,549	247	more	1,700	fewer
Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	110	12	more	24	fewer
Physically active adults	55,911	9,032	fewer	4,099	more
Obese 11-year-olds	292	49	more	2	more
Smoking in adults	27,355	5,103	more	5,252	fewer
Excess winter deaths	93	20	more	11	fewer
Road injuries & deaths	32	31	more	26	more
Statutory homelessness	87	178	more	47	more



Key

- Middlesbrough would be improved by having the comparison rate
- Middlesbrough would become worse by having the comparison rate

Middlesbrough summary

How bad is it in Middlesbrough?

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 show Middlesbrough as the 8th most deprived local authority district out of 326 in England. Hull is 10th.

Out of 320 benchmark comparator cells, Middlesbrough has 125 (39%) in the red zone and 15 (4.7%) in the green zone.

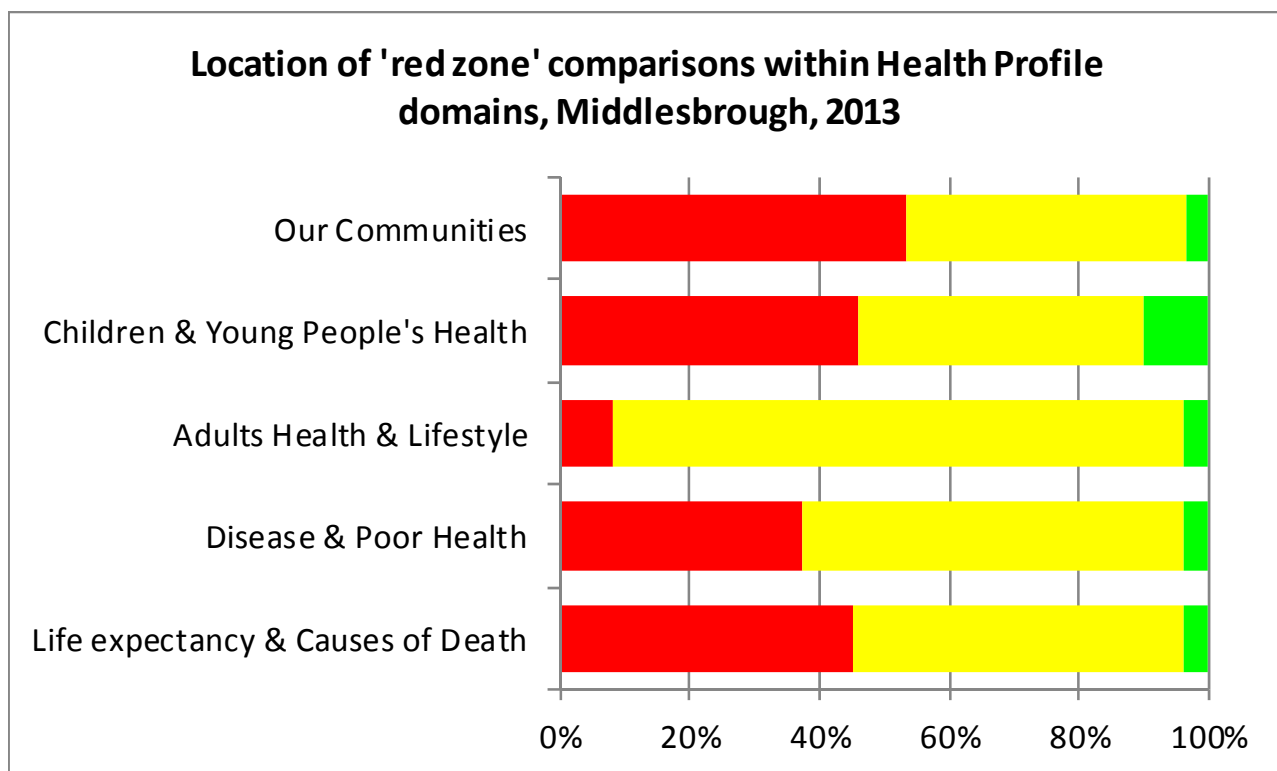
What might be priority topics for health improvement?

The indicators where Middlesbrough is worse than many or all benchmark areas are:

- Drug misuse - estimated rate of users of opiates and/or crack cocaine.
- Long-term unemployment - the rate of working age people who have been out of work for more than one year.
- Breastfeeding initiation.

What domains might be a priority for health improvement?

The Health Profiles indicators are presented in five domains. The chart below illustrates where Middlesbrough is worse and better than benchmark areas for each domain. It shows that all domains except for *Adults health and lifestyle* have many red zone comparisons. Middlesbrough has few green zone comparisons except for the *Children and young people's health* domain.



Redcar & Cleveland

Indicators ordered as they appear in Health Profiles






R&C is worse than comparator
 R&C is similar to comparator
 R&C is better than comparator

Our Communities	Year and measure*		Tees Valley					Region		National		IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group		IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group		Similar authority in ONS Area classification										
	2010	%	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11			
			R&C	Hartlepool	Mbro	Stockton	Darlington	North East	England	St. Helens	S Tyneside	Bamsley	Mansfield													
Children & Young People's Health	1	People in most deprived quintile	35.76	48.26	53.99	29.39	27.36	32.43	20.32	36.24	40.05	32.50	39.29	2010	%											
	2	Children in poverty	26.25	30.20	34.51	22.82	21.35	24.79	21.09	25.76	28.05	24.88	24.13	2010	1-HH											
	3	Statutory homelessness	0.21	0.49	1.50	1.08	0.34	1.62	2.31	2.43	5.19	0.40	2.98	2011/12	%											
	4	5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	54.97	48.84	47.63	54.25	62.20	58.48	59.04	55.12	58.22	45.30	56.17	2011/12	%											
	5	Violent crime	12.00	16.92	21.29	10.77	13.35	10.49	13.60	7.86	8.18	9.43	17.87	2011/12	1											
	6	Long-term unemployment	21.72	26.00	28.49	16.27	13.65	15.08	9.48	12.42	21.82	13.40	10.96	2012	1											
	7	Smoking in pregnancy	27.63	22.70	17.83	26.27	19.62	20.25	13.31	21.16	24.34	23.31	17.98	2011/12	%											
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	52.14	45.01	45.77	57.45	63.66	59.14	74.76	51.30	55.14	61.38	70.74	2011/12	%											
	9	Obese 11-year-olds	21.34	24.27	19.31	22.11	18.00	22.10	19.20	19.75	24.22	18.98	19.09	2011/12	%											
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	117.71	91.28	106.57	74.28	154.85	107.72	61.81	133.63	102.53	88.12	78.23	07/08-09/10	2											
	11	Under-18 pregnancy	47.40	48.08	57.96	38.75	39.44	42.61	34.02	48.90	46.00	50.46	42.70	2009-11	1											
Adults Health & Lifestyle	12	Smoking in adults	21.65	23.53	24.71	17.80	23.31	21.23	19.96	20.66	21.61	25.63	29.25	2011/12	%											
	13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	21.93	21.94	21.45	22.60	22.63	22.45	22.32	22.74	21.51	22.09	21.76	2008-09	%											
	14	Healthy eating adults	20.90	19.30	19.50	21.90	23.50	21.50	28.70	23.80	19.80	20.30	23.30	2006-08	%											
	15	Physically active adults	54.03	49.73	52.20	54.03	53.28	53.88	56.03	57.73	51.79	50.81	52.08	2012	%											
Disease & Poor Health	16	Obese adults	29.60	27.50	27.90	27.60	27.60	27.80	24.20	25.10	27.40	28.40	25.60	2006-08	%											
	17	New cases of skin cancer	13.41	13.65	11.58	14.62	16.61	13.45	14.50	14.01	10.02	14.33	17.98	2008-10	2											
	18	Hospital stays for self-harm	467.47	390.78	542.38	348.32	360.83	353.72	207.89	407.18	216.55	214.72	259.28	2011/12	2											
	19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2606.22	2982.31	3214.19	2522.99	2417.00	2596.53	1895.18	2465.60	2851.31	2351.14	2289.68	2010/11	2											
	20	Drug misuse	12.14	18.44	26.34	15.54	11.44	10.69	8.60	10.05	8.52	10.01	17.84	2010/11	1											
	21	People with diabetes	6.26	5.72	5.66	5.42	6.43	6.14	5.76	6.72	6.72	6.59	6.22	2011/12	%											
	22	New cases of tuberculosis	3.90	6.90	14.50	4.90	2.30	5.50	15.40	2.10	5.20	3.50	5.00	2009-11	2											
	23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	692.49	867.65	1006.74	783.53	698.97	828.33	803.70	698.38	1069.09	637.01	850.30	2012	2											
	24	Hip fracture in over 65s	532.39	519.89	562.06	520.00	434.02	499.61	457.16	557.67	537.64	489.31	459.49	2011/12	2											
	25	Excess winter deaths	12.60	17.12	21.53	17.18	16.37	16.74	19.05	26.78	15.83	15.76	17.74	08/09-10/11	EWDI											
Life expectancy & Causes of Death	26	Male life expectancy	78.43	76.62	75.80	78.05	77.97	77.50	78.91	77.29	76.60	77.39	77.94	2009-11	Years											
	27	Female life expectancy	81.98	81.19	80.11	81.86	82.37	81.51	82.89	81.37	81.25	80.86	81.64	2009-11	Years											
	28	Infant deaths	2.51	3.71	5.06	3.67	3.75	3.67	4.29	4.29	3.37	4.13	4.42	2009-11	1											
	29	Deaths from smoking	246.60	272.35	304.63	226.24	237.23	257.99	200.66	241.00	288.56	285.62	234.59	2009-11	2											
	30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	62.20	73.98	77.76	67.20	70.15	69.41	60.94	72.08	71.84	79.54	69.38	2009-11	2											
	31	Early deaths: cancer	130.34	138.77	150.11	126.20	123.13	125.45	108.14	116.84	137.05	128.89	117.89	2009-11	2											
	32	Road injuries & deaths	29.79	31.24	23.00	32.13	35.55	35.20	41.90	34.44	26.04	33.32	48.98	2009-11	2											

