Stevenage at a glance

- Stevenage is an urban area with a population of 79,000. Population growth is expected to remain low.
- The level of statutorily homeless households is lower than the England average. As in the 2006 Health Profile, the rate of reported violent crime is higher than the England average, and GCSE achievement is lower than the England average.
- Teenage pregnancy rates are similar to the England average; this is an improvement since last year. Although 4 of the 5 indicators relating to giving children and young people a healthy start are ‘data gaps’, they have been included to emphasise their importance.
- Only 1 in 6 adults are estimated to eat healthily. This is below the England average.
- Life expectancy for males and females is similar to the England average.
- The rate of early death due to heart disease and stroke in Stevenage is similar to the England rate and has fallen in recent years. Although no higher than elsewhere, smoking kills around 125 people every year.
- The rate of road injuries and deaths is lower than the England average, but still affects about 30 people yearly.
- The rate of claiming sickness benefit due to mental health problems is lower than the England average. The rate of admission to hospital with alcohol specific conditions is also lower than average.
- Information on local priorities can be found at: www.stevenage.gov.uk/
This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas in this local authority in relation to the whole of England (2003).

National income groups

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

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

Local income groups

- 1. Least income-deprived fifth of areas in this local authority
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5. Most income-deprived fifth of areas in this local authority

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

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

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

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

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

Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of the population of each ethnic group in the local authority who are in routine and manual occupations. People in these occupations have poorer health than those in professional occupations, and are more likely to be smokers. The infant death rate is higher than average among babies born into this group. There are national targets to address these health inequalities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td></td>
<td>16007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td></td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td></td>
<td>139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
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<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This chart is based on the 2001 Census. Where the total population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown. Confidence intervals are shown for local data.
The chart below shows a number of indicators of people’s health in this local authority. It shows the local value for each indicator compared to the England worst, England best, England average and Regional average. The circle indicating the local value is shown as amber if it is significantly better or red if it is significantly worse than the England average. An amber circle may still indicate an important public health burden. A white circle is not significantly different from the England average. For technical information about each indicator, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

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

1% of residents dependent on means-tested benefits. 2003.

2 Land (hectares per capita) required to support an average resident's lifestyle; no significance calculated. 2001.

3% of households on local authority housing register who are statutorily homeless. 2004/05.

4% in low-income households. 2001.

5% achieving 5 A*-C. 2005/06.

6Crude rate/1,000 pop 2005/06.

7-8-9-10-30 No comparable local data currently available.

11Crude rate/1,000 female pop. aged 15-17. 2002-04.

12-13-14-16 2000-02.

15 2001-02.

16 2005/06.

17-18 Years. 2003-05.

19 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 35 or over. 2003-05.

20 21 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75. 2003-05.

22 Crude rate/1,000 live births. 2003-05.

23 Crude rate/100,000 pop. 2003-05.


25 Crude rate claimants of benefits/allowances for mental or behavioural disorders/1,000 working age pop. 2005.

26 Directly age sex standardised rate/100,000 pop. 2005/06.

27 Crude rate/1,000 pop. aged 15-64; no significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004/05.

28%. 2005/06.

29 Average no. of decayed, missing and filled teeth in children aged 5; data incomplete or missing for some areas. 2005/06.

30 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 65 and over. 2005/06.

31 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 15-64.