

# Teesdale

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

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**POPULATION 25,000**

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## Teesdale at a glance

- Health in Teesdale is generally better than for England as a whole. Death rates from smoking and rates of early deaths from cancer are not significantly different to the rates for England as a whole. Rates of early deaths from heart disease and stroke are lower than the England average.
- There is little difference in life expectancy for men and women from the most and least deprived areas of the district.
- Over the last ten years, death rates from all causes have decreased for men and women in Teesdale and have remained close to the England averages. Rates of early deaths from heart disease and stroke have fallen below the England average. Rates of early deaths from cancer have fluctuated over this period of time, but have decreased overall and are currently close to the England average.
- Breast feeding initiation and smoking in pregnancy rates are worse than the averages for England.
- The percentage of Teesdale's children spending at least two hours per week on school sport and the percentage of children achieving at least five A\* to C grade GCSEs are both higher than the England average.
- Teesdale has prioritised reducing smoking and alcohol misuse and tackling obesity over the next three years.
- Further details on the health of this area can be found within the Director of Public Health's Annual Report at: [www.countydurhampct.nhs.uk](http://www.countydurhampct.nhs.uk)

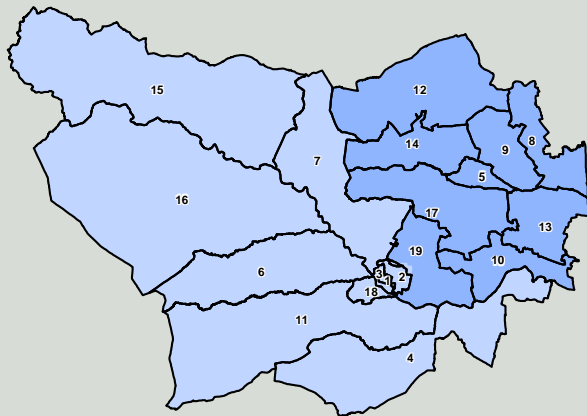


## Deprivation: a national perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the whole of England* (based on IMD 2007).

### National deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



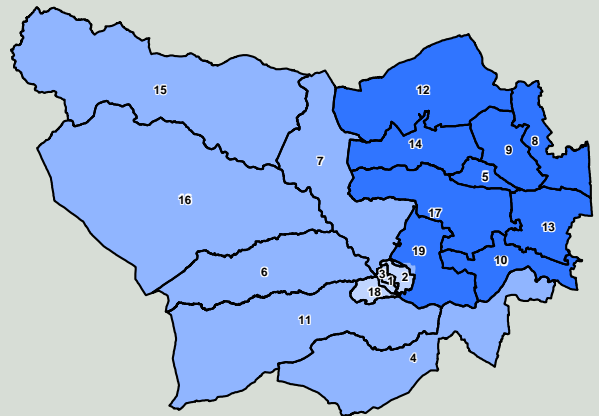
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## Deprivation: a local perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the local authority as a whole* (based on IMD 2007).

### Local deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



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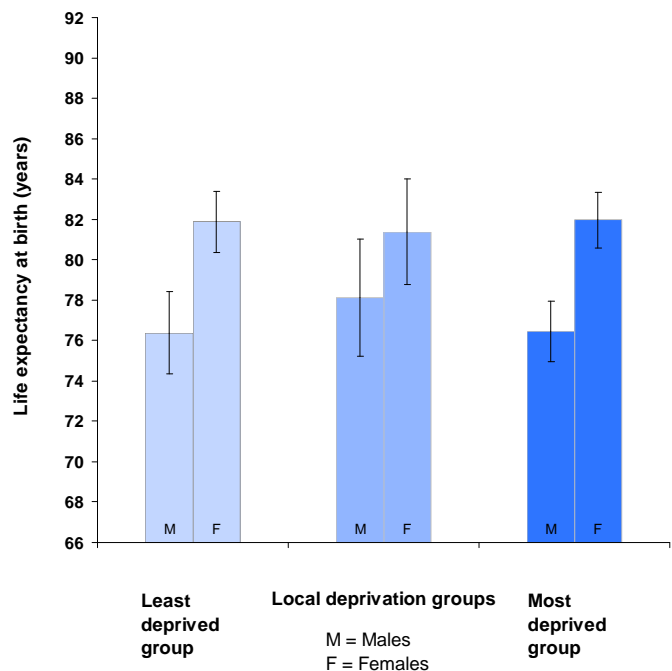
## Ward legend

- 1 Barnard Castle East
- 2 Barnard Castle North
- 3 Barnard Castle West
- 4 Barningham and Ovington
- 5 Cockfield
- 6 Cotherstone with Lartington
- 7 Eggleston
- 8 Etherley
- 9 Evenwood, Ramshaw and Land
- 10 Gainford and Winston
- 11 Greta
- 12 Hamsterley and South Bedburn
- 13 Ingleton
- 14 Lynesack
- 15 Middleton-in-Teesdale
- 16 Romaldkirk
- 17 Staindrop
- 18 Startforth
- 19 Streatlam and Whorlton

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSAO is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk). Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.