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Indicators ordered by frequency of being worse locally than elsewhere

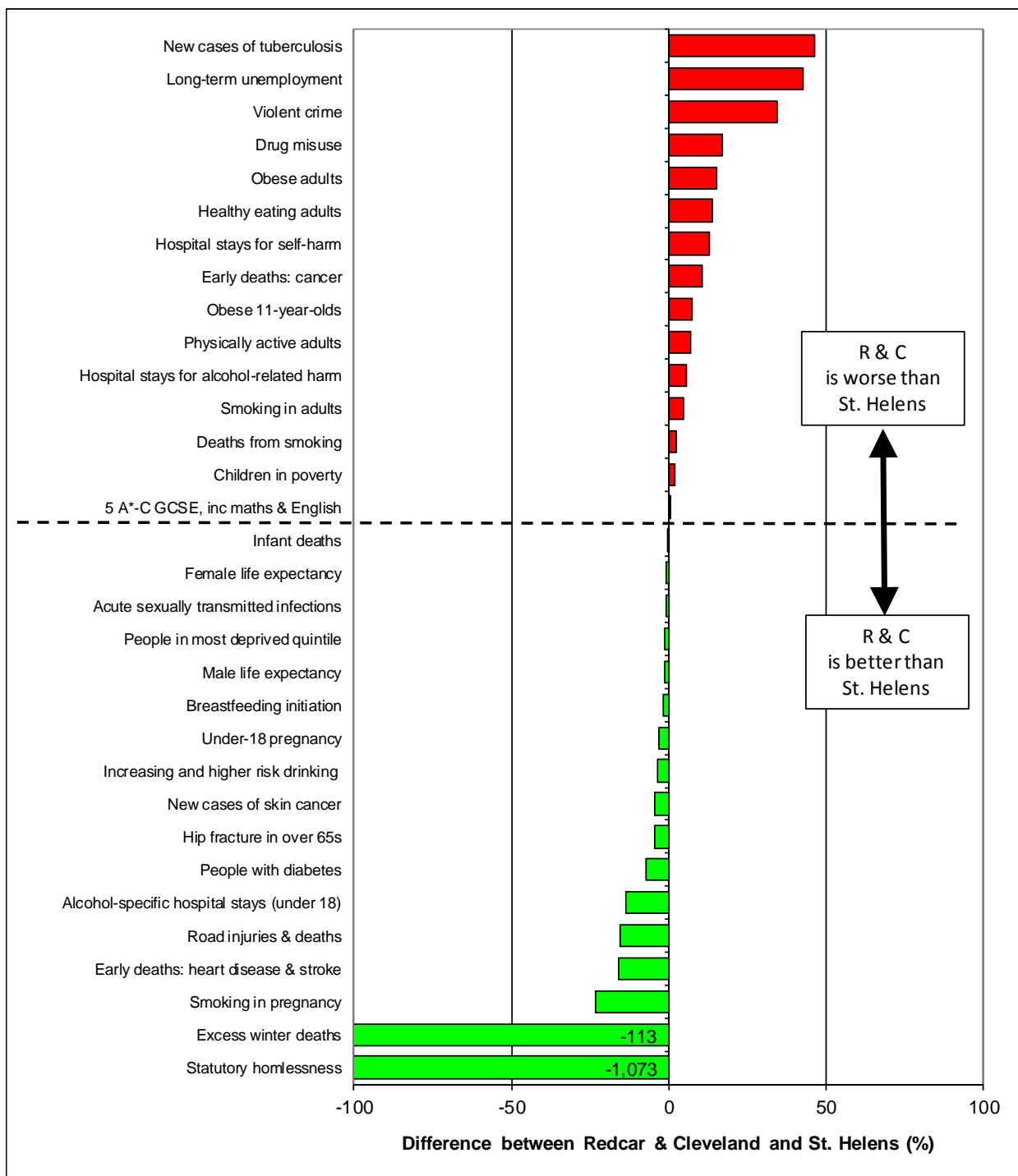
 R&C is worse than comparator
 R&C is similar to comparator
 R&C is better than comparator

	Year and measure*		National		Similar authority in ONS Area classification		Tees Valley		Region		IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group		Similar authority in ONS Area classification		IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group	
		R&C	England	Mansfield	Darlington	Stockton	North East	St. Helens	Barnsley	Hartlepool	S Tyne-side	M/br0	3			
7	Smoking in pregnancy	27.63	13.31	17.98	19.62	17.83	20.25	21.16	23.31	22.70	24.34	26.27				
18	Hospital stays for self-harm	467.47	207.89	259.28	360.83	348.32	353.72	407.18	390.78	216.55	542.38					
6	Long-term unemployment	21.72	9.48	10.96	13.65	16.27	15.08	12.42	13.40	26.00	21.82	28.49				
8	Breastfeeding initiation	52.14	74.76	70.74	63.66	57.45	59.14	51.30	61.38	45.01	55.14	45.77				
16	Obese adults	29.60	24.20	25.60	27.60	27.70	27.80	25.10	28.40	27.50	27.40	27.90				
24	Hip fracture in over 65s	532.39	457.16	459.49	434.02	520.00	499.61	557.67	489.31	519.89	537.64	562.06				
10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	117.71	61.81	78.23	154.85	74.28	107.72	133.63	88.12	91.28	102.53	106.57				
14	Healthy eating adults	20.90	28.70	23.30	23.50	21.90	21.50	23.80	20.30	19.30	19.80	19.50				
21	People with diabetes	6.26	5.76	6.22	6.43	5.42	6.14	6.72	6.59	5.72	6.72	5.66				
11	Under-18 pregnancy	47.40	34.02	42.70	39.44	38.75	42.61	48.90	50.46	48.08	46.00	57.96				
19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2606.22	1895.18	2289.68	2417.00	2522.99	2596.53	2465.60	2351.14	2982.31	2851.31	3214.19				
29	Deaths from smoking	246.60	200.66	234.59	237.23	226.24	257.99	241.00	265.62	272.35	288.56	304.63				
31	Early deaths: cancer	130.34	108.14	117.89	123.13	126.20	125.45	116.84	128.89	138.77	137.05	150.11				
4	5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	54.97	59.04	56.17	62.20	54.25	58.48	55.12	45.30	48.84	58.22	47.63				
9	Obese 11-year-olds	21.34	19.20	19.09	18.00	22.11	22.10	19.75	18.98	24.27	24.22	19.31				
13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	21.93	22.32	21.76	22.63	22.60	22.45	22.74	22.09	21.94	21.51	21.45				
15	Physically active adults	54.03	56.03	52.08	53.28	54.03	53.88	57.73	50.81	49.73	51.79	52.20				
17	New cases of skin cancer	13.41	14.50	17.98	16.61	14.62	13.45	14.01	14.33	13.65	10.02	11.58				
22	New cases of tuberculosis	3.90	15.40	5.00	2.30	4.90	5.50	2.10	3.50	6.90	5.20	14.50				
23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	692.49	803.70	850.30	698.97	783.53	828.33	698.38	637.01	867.65	1069.09	1006.74				
1	People in most deprived quintile	35.76	20.32	39.29	27.36	29.39	32.43	36.24	32.50	48.26	40.05	53.99				
2	Children in poverty	26.25	21.09	24.13	21.35	22.82	24.79	25.76	24.88	30.20	28.05	34.51				
27	Female life expectancy	81.98	82.89	81.64	82.37	81.86	81.51	81.37	80.86	81.19	81.25	80.11				
32	Road injuries & deaths	29.79	41.90	48.98	35.55	32.13	35.20	34.44	33.32	31.24	26.04	23.00				
5	Violent crime	12.00	13.60	17.87	13.35	10.77	10.49	7.86	9.43	16.92	8.18	21.29				
12	Smoking in adults	21.65	19.96	23.15	20.25	17.80	21.23	20.66	25.63	23.53	21.61	24.71				
30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	62.20	60.94	69.38	70.15	67.20	69.41	72.08	79.54	73.98	71.84	77.76				
20	Drug misuse	12.14	8.60	17.84	11.44	15.54	10.69	10.05	10.01	18.44	8.52	26.34				
26	Male life expectancy	78.43	78.91	77.94	77.97	78.05	77.50	77.29	77.39	76.62	76.60	75.80				
3	Statutory homelessness	0.21	2.31	2.98	0.34	1.08	1.62	2.43	0.40	0.49	5.19	1.50				
28	Infant deaths	2.51	4.29	4.42	3.75	3.67	3.67	2.53	4.13	3.71	3.37	5.06				
25	Excess winter deaths	12.60	19.05	17.74	16.37	17.18	16.74	26.78	15.76	17.12	15.83	21.53				

