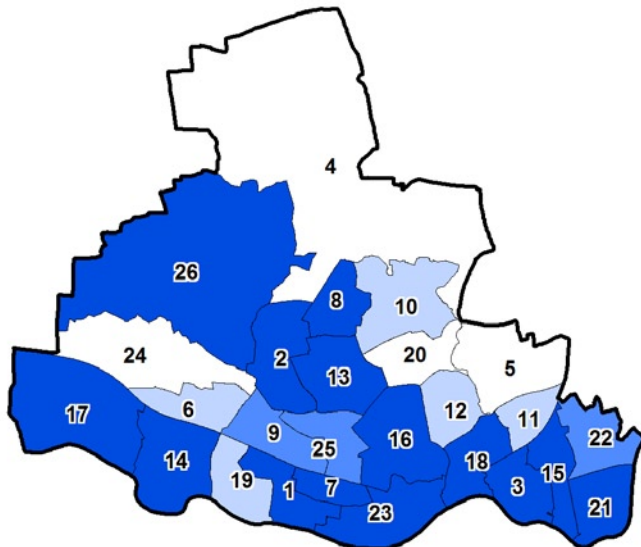


Health inequalities – life expectancy



This map shows inequalities in life expectancy at birth for males and females combined, by ward. It is based on significance above and below the England average.

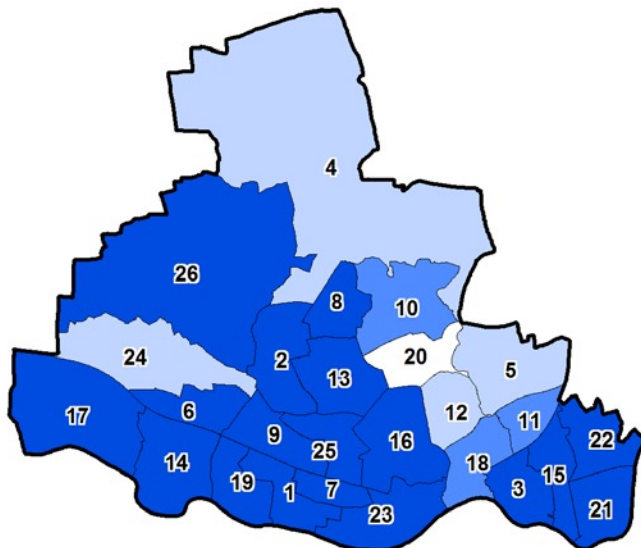
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

- Significantly lower
- Lower but not statistically significant
- Higher but not statistically significant
- Significantly higher

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 73 years compared with 80.3 years for the highest fifth.

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Health inequalities – deprivation



This map shows deprivation by ward. The four categories are population-based, ie. 'most deprived 25%' refers to the most deprived wards accounting for 25% of England's population.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Ward averages

- Most deprived 25%
- Second most deprived 25%
- Second least deprived 25%
- Least deprived 25%

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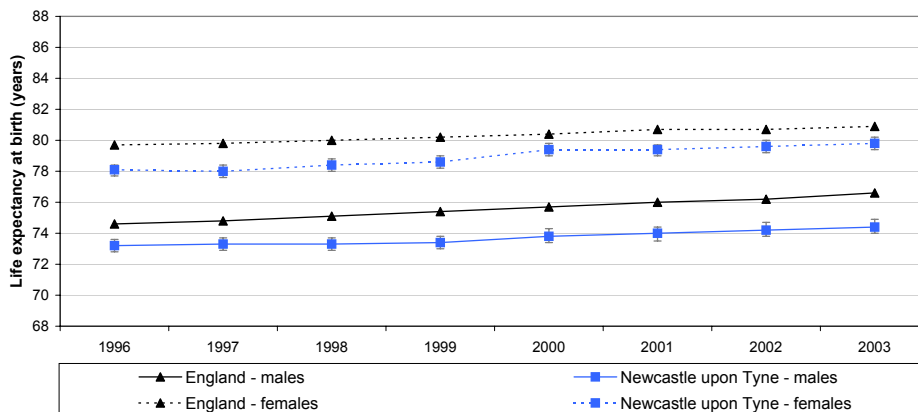
Ward legend

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 Benwell | 15 Monkchester |
| 2 Blakelaw | 16 Moorside |
| 3 Byker | 17 Newburn |
| 4 Castle | 18 Sandyford |
| 5 Dene | 19 Scotswood |
| 6 Denton | 20 South Gosforth |
| 7 Elswick | 21 Walker |
| 8 Fawdon | 22 Walkergate |
| 9 Fenham | 23 West City |
| 10 Grange | 24 Westerhope |
| 11 Heaton | 25 Wingrove |
| 12 Jesmond | 26 Woolsington |
| 13 Kenton | |
| 14 Lemington | |

Wards are Standard Table Wards, Census 2001. Boundaries may have changed.

