Health Profile 2017

St. Helens
Unitary authority

Health in summary
The health of people in St. Helens is generally worse than the England average. St. Helens is one of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England and about 25% (8,100) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 10.2 years lower for men and 9.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of St. Helens than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 24.4% (386) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 82*, worse than the average for England. This represents 30 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding initiation and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 850*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,481 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 387*, worse than the average for England. This represents 670 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 371*, worse than the average for England. This represents 381 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight and physical activity are worse than the England average. The rate of hip fractures is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in St. Helens include self harm and suicide, falls, and alcohol harm. For more information see www.sthelens.gov.uk/public-health-and-wellbeing/health-of-people-in-st-helens/

* rate per 100,000 population
### Population: summary characteristics

#### Age profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>% of total population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
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<td>5-9</td>
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<td>10-14</td>
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<td>65-69</td>
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<td>70-74</td>
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<td>75-79</td>
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<td>80-84</td>
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<td>85-89</td>
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<td>90+</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>178</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>181</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.

#### England (population in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projected population (2020):</td>
<td>28,157</td>
<td>28,706</td>
<td>56,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% people from an ethnic minority group:</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 10.2 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 9.3 years

Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.
The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

### Domain

**Local** | **England average** | **England range** | **Eng best** | **Eng worst**
---|---|---|---|---
**2015** | **2013 - 15** | **2011 - 13** | **2015 - 17** | **2011 - 13**

#### Deprivation score (IMD 2015)

- 2015: 10.4% 25th percentile
- 2015: 19.2% 75th percentile

#### Obese children (Year 6)

- 2015: 16.1% 25th percentile
- 2015: 32.6% 75th percentile

#### 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority

- 2015: 51.6% 25th percentile
- 2015: 82% 75th percentile

#### Rate per 100,000 population

- 2015: 12.6 25th percentile
- 2015: 47.3 75th percentile

#### GCSEs achieved

- 2015: 11.6% 25th percentile
- 2015: 32.7% 75th percentile

#### Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births

- 2015: 3.8 25th percentile
- 2015: 13.2 75th percentile

#### Incidence of TB

- 2015: 13.8 25th percentile
- 2015: 59.8 75th percentile

#### Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population

- 2015: 113.4 25th percentile
- 2015: 454.3 75th percentile

#### Under-18 conceptions

- 2015: 12.2 25th percentile
- 2015: 36.3 75th percentile

#### Life expectancy at birth (Male)

- 2015: 81.7 25th percentile
- 2015: 86.7 75th percentile

#### Life expectancy at birth (Female)

- 2015: 84.3 25th percentile
- 2015: 87.7 75th percentile

#### Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

- 2015: 138.5 25th percentile
- 2015: 172.2 75th percentile

#### Smoking prevalence in adults

- 2015: 16.1% 25th percentile
- 2015: 30.8% 75th percentile

#### Excess winter deaths

- 2015: 25.9 25th percentile
- 2015: 56.3 75th percentile

#### Excess weight in adults

- 2015: 30.5 25th percentile
- 2015: 56.3 75th percentile

#### Long term unemployment

- 2015: 20.1 25th percentile
- 2015: 44.4 75th percentile

#### Suicide rate

- 2015: 7.6 25th percentile
- 2015: 14.2 75th percentile

#### Violent crime (violence offences)

- 2015: 18.2 25th percentile
- 2015: 38.9 75th percentile

#### Under-16 conceptions

- 2015: 11.6 25th percentile
- 2015: 32.7 75th percentile

#### Excess mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over)

- 2015: 1.7 25th percentile
- 2015: 3.9 75th percentile

#### Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households

- 2015: 2.2 25th percentile
- 2015: 5.4 75th percentile

#### Life expectancy and causes of death

- 2015: 81.7 25th percentile
- 2015: 86.7 75th percentile

#### Cancer diagnosed at early stage

- 2015: 7.6 25th percentile
- 2015: 17.0 75th percentile

#### Cancer mortality rate: cancer

- 2015: 13.6 25th percentile
- 2015: 19.9 75th percentile

#### Under 75 mortality rate: cancer

- 2015: 19.9 25th percentile
- 2015: 31.5 75th percentile

#### Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular

- 2015: 24.8 25th percentile
- 2015: 46.6 75th percentile

#### Under 75 mortality rate: respiratory

- 2015: 20.4 25th percentile
- 2015: 42.7 75th percentile

#### Excess smoking related deaths

- 2015: 20.4 25th percentile
- 2015: 42.7 75th percentile

#### 5% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.