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Comparing Redcar & Cleveland with St. Helens (rates)

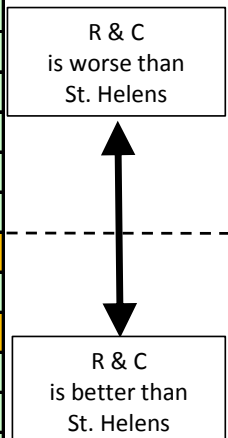
The chart below compares the difference in rates between Redcar & Cleveland and St. Helens. The red bars show where rates in Redcar & Cleveland are worse than in St. Helens, the green bars where they are better.



Comparing Redcar & Cleveland with St. Helens and England (numbers)

The table below provides an indication of the number of people who would be affected if St. Helens or England rates are applied to Redcar & Cleveland. As a near neighbour, with a similar level of deprivation and in the same 'Industrial Hinterlands' group, achieving similar rates to those seen in St. Helens would only move Redcar & Cleveland minimally towards the England average.

Indicator	Redcar & Cleveland Current number	If Redcar & Cleveland experienced the same rates as St. Helens, there would be:		If Redcar & Cleveland experienced the same rates as England, there would be:	
		Quantity	More / Fewer	Quantity	More / Fewer
New cases of tuberculosis	5	2	fewer	16	more
Long-term unemployment	1,837	787	fewer	1,035	fewer
Violent crime	1,649	569	fewer	219	more
Drug misuse	1,055	181	fewer	181	fewer
Obese adults	31,813	4,837	fewer	5,804	fewer
Healthy eating adults	22,462	3,117	more	8,383	more
Hospital stays for self-harm	572	81	fewer	351	fewer
Early deaths: cancer	228	24	fewer	39	fewer
Obese 11-year-olds	312	23	fewer	31	fewer
Physically active adults	58,070	3,980	more	2,146	more
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	4,467	1,079	fewer	1,863	fewer
Smoking in adults	24,014	1,101	fewer	1,872	fewer
Deaths from smoking	285	6	fewer	53	fewer
Children in poverty	6,480	120	fewer	1,274	fewer
5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	995	3	more	74	more
Infant deaths	4	0	more	3	more
Female life expectancy	82.0	0.7	less	0.9	more
Acute sexually transmitted infections	936	8	more	150	more
People in most deprived quintile	48,332	655	more	20,860	fewer
Male life expectancy	78.4	1.8	less	0.5	more
Breastfeeding initiation	851	14	fewer	369	more
Under-18 pregnancy	126	4	more	36	fewer
Increasing and higher risk drinking	23,567	874	more	426	fewer
New cases of skin cancer	20	2	more	2	more
Hip fracture in over 65s	180	7	more	20	fewer
People with diabetes	6,851	500	more	551	fewer
Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	35	4	more	17	fewer
Road injuries & deaths	40	6	fewer	16	fewer
Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	107	17	more	2	fewer
Smoking in pregnancy	451	106	more	234	fewer
Excess winter deaths	56	63	more	29	more
Statutory homelessness	12	129	more	122	more



Key

- Redcar & Cleveland would be improved by having the comparison rate
- Redcar & Cleveland would become worse by having the comparison rate

Redcar & Cleveland summary

How bad is it in Redcar & Cleveland?

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 show Redcar & Cleveland as the 48th most deprived local authority districts out of 326 in England. St. Helens is 51st.

Out of 320 benchmark comparator cells, Redcar & Cleveland has 41 (12.8%) in the red zone and 37 (11.6%) in the green zone.

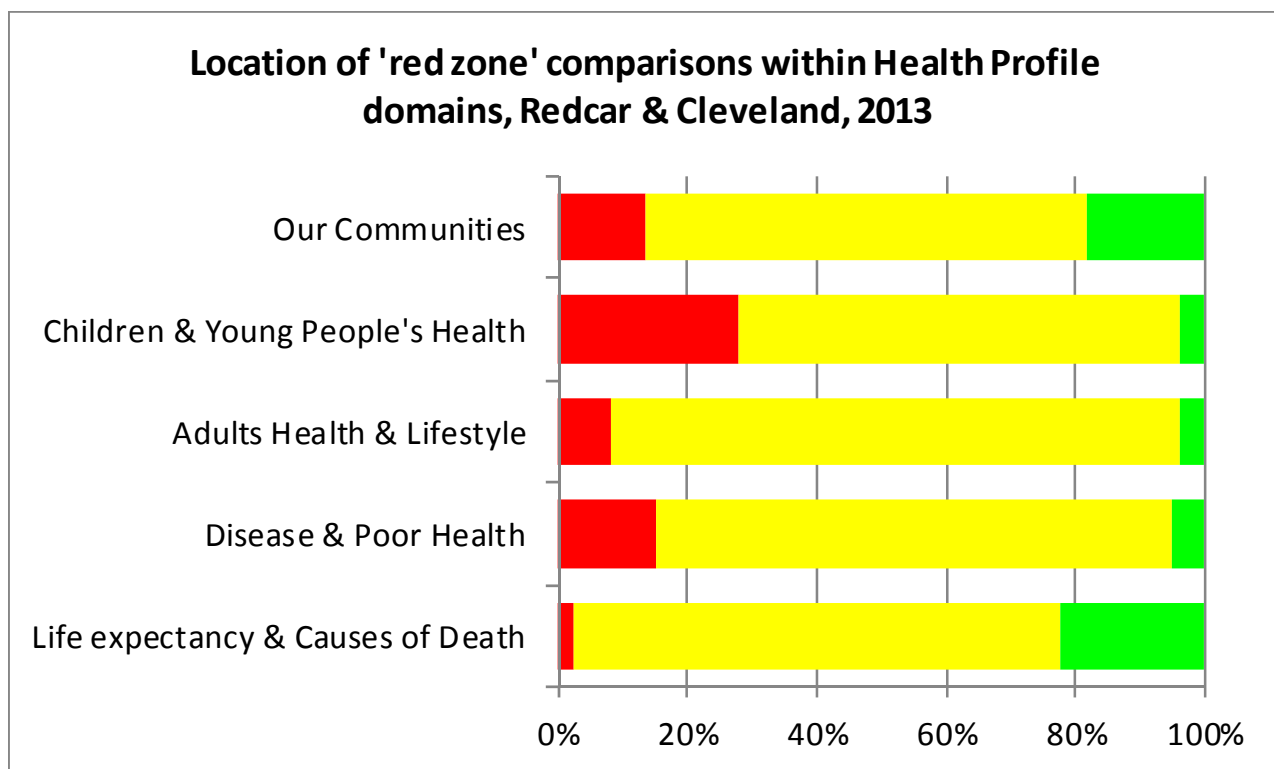
What might be priority topics for health improvement?

The indicators where Redcar & Cleveland is worse than many benchmark areas are:

- Smoking in pregnancy.
- Hospital stays for self-harm.
- Long-term unemployment - the rate of working age people who have been out of work for more than one year.

What domains might be a priority for health improvement?

The Health Profiles indicators are presented in five domains. The chart below illustrates where Redcar & Cleveland is worse and better than benchmark areas for each domain. It shows that many red zone comparisons are within the *Children and young people's health* domain. Redcar & Cleveland has few green zone comparisons in the *Children and young people's health*, *Adult health and lifestyle* and *Disease and poor health* domains.