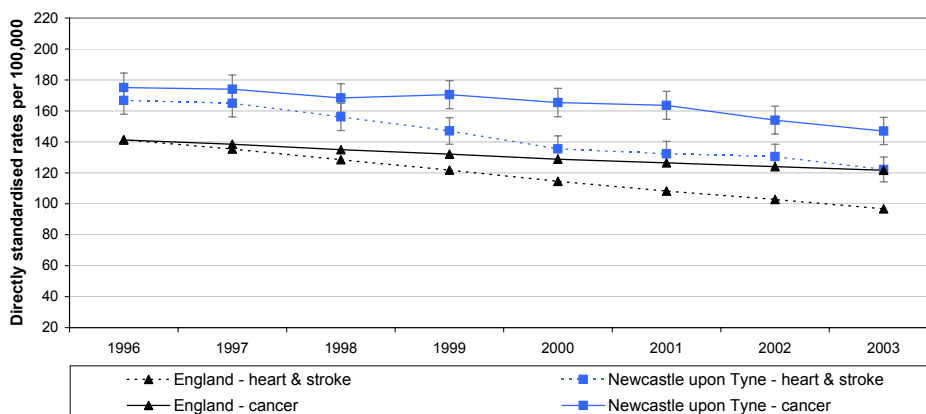
Health inequalities

Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



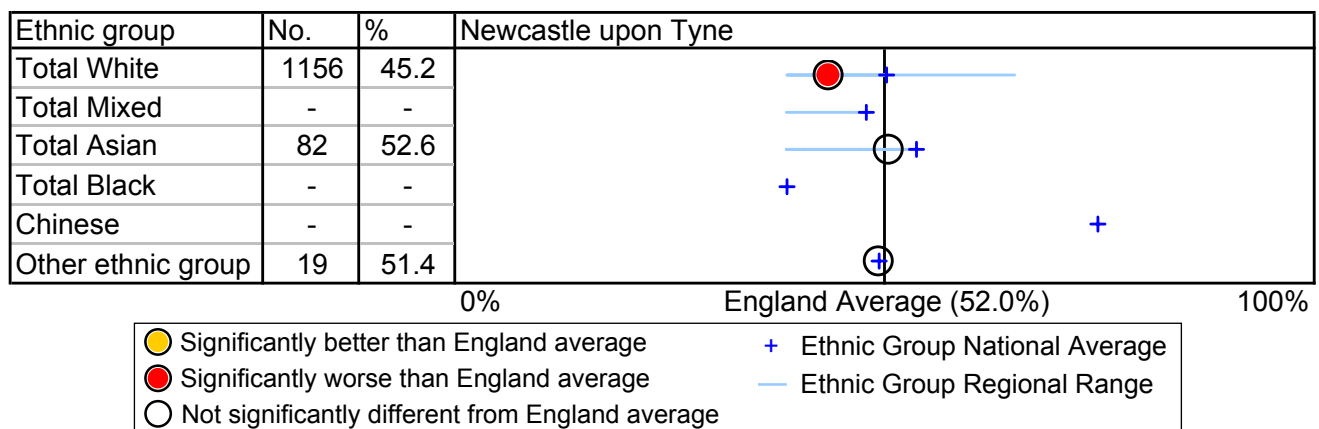
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

Trend 2: Deaths from heart disease/stroke and cancer



This chart compares the trends in deaths for all persons under 75 years due to heart disease/stroke and cancer in this area with that for England.

Health inequalities – GCSE achievement



This chart compares GCSE achievement (no. and % achieving 5 A*-C grades in 2003/04) of children in different ethnic groups in this education authority's schools to the England average for all children. Completeness of ethnicity coding varies for different indicators - GCSE achievement is one of the most complete, at 96%. Where less than 30 children in a particular ethnic group took GCSE exams the % pass rate is not shown.

Further information

You may use this prototype for non-commercial purposes provided the source (APHO and Department of Health) is acknowledged. Produced by APHO with interpretation by your regional PHO. Thanks to all partner organisations. More information at www.communityhealthprofiles.info and your regional PHO www.apho.org.uk. Also see Audit Commission Area Profiles at www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles. 'Health Profile of England' to be available at www.dh.gov.uk. © Crown Copyright 2006.

PROTOTYPE

Health summary

How to interpret:

First look at the circle which shows how this local authority is doing, compared with the England average (central line), best (right side) and worst (left side). Look at the numbers, values and time periods in the columns. Some numbers shown are totalled over more than 1 year. Red is significantly worse and amber significantly better than the England average (95% confidence intervals used for the local data). Amber may still indicate a significant public health burden. A clear circle is not significantly different from the England average. Then, compare with the regional average (+ symbol), and the range for similar areas - Regional centres (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Newcastle upon Tyne	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	120,390	46.1	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	25,661	81.9	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	16,963	35.0	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	1,366	52.1	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	5,620	20.9	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	4,225	100.2	CR2		31.03.05	4
Giving children and young people a healthy start	Smoking in pregnancy						5
	Breast feeding						5
	Obese children*						5
	Physically active children*						5
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)*	818	57.7	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		32.2	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		29.2	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		17.4	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		21.8	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		74.4	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		79.8	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	1,765	165.8	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	978	122.2	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	1,162	147.0	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	47	5.4	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	239	6.3	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	29,695	10.9	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	1,941	0.7	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	4,268	322.4	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	1,240	991.0	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	9,233	3.1	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		1.3	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

Significantly better than England average
 Significantly worse than England average
 Not significantly different from England average
 England Worst England Average England Best
 + Regional average — Cluster range

Notes

Full indicator information in metadata report, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

Notes	<p>1. No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England. 2. No significance is calculated for this indicator. 3. No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT). 4. Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data. 5. GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available. 6. Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England. 7. New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. 8. High rates considered 'better' as reflects better service provision. 9. High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence. 10. Data incomplete or missing for some areas. 11. DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.</p>
Key	<p>* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.</p> <p>DSR1 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over; DSR2 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75; DSR3 Directly age standardised percentage; DSR4 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population; CR1 Crude rate / 1,000 population; CR2 Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over; CR3 Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17; CR4 Crude rate / 1,000 live births; CR5 Crude rate / 100 million vehicle kilometres; CR6 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44; CR7 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.</p>