## Health inequalities: a local perspective

Inequalities in life expectancy (2002-2006) for men and women who live in areas with different levels of deprivation (within this local authority).



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.

## Health inequalities: changes over time

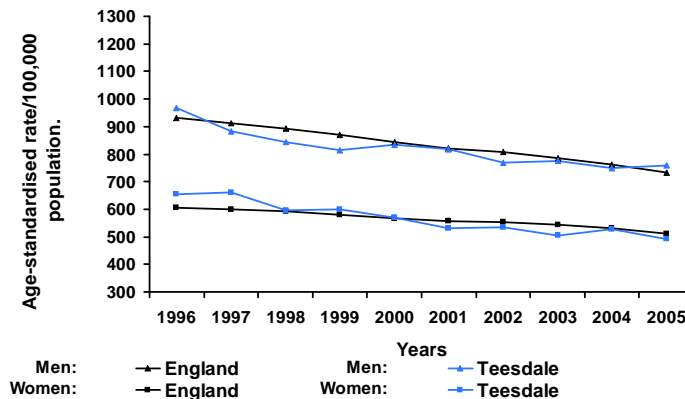
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

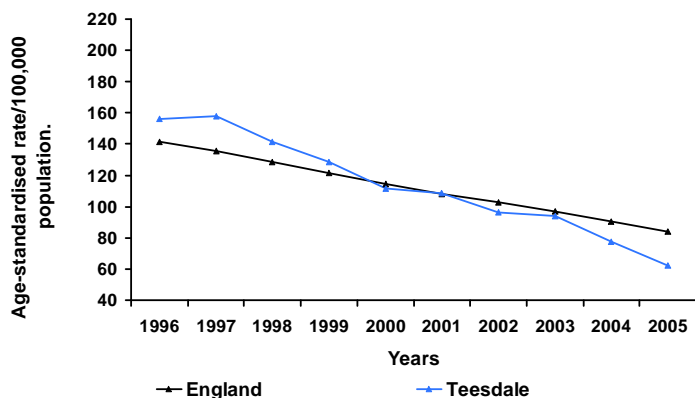
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

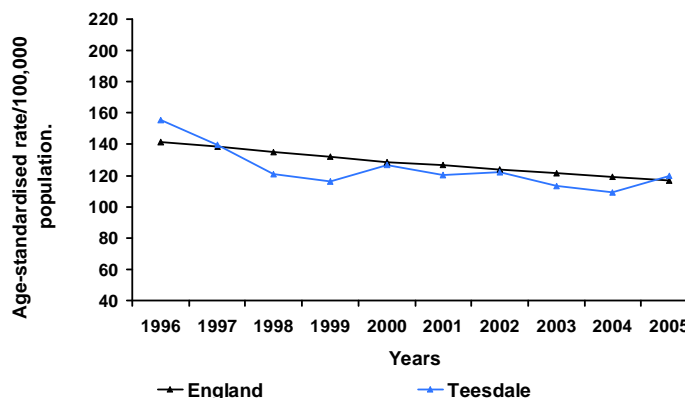
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



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



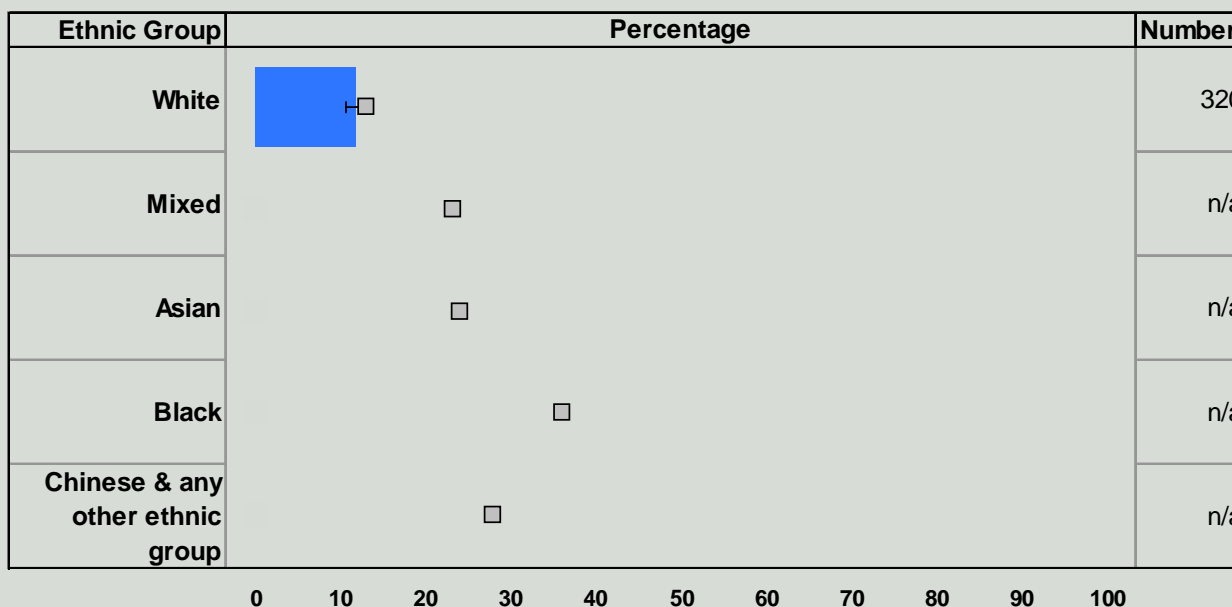
### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2007). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between groups.