Stockton-on-Tees

Indicators ordered as they appear in Health Profiles

Stockton is worse than comparator
 Stockton is similar to comparator
 Stockton is better than comparator

Our Communities	Year and measure*	Tees Valley										Region	National	IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group	IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group	Similar authority in ONS Area classification					
		Stockton					Darlington									North East	England	Havant	Dudley	Rotherham	Bassetlaw
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
Children & Young People's Health	1 People in most deprived quintile	2010	%	29.39	Hartlepool	M'bro	R&C	Darlington	North East	England	20.32	28.82	24.33	24.33	33.27	28.02					
	2 Children in poverty	2010	%	22.82	30.20	34.51	26.25	21.35	24.79	21.09	22.90	23.15	23.15	23.14	18.82						
	3 Statutory homelessness	2011/12	1-HH	1.08	0.49	1.50	0.21	0.34	1.62	2.31	1.06	1.24	1.24	1.10	1.02						
	4 5 A*-C GCSE; inc maths & English	2011/12	%	54.25	48.84	47.63	54.97	62.20	58.48	59.04	59.04	50.97	56.05	59.95	61.61						
	5 Violent crime	2011/12	1	10.77	16.92	21.29	12.00	13.35	10.49	13.60	18.27	8.10	8.10	8.95	10.81						
	6 Long-term unemployment	2012	1	16.27	26.00	28.49	21.72	13.65	15.08	9.48	8.11	17.15	14.27	7.05							
	7 Smoking in pregnancy	2011/12	%	17.83	22.70	26.27	27.63	19.62	20.25	13.31	12.51	15.99	15.99	n/a	20.60						
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2011/12	%	57.45	45.01	45.77	52.14	63.66	59.14	74.76	79.41	58.42	58.42	61.76	65.83						
	9 Obese 11-year-olds	2011/12	%	22.11	24.27	19.31	21.34	18.00	22.10	19.20	17.39	23.15	20.51	20.51	19.42						
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	07/08-09/10	2	74.28	91.28	106.57	117.71	154.85	107.72	61.81	37.29	70.55	56.84	56.84	77.98						
Adults Health & Lifestyle	11 Under-18 pregnancy	2009-11	1	38.75	48.08	57.96	47.40	39.44	42.61	34.02	34.75	38.16	43.59	31.48							
	12 Smoking in adults	2011/12	%	17.80	23.53	24.71	21.65	23.31	21.23	19.96	21.72	19.08	19.08	23.31	13.81						
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	2008-09	%	22.60	21.94	21.45	21.93	22.63	22.45	22.32	22.03	21.42	21.55	23.09							
	14 Healthy eating adults	2006-08	%	21.90	19.30	19.50	20.90	23.50	21.50	28.70	25.60	24.80	21.30	26.20							
	15 Physically active adults	2012	%	54.03	49.73	52.20	54.03	53.28	53.88	56.03	50.64	48.38	52.38	56.89							
	16 Obese adults	2006-08	%	27.70	27.50	27.90	29.60	27.60	27.80	24.20	25.70	27.70	27.70	27.60	24.50						
	17 New cases of skin cancer	2008-10	2	14.62	13.65	11.58	13.41	16.61	13.45	14.50	16.78	16.78	13.88	13.88	16.37						
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm	2011/12	2	348.32	390.78	542.38	467.47	360.83	353.72	207.89	347.97	234.25	211.90	268.93							
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2010/11	2	2522.99	2982.31	3214.19	2606.22	2417.00	2596.53	1895.18	1755.32	2243.39	2209.46	2070.80							
	20 Drug misuse	2010/11	1	15.54	18.44	26.34	12.14	11.44	10.69	8.66	7.32	9.60	10.14	14.40							
Disease & Poor Health	21 People with diabetes	2011/12	%	5.42	5.72	5.66	6.26	6.43	6.14	5.76	6.37	6.19	6.21	6.44							
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	2009-11	2	4.90	6.90	14.50	3.90	2.30	5.50	15.40	1.10	10.80	8.50	3.00							
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	2012	2	783.53	867.65	1006.74	692.49	698.97	828.33	803.70	690.49	448.51	949.49	853.96							
	24 Hip fracture in over 65s	2011/12	2	520.00	519.89	562.06	532.39	434.02	499.61	457.16	471.42	466.23	465.86	496.50							
	25 Excess winter deaths	08/09-10/11	EWDI	17.18	17.12	21.53	12.60	16.37	16.74	19.05	22.73	25.78	17.51	21.35							
	26 Male life expectancy	2009-11	Years	78.05	76.62	75.80	78.43	77.97	77.50	78.91	79.48	78.72	77.78	78.25							
	27 Female life expectancy	2009-11	Years	81.86	81.19	80.11	81.98	82.37	81.51	82.89	83.08	82.81	81.65	81.89							
	28 Infant deaths	2009-11	1	3.67	3.71	5.06	2.51	3.75	3.67	4.29	4.28	4.05	4.48	4.00							
	29 Deaths from smoking	2009-11	2	226.24	272.35	304.63	246.60	237.23	257.99	200.66	201.53	200.43	247.39	215.49							
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	2009-11	2	67.20	73.98	77.76	62.20	70.15	69.41	60.94	54.07	61.00	72.02	56.34							
Life expectancy & Causes of Death	31 Early deaths: cancer	2009-11	2	126.20	138.77	150.11	130.34	123.13	125.45	108.14	114.43	111.38	124.09	120.02							
	32 Road injuries & deaths	2009-11	2	32.13	31.24	23.00	29.79	35.55	41.90	37.19	31.50	30.75	69.07								

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

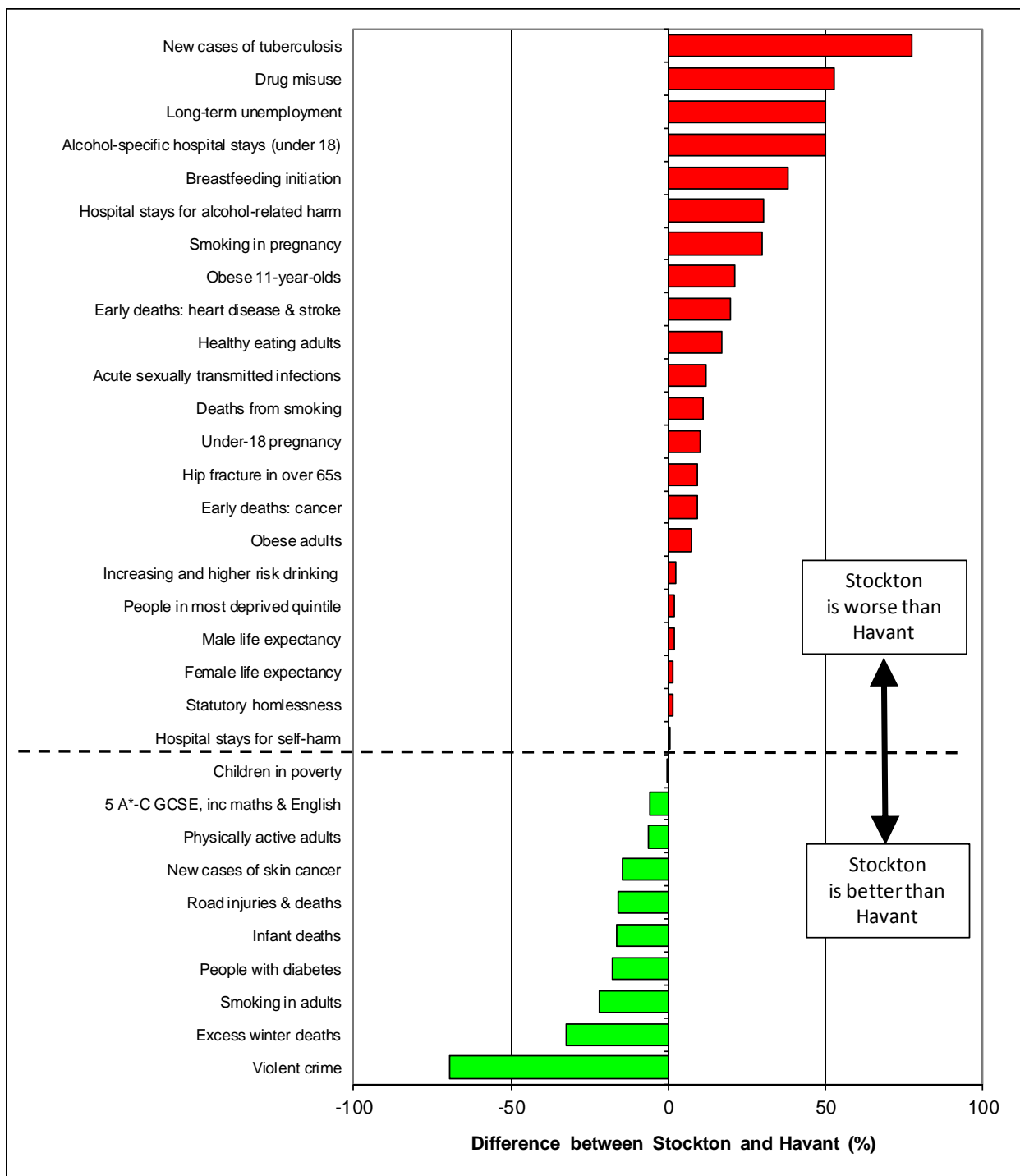
Indicators ordered by frequency of being worse locally than elsewhere

	Year and measure*		National		IMD nearest neighbour in ONS Group		IMD 2nd nearest neighbour in ONS Group		Similar authority in ONS Area classification		Similar authority in ONS Area classification		Region		Tees Valley		Tees Valley		Tees Valley	
			England		Havant		Dudley		Bassetlaw		Rotherham		North East		R&C		Hartlepool		M'bro	
	1	2	7	8	9	10	11	10	5	6	4	3	2	1	2	3				
20	Drug misuse	2010/11 1	15.54	8.60	7.32	9.60	14.40	10.14	11.44	10.69	12.14	18.44	26.34							
24	Hip fracture in over 65s	2011/12 2	520.00	457.16	471.42	466.23	496.50	465.86	434.02	499.61	532.39	519.89	562.06							
18	Hospital stays for self-harm	2011/12 2	348.32	207.89	347.97	234.25	268.93	211.90	360.83	353.72	467.47	390.78	542.38							
6	Long-term unemployment	2012 1	16.27	9.48	8.11	17.15	7.05	14.27	13.65	15.08	21.72	26.00	28.49							
4	5 A*-C GCSE; inc maths & English	2011/12 %	54.25	59.04	50.97	56.05	61.61	59.95	62.20	58.48	54.97	48.84	47.63							
9	Obese 11-year-olds	2011/12 %	22.11	19.20	17.39	23.15	19.42	20.51	18.00	22.10	21.34	24.27	19.31							
16	Obese adults	2006-08 %	27.70	24.20	25.70	27.70	24.50	27.60	27.60	27.80	29.60	27.50	27.90							
19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	2010/11 2	2522.99	1895.18	1755.32	2243.39	2070.80	2209.46	2417.00	2596.53	2606.22	2982.31	3214.19							
31	Early deaths: cancer	2009-11 2	126.20	108.14	114.43	111.38	120.02	124.09	123.13	125.45	130.34	138.77	150.11							
8	Breastfeeding initiation	2011/12 %	57.45	74.76	79.41	58.42	65.83	61.76	63.66	59.14	52.14	45.01	45.77							
14	Healthy eating adults	2006-08 %	21.90	28.70	25.60	24.80	26.20	21.30	23.50	21.50	20.90	19.30	19.50							
25	Excess winter deaths	08/09-10/11 EWDI	17.18	19.05	22.73	25.78	21.35	17.51	16.37	16.74	12.60	17.12	21.53							
7	Smoking in pregnancy	2011/12 %	17.83	13.31	12.51	15.99	20.60	n/a	19.82	20.25	27.63	22.70	26.27							
10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	07/08-09/10 2	74.28	61.81	37.29	70.55	77.98	56.84	154.85	107.72	117.71	91.28	106.57							
12	Smoking in adults	2011/12 %	17.80	19.96	21.72	19.08	13.81	23.31	23.31	21.23	21.65	23.53	24.71							
3	Statutory homelessness	2011/12 1-HH	1.08	2.31	1.06	1.24	1.02	1.10	0.34	1.62	0.21	0.49	1.50							
13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	2008-09 %	22.60	22.32	22.03	21.42	23.09	21.55	22.63	22.45	21.93	21.94	21.45							
17	New cases of skin cancer	2008-10 2	14.62	14.50	16.78	12.81	16.37	13.88	16.61	13.45	13.41	13.65	11.58							
22	New cases of tuberculosis	2009-11 2	4.90	15.40	1.10	10.80	3.00	8.50	2.30	5.50	3.90	6.90	14.50							
23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	2012 2	783.53	803.70	690.49	448.51	853.96	949.49	698.97	828.33	692.49	867.65	1006.74							
30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	2009-11 2	67.20	60.94	54.07	61.00	56.34	72.02	70.15	69.41	62.20	73.98	77.76							
11	Under-18 pregnancy	2009-11 1	38.75	34.02	34.75	38.16	31.48	43.59	39.44	42.61	47.40	48.08	57.96							
15	Physically active adults	2012 %	54.03	56.03	50.64	48.38	56.89	52.38	53.88	53.88	54.03	49.73	52.20							
26	Male life expectancy	2009-11 Years	78.05	78.91	79.48	78.72	78.25	77.78	77.97	77.50	78.43	76.62	75.80							
27	Female life expectancy	2009-11 Years	81.86	82.89	83.08	82.81	81.89	81.65	82.37	81.51	81.98	81.19	80.11							
28	Infant deaths	2009-11 1	3.67	4.29	4.28	4.05	4.00	4.48	3.75	3.67	2.51	3.71	5.06							
32	Road injuries & deaths	2009-11 2	32.13	41.90	37.19	31.50	69.07	30.75	35.55	35.20	29.79	31.24	23.00							
1	People in most deprived quintile	2010 %	29.39	20.32	28.82	24.33	28.02	33.27	27.36	32.43	35.76	48.26	53.99							
2	Children in poverty	2010 %	22.82	21.09	22.90	23.15	18.82	23.14	21.35	24.79	26.25	30.20	34.51							
29	Deaths from smoking	2009-11 2	226.24	200.66	201.53	200.43	215.49	247.39	237.23	257.99	246.60	272.35	304.63							
5	Violent crime	2011/12 1	10.77	13.60	18.27	8.10	10.81	8.95	13.35	10.49	12.00	16.92	21.29							
21	People with diabetes	2011/12 %	5.42	5.76	6.37	6.19	6.44	6.21	6.43	6.14	6.26	5.72	5.66							

* % - percent; EWDI - excess winter deaths index (expressed as a percentage); 1 - rate per 1,000; 1-HH - rate per 1,000 households; 2 - rate per 100,000.

Comparing Stockton with Havant (rates)

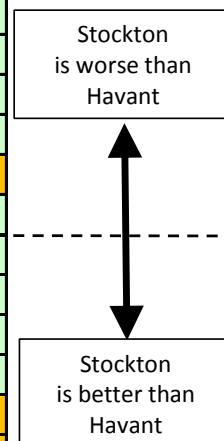
The chart below compares the difference in rates between Stockton and Havant. The red bars show where rates in Stockton are worse than in Havant, the green bars where they are better.



Comparing Stockton with Havant and England (numbers)

The table below provides an indication of the number of people who would be affected if Havant or England rates are applied to Stockton. As a near neighbour, with a similar level of deprivation and in the same 'Manufacturing Towns' group, achieving similar rates to those seen in Havant would only move Stockton minimally towards the England average.

Indicator	Stockton Current number	If Stockton experienced the same rates as Havant, there would be:		If Stockton experienced the same rates as England, there would be:	
		Quantity	More / Fewer	Quantity	More / Fewer
New cases of tuberculosis	9	7	fewer	21	more
Drug misuse	1,971	1,042	fewer	881	fewer
Long-term unemployment	2,025	1,016	fewer	845	fewer
Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	32	16	fewer	6	fewer
Breastfeeding initiation	1,368	523	more	412	more
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	5,571	2,194	fewer	1,925	fewer
Smoking in pregnancy	426	127	fewer	108	fewer
Obese 11-year-olds	422	90	fewer	55	fewer
Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	141	28	fewer	13	fewer
Healthy eating adults	32,912	5,560	more	10,219	more
Acute sexually transmitted infections	1,503	178	fewer	39	more
Deaths from smoking	306	33	fewer	35	fewer
Under-18 pregnancy	145	15	fewer	17	fewer
Hip fracture in over 65s	201	59	fewer	63	fewer
Early deaths: cancer	266	25	fewer	38	fewer
Obese adults	41,628	3,005	fewer	5,260	fewer
Increasing and higher risk drinking	33,962	847	fewer	412	fewer
People in most deprived quintile	56,383	1,107	fewer	17,395	fewer
Male life expectancy	78.0	1.4	more	0.9	more
Female life expectancy	81.9	1.2	more	1.0	more
Statutory homelessness	85	1	fewer	98	more
Hospital stays for self-harm	643	24	fewer	5,260	fewer
Children in poverty	8,270	30	more	628	fewer
5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	1,212	73	fewer	107	more
Physically active adults	81,194	5,084	fewer	3,007	more
New cases of skin cancer	28	2	more	2	fewer
Road injuries & deaths	61	10	more	19	more
Infant deaths	9	1	more	2	more
People with diabetes	8,376	1,480	more	531	more
Smoking in adults	27,602	6,089	more	3,360	more
Excess winter deaths	89	29	more	10	more
Violent crime	2,072	1,443	more	544	more



Key
 Stockton would be improved by having the comparison rate
 Stockton would become worse by having the comparison rate

Stockton summary

How bad is it in Stockton?

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 show Stockton as the 100th most deprived local authority districts out of 326 in England. Havant is 101st.

Out of 319 benchmark comparator cells, Stockton has 32 (10.0%) in the red zone and 43 (13.5%) in the green zone.