### Percentage and number of children eligible for free school meals



Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

□ England - average  
■ Teesdale

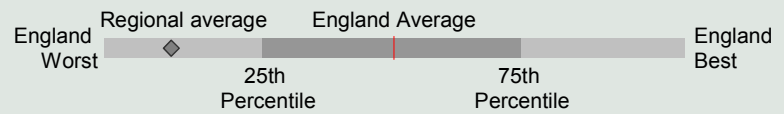
Confidence intervals are shown for local data

# Health summary for Teesdale

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

\* relates to National Indicator 2007



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	<b>1</b> Deprivation	1047	4.2	19.9	89.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	<b>2</b> Children in poverty *	551	13.0	22.4	66.5	[Bar with red circle]	6.0
	<b>3</b> Statutory homelessness			4.4	14.4	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	<b>4</b> GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	168	71.2	60.1	35.8	[Bar with green circle]	82.7
	<b>5</b> Violent crime	162	6.5	19.3	38.9	[Bar with green circle]	4.5
	<b>6</b> Carbon emissions *	293	12.0	7.6	20.6	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	<b>7</b> Smoking in pregnancy	45	24.2	16.1	38.8	[Bar with red circle]	4.4
	<b>8</b> Breast feeding initiation *	96	52.1	69.2	33.2	[Bar with red circle]	90.9
	<b>9</b> Physically active children *	2348	87.7	85.7	63.3	[Bar with green circle]	99.2
	<b>10</b> Obese children *	9	4.9	9.9	16.1	[Bar with green circle]	4.9
	<b>11</b> Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a		1.5	3.2	[Bar with white circle]	0.4
	<b>12</b> Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	12	26.9	41.1	83.1	[Bar with green circle]	12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	<b>13</b> Adults who smoke *	n/a	21.1	24.1	40.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	13.7
	<b>14</b> Binge drinking adults	n/a	26.6	18.0	28.9	[Bar with red circle]	9.7
	<b>15</b> Healthy eating adults	n/a	20.7	26.3	14.2	[Bar with red circle]	45.8
	<b>16</b> Physically active adults	n/a	17.2	11.6	7.5	[Bar with green circle]	17.2
	<b>17</b> Obese adults	n/a	26.3	23.6	31.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	<b>18</b> Under-15s 'not in good health'	25	6.9	11.6	20.8	[Bar with green circle]	6.4
	<b>19</b> Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	360	24.3	27.5	68.6	[Bar with green circle]	8.4
	<b>20</b> Hospital stays related to alcohol *	61	241.9	260.3	741.1	[Bar with yellow circle]	87.6
	<b>21</b> Drug misuse	146	9.1	9.9	34.9	[Bar with white circle]	1.3
	<b>22</b> People diagnosed with diabetes	1019	4.1	3.7	5.9	[Bar with red circle]	2.1
	<b>23</b> Sexually transmitted infections					[Bar with white circle]	
	<b>24</b> New cases of tuberculosis	0	0.0	15.0	102.0	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	<b>25</b> Hip fracture in over-65s	29	472.1	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	<b>26</b> Life expectancy - male *	n/a	76.7	77.3	73.0	[Bar with yellow circle]	83.1
	<b>27</b> Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.1	81.6	78.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	87.2
	<b>28</b> Infant deaths	1	4.9	5.0	10.3	[Bar with white circle]	0.0
	<b>29</b> Deaths from smoking	52	221.4	225.4	355.0	[Bar with yellow circle]	139.4
	<b>30</b> Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	21	62.0	84.2	142.4	[Bar with green circle]	39.7
	<b>31</b> Early deaths: cancer *	40	119.6	117.1	167.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	76.7
	<b>32</b> Road injuries and deaths *	18	71.4	56.3	194.6	[Bar with yellow circle]	20.8

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

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2005 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2005 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2005-2006 4 % at Key Stage 4 2006-2007 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes (crude rate per 1,000 population) 2006-2007 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2005 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2006-2007 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status known 2006-2007 9 % 5-16 year olds who spend at least 2 hrs/wk on high quality PE and school sport 2006-2007 10 % Schoolchildren in Reception year. 2006-2007 11 Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled, or had been extracted (age 5) 2005-2006 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2004-2006 (provisional) 13 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 14 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 15 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 16 % aged 16+ 2005/06 17 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 18 % who self assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population. 2006 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 pop. 2006-2007 21 Crude rate per 1000 population aged 15-64. No significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004-2005 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes. 2005-2006 23 Indicator blank as data not yet available for local authorities. 24 Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006 25 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 26 At birth, years 2004-2006 27 At birth, years 2004-2006 28 Rate /1,000 live births 2004-06 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate. 2004-2006 30 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 31 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 32 Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006

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