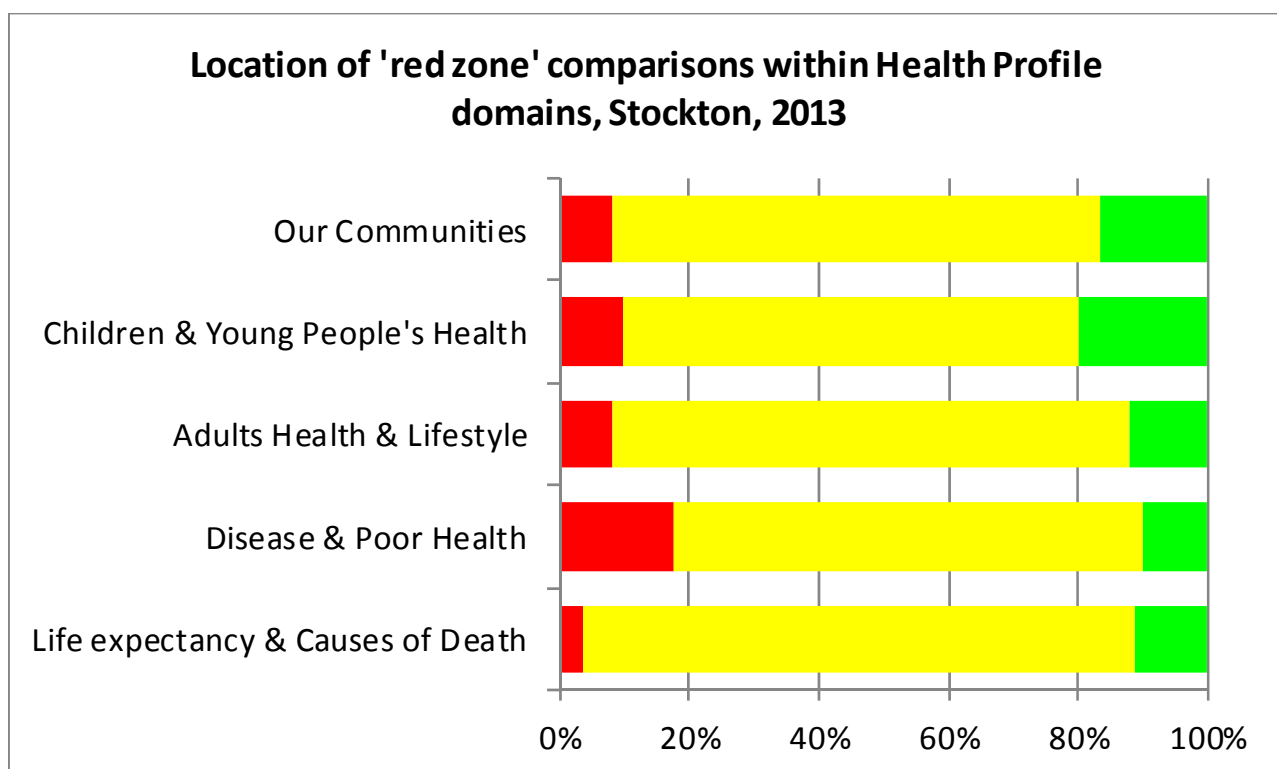
What might be priority topics for health improvement?

The indicators where Stockton is worse than many or all benchmark areas are:

- Drug misuse - estimated rate of users of opiates and/or crack cocaine.
- Hip fracture in over 65s - rate of emergency admissions.
- Hospital stays for self-harm.
- Long-term unemployment - the rate of working age people who have been out of work for more than one year.

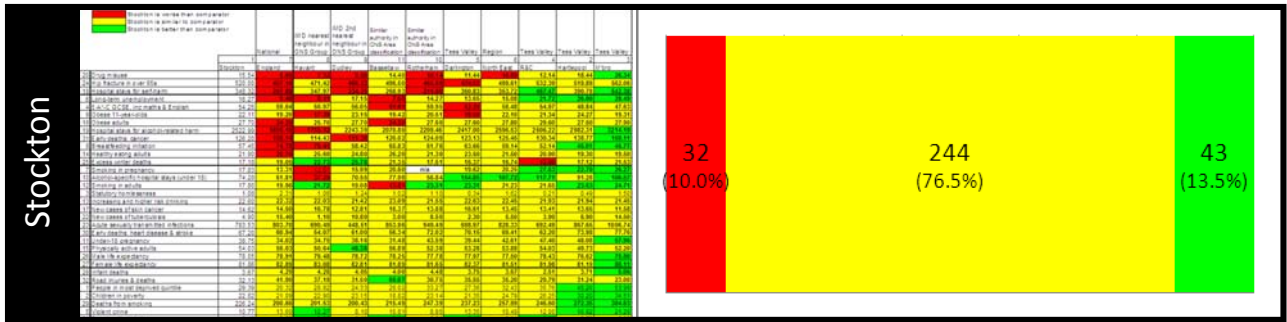
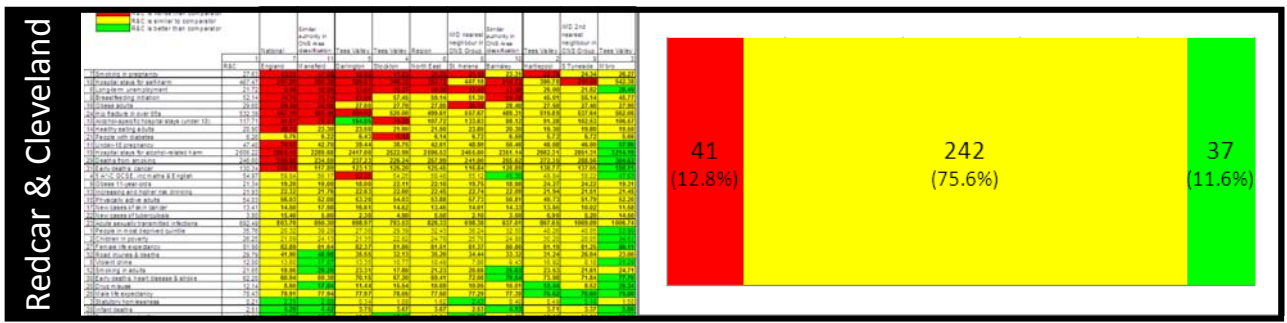
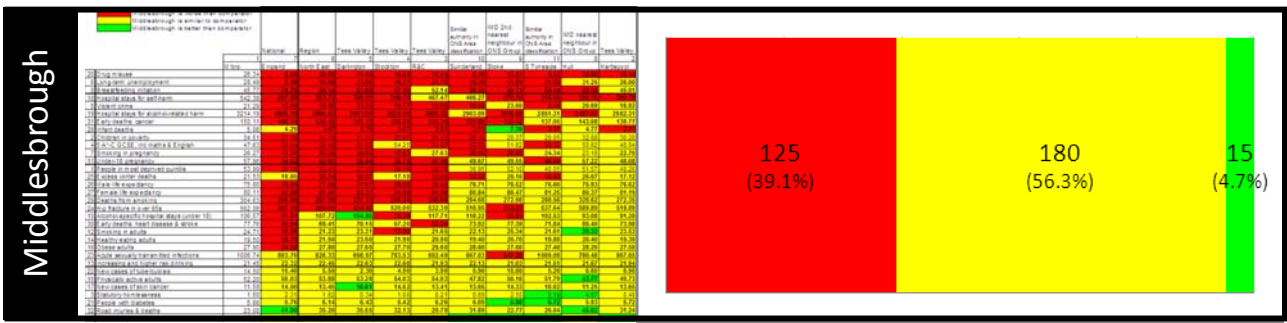
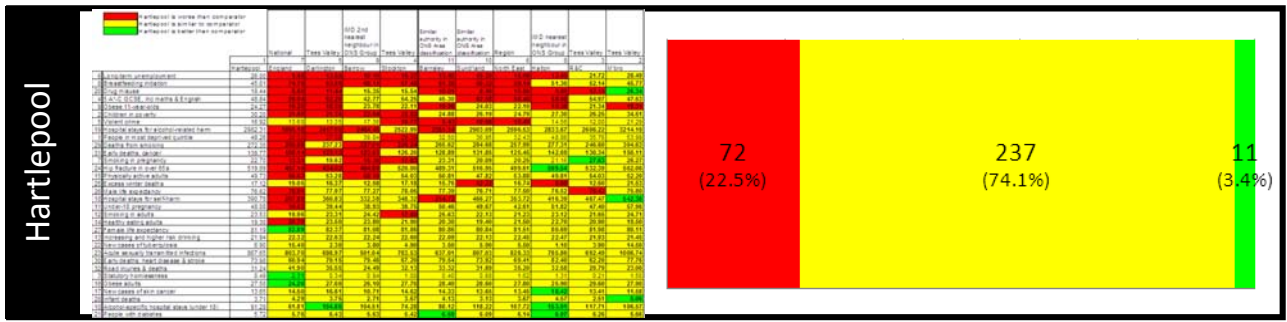
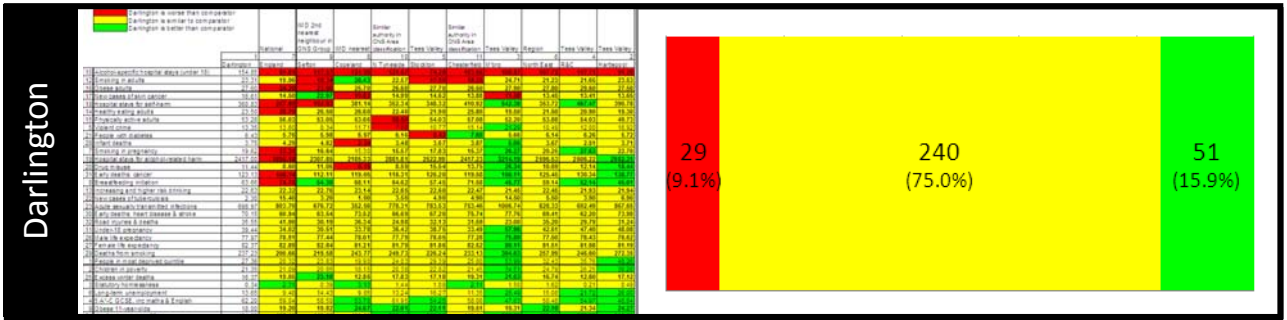
What domains might be a priority for health improvement?

The Health Profiles indicators are presented in five domains. The chart below illustrates where Stockton is worse and better than benchmark areas for each domain. It shows that many red zone comparisons are within the *Disease and poor health* domain. Stockton has a more even distribution of green zone comparisons than other areas in Tees Valley.



Tees Valley Summary

Comparison of number and proportion of indicators in the 'red zone'



Direct comparison between districts in Tees Valley should be treated with a degree of caution because of differences in the benchmark areas selected. The order of indicators in rows is differs between the Tees Valley authorities.

Within Tees Valley, 299 indicators from a total of 1,600 (18.7%) are in the 'red zone' and 157 (9.8%) are in the 'green zone'.

By taking the number of red zone indicators for each local authority, a ranked order for Tees Valley of the indicators compared to peers can be presented. This can provide an indication of common problems throughout Tees Valley and indicate topics where collaborative working might be beneficial to tackling those problems.

The table below shows that the topics with the highest number of 'red zone' comparisons in Tees Valley are:

- Long-term unemployment
- Drug misuse
- Breastfeeding initiation
- Hospital stays for self-harm
- Smoking in pregnancy
- Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)
- Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm

In contrast, road injuries and deaths, tuberculosis, increasing and higher risk drinking and homelessness have no indicators in the 'red zone' in Tees Valley. This is not necessarily an indication that all is well, but simply shows that rates are no worse than comparison areas.

Total number of 'red zone' indicators in Tees Valley

Indicator number	Indicator	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar & Cleveland	Stockton	Darlington	Tees Valley
6	Long-term unemployment	8	8	7	3	0	26
20	Drug misuse	7	10	0	5	1	23
8	Breastfeeding initiation	7	8	4	2	1	22
18	Hospital stays for self-harm	2	8	7	3	2	22
7	Smoking in pregnancy	3	6	7	1	1	18
10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	0	3	3	1	10	17
19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	4	7	1	2	1	15
4	5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	5	6	1	2	0	14
24	Hip fracture in over 65s	3	4	3	4	0	14
31	Early deaths: cancer	3	7	1	2	1	14
5	Violent crime	4	7	0	0	1	12
2	Children in poverty	4	6	0	0	0	10
29	Deaths from smoking	3	5	1	0	0	9
1	People in most deprived quintile	3	5	0	0	0	8
11	Under-18 pregnancy	1	6	1	0	0	8
16	Obese adults	0	1	3	2	2	8
25	Excess winter deaths	2	5	0	1	0	8
28	Infant deaths	0	7	0	0	1	8
9	Obese 11-year-olds	5	0	0	2	0	7
12	Smoking in adults	1	2	0	1	3	7
26	Male life expectancy	2	5	0	0	0	7
27	Female life expectancy	1	5	0	0	0	6
14	Healthy eating adults	1	1	1	1	1	5
15	Physically active adults	2	0	0	0	1	3
17	New cases of skin cancer	0	0	0	0	2	2
21	People with diabetes	0	0	1	0	1	2
30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	0	2	0	0	0	2
23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	Statutory homelessness	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	New cases of tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Road injuries & deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comparison of the rank of ranks

By using the indicators ordered by frequency of being worse than elsewhere for each local authority, a ranked order of each indicator for each local authority can be obtained. By summing these ranks for all five Tees Valley authorities, a ranked list for Tees Valley can be obtained. This method produces a slightly different order to that obtained by summing the number of 'red zone' comparisons.

The possible priorities for collaborative working identified by this method are:

- **Hospital stays for self-harm**
- **Breastfeeding initiation**
- **Long-term unemployment**
- **Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm**
- **Drug misuse**
- **Smoking in pregnancy**
- Early deaths from cancer
- 5 A*-C GCSEs including English and maths

The first six of these (in bold) are also identified as having the highest numbers of 'red zone' comparisons.

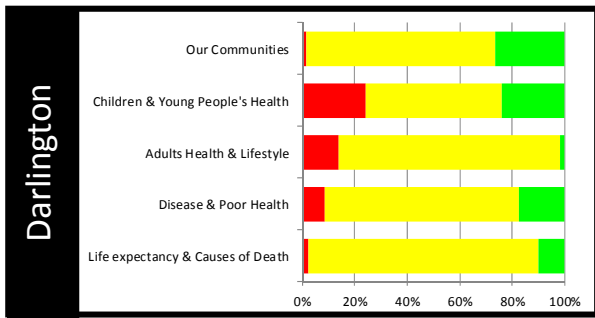
Rank of ranks of Health Profiles indicators for Tees Valley

Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar & Cleveland	Stockton	Sum of LA ranks	Rank of Tees Valley ranks	Indicator	Red zone count
5	17	4	2	3	31	1	Hospital stays for self-harm	22
15	2	3	4	10	34	2	Breastfeeding initiation	22
29	1	2	3	4	39	3	Long-term unemployment	26
12	8	6	11	8	45	4	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	15
13	3	1	28	1	46	5	Drug misuse	23
11	12	11	1	13	48	6	Smoking in pregnancy	18
14	11	7	13	9	54	7	Early deaths: cancer	14
30	4	10	14	5	63	8	5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	14
3	28	23	5	7	66	9	Obese adults	8
6	20	22	8	11	67	10	Healthy eating adults	5
32	13	18	6	2	71	11	Hip fracture in over 65s	14
1	31	19	7	14	72	12	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	17
8	7	5	25	31	76	13	Violent crime	12
21	18	12	10	22	83	14	Under-18 pregnancy	8
2	19	21	26	15	83	15	Smoking in adults	7
7	14	27	17	23	88	16	Physically active adults	3
31	5	32	15	6	89	17	Obese 11-year-olds	7
26	6	9	22	29	92	18	Children in poverty	10
24	10	17	12	30	93	19	Deaths from smoking	9
25	9	13	21	28	96	20	People in most deprived quintile	8
16	22	25	16	17	96	21	Increasing and higher risk drinking	0
4	29	28	18	18	97	22	New cases of skin cancer	2
27	15	14	32	12	100	23	Excess winter deaths	8
17	23	26	19	19	104	24	New cases of tuberculosis	0
10	30	8	31	26	105	25	Infant deaths	8
22	16	15	29	24	106	26	Male life expectancy	7
18	24	24	20	20	106	27	Acute sexually transmitted infections	1
23	21	16	23	25	108	28	Female life expectancy	6
19	25	20	27	21	112	29	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	2
9	32	30	9	32	112	30	People with diabetes	2
20	26	31	24	27	128	31	Road injuries & deaths	0
28	27	29	30	16	130	32	Statutory homelessness	0

Key

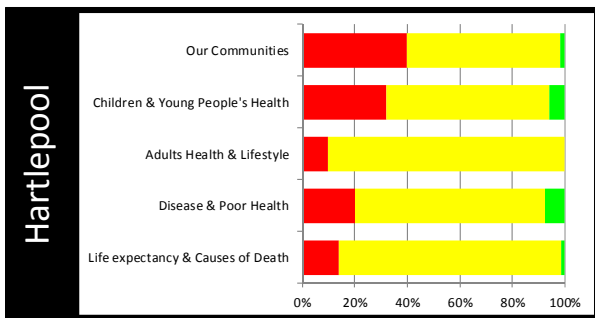
- 7 Top ten ranked indicators in each local authority
- 17 Other indicators in each local authority

Comparison of the distribution of 'red zone' and 'green zone' indicators within Health Profiles domains



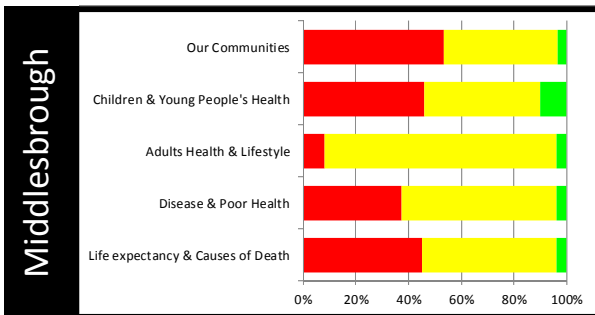
Our Communities

Middlesbrough has 53% red comparisons and Darlington has just 2% in this domain. Within Tees Valley, 23% of comparisons are in the 'red zone' and 13% are in the 'green zone'.



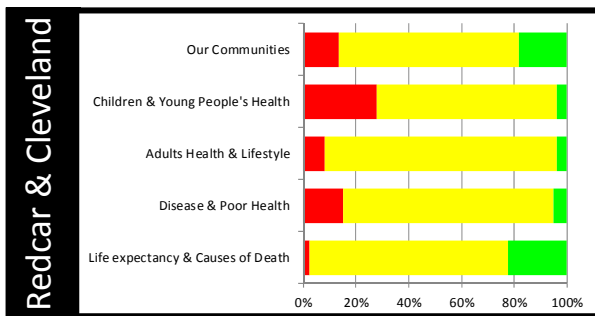
Children and young people's health

Middlesbrough has 46% red comparisons and Stockton has 10% in this domain. Within Tees Valley, 28% of comparisons are in the 'red zone' and 13% are in the 'green zone'.



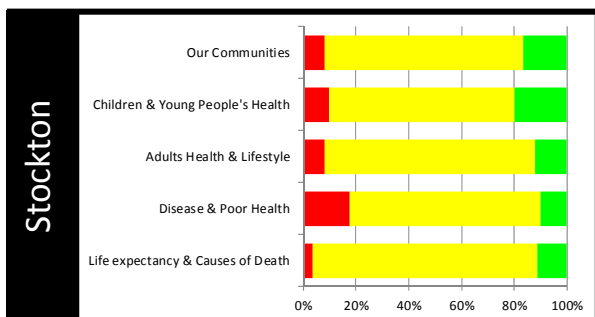
Adults health and lifestyle

Darlington has 14% red comparisons and Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton all have 8% in this domain. This domain is the most similar across all five local authority areas. Within Tees Valley, 10% of comparisons are in the 'red zone' and 4% are in the 'green zone'.



Disease and poor health

Middlesbrough has 38% red comparisons and Darlington has 9% in this domain. Within Tees Valley, 20% of comparisons are in the 'red zone' and 9% are in the 'green zone'.



Life expectancy and causes of death

Middlesbrough has 45% red comparisons and Darlington and Redcar & Cleveland both have 3% in this domain. Within Tees Valley, 14% of comparisons are in the 'red zone' and 10% are in the 'green zone'.

Direct comparison between districts in Tees Valley should be treated with a degree of caution because of differences in the benchmark areas selected.

Conclusion

This report has benchmarked each Tees Valley local authority using the 32 indicators available in the national Health Profiles available for each local authority in England. Each local authority area has an ordered list of where they differ most greatly from similar areas and a detailed comparison with a nearest neighbour authority showing the numbers of people affected and the changes that would be required to get to nearest neighbour and England rates.

Within Tees Valley, there is a degree of commonality in the indicators that vary the most from peers. These indicate topics where collaborative working could provide enhanced benefits, including:

- Self-harm
- Maternal health - breastfeeding initiation and smoking in pregnancy
- Long-term unemployment
- Alcohol-related harm for both children and adults
- Drug misuse
- Early deaths from cancer
- Educational attainment

There are also areas where Tees Valley is often better than comparators, including road injuries and deaths and homelessness, where good practice could be shared.

Within the domains of the Health Profiles, there is a mixed picture in Tees Valley. *Adults' Health and Lifestyle* tends to have fewest 'red zone' indicators and least variability between districts but nearly 30% of indicators are found in the 'red zone' for *Our Communities* and *Children and young people's health* domains.

Appendix 1 - Data definitions

The following brief definitions further describe the indicators used for benchmarking in this report. For full details of each indicator, please see the indicator metadata at www.healthprofiles.info.

Indicator	Name	Description	Period	Population	Measure
1	People in most deprived quintile	Percentage of population living in the most deprived national quintile	2010	All persons, all ages	%
2	Children in poverty	Proportion of children in poverty	2010	All children aged under 16	%
3	Statutory homelessness	Statutory homeless households, crude rate per 1000 estimated households	2011/12	All persons, all ages	Crude rate per 1,000
4	5 A*-C GCSE, inc maths & English	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English and mathematics GCSEs.	2011/12	Pupils at the end of Key Stage 4	%
5	Violent crime	Recorded violence against the person offences, crude rate per 1,000 population	2011/12	All persons, all ages	Crude rate per 1,000
6	Long-term unemployment	Claimant count for Jobseekers Allowance, working age claiming for more than 12 months, crude rate per 1000 resident population	2012	All persons, 16-64 year olds	Crude rate per 1,000
7	Smoking in pregnancy	Number of women who currently smoke at time of delivery per 100 maternities where smoking status is recorded.	2011/12	Women giving birth in 2011/12	%
8	Breastfeeding initiation	Percentage of mothers who put their baby to the breast in the first 48 hours after delivery per 100 maternities where breast feeding initiation status is	2011/12	Women giving birth in 2011/12	%
9	Obese 11-year-olds	Percentage of children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) classified as obese	2011/12	Persons aged 10-11 years	%
10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions - under 18s crude rate per 100,000	2007/08 - 2009/10	Persons 0-17	Crude rate per 100,000
11	Under-18 pregnancy	Under-18 conceptions, crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17	2009-2011	Females aged under 18	Crude rate per 1,000
12	Smoking in adults	Percentage of adults smoking	2011/12	Persons aged 18+	%
13	Increasing and higher risk drinking	Estimated percentage of increasing and higher risk drinkers	2008-09	Persons aged 16+	%
14	Healthy eating adults	Adults estimated to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day	2006-2008	Persons aged 16+	%
15	Physically active adults	Adults doing at least 150 "equivalent" minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days	2012	Persons aged 16+	%
16	Obese adults	Estimated prevalence of obesity, percentage of resident population, adults	2006-2008	Persons aged 16+	%
17	New cases of skin cancer	Incidence of malignant melanoma	2008-2010	All persons aged under 75	Standardised rate per 100,000
18	Hospital stays for self-harm	Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm	2011/12	All persons, all ages	Standardised rate per 100,000
19	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	Rate of admission episodes for alcohol attributable conditions	2010/11	All persons, all ages	Standardised rate per 100,000
20	Drug misuse	Estimated crude rate of opiate and/or crack cocaine users	2010/11	All persons aged 15-64	Crude rate per 1,000
21	People with diabetes	QOF-recorded diabetes in the population registered with GP practices	2011/12	All persons, 17+	%
22	New cases of tuberculosis	New cases of tuberculosis	2009-2011	All Persons, all ages	Crude rate per 100,000
23	Acute sexually transmitted infections	Acute sexually transmitted infections (STIs) diagnosed in GUM clinics and reported in both GUMCAD and CTAD datasets.	2012	All persons, all ages	Crude rate per 100,000
24	Hip fracture in over 65s	Emergency hospital admission for fractured neck of femur	2011/12	Persons aged 65 and over	Standardised rate per 100,000
25	Excess winter deaths	Excess winter deaths expressed as a ratio of the expected deaths based on the non-winter deaths	2008/09 - 2010/11	All persons, all ages	Ratio expressed as a percentage
26	Male life expectancy	Average male life expectancy at birth	2009-2011	Males, at birth	Years
27	Female life expectancy	Average female life expectancy at birth	2009-2011	Females, at birth	Years
28	Infant deaths	Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	2009-2011	Persons under 1 year of age	Crude rate per 1,000
29	Deaths from smoking	Estimated deaths attributable to smoking	2009-2011	Persons aged 35 and over	Standardised rate per 100,000
30	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	Mortality from all circulatory diseases (ICD10 I00-I99), directly age-standardised rate, persons under 75, 2009-2011, per 100,000 European Standard Population	2009-2011	Persons aged under 75	Standardised rate per 100,000
31	Early deaths: cancer	Mortality from all cancers (ICD10 C00-C97), directly age-standardised rate, persons under 75, 2009-2011, per 100,000 European Standard Population	2009-2011	Persons aged under 75	Standardised rate per 100,000
32	Road injuries & deaths	Occurring killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties per resident population	2009-2011	All persons, all ages	Crude rate per 100,000



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