

## The Joint Director of Public Health Annual Report 2010

# Statistical Appendix

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## Health Statistics Technical Note:

The figures in this Statistical Appendix relate to Liverpool Local Authority District, with core cities, regional and national comparators.

For the purposes of this document some of the data is sourced as NCHOD. This is referring to data from the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base which is managed by The NHS Information Centre for health and social care by the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development or **NCHOD**, <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk>. LPHIT is an abbreviation for Liverpool Public Health Intelligence Team.

Access the '[Liverpool's Health Needs](#)' section of our internet site for Neighbourhood Management Area and Electoral Ward profiles.

Some Liverpool totals at Neighbourhood Management Area (NMA) profile may differ from the figures in this statistical appendix due to rounding up errors

For further understanding and description of the health, care and well-being needs of Liverpool PCT residents, this report also links to the **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)** document also located on the PCT website.

The web address is <http://www.liverpoolpct.nhs.uk/Update/Main/Patient/needs.asp>

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# Statistical Appendix 2010

## Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors

### Resident Population and Age (2008 Mid-Year Estimates)

#### 1. Population by Gender (numbers)

| Population (thousands) |                  |              |              |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                        | Total Population | Male         | Female       |
| England and Wales      | 54,439.7         | 26,780.3     | 27,659.4     |
| North West             | 6,875.7          | 3,377.3      | 3,498.4      |
| Birmingham             | 1,016.8          | 500.1        | 516.8        |
| Bristol                | 421.3            | 210.8        | 210.5        |
| Leeds                  | 770.8            | 378.6        | 392.2        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>       | <b>434.9</b>     | <b>212.8</b> | <b>222.0</b> |
| Manchester             | 464.2            | 236.4        | 227.8        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne    | 273.6            | 134.8        | 138.7        |
| Nottingham             | 292.4            | 147.7        | 144.6        |
| Sheffield              | 534.5            | 266.1        | 268.4        |

Sources: ONS, NOMIS, LPHIT

#### 2. Population by Age (percentages)

| Percentage of population by age |             |              |              |              |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                 | 0 to 4      | 5 to 14      | 15 to 64     | 65+          |
| England and Wales               | 6.1%        | 11.5%        | 66.3%        | 16.2%        |
| North West                      | 6.0%        | 11.6%        | 66.0%        | 16.4%        |
| Birmingham                      | 7.7%        | 13.0%        | 65.9%        | 13.4%        |
| Bristol                         | 6.1%        | 9.6%         | 71.3%        | 13.0%        |
| Leeds                           | 5.7%        | 10.4%        | 69.6%        | 14.3%        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>                | <b>5.7%</b> | <b>10.4%</b> | <b>69.3%</b> | <b>14.6%</b> |
| Manchester                      | 7.0%        | 10.0%        | 72.0%        | 11.0%        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne             | 5.4%        | 10.1%        | 69.4%        | 15.0%        |
| Nottingham                      | 6.0%        | 9.6%         | 72.3%        | 11.9%        |
| Sheffield                       | 5.7%        | 10.5%        | 68.0%        | 15.7%        |

Sources: ONS, NOMIS, LPHIT

#### 3. Working Age Population (percentages)

| Working age population |              |              |              |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                        | Persons      | Male         | Female       |
| England and Wales      | 62.0%        | 66.1%        | 58.0%        |
| North West             | 61.8%        | 65.8%        | 57.9%        |
| Birmingham             | 62.3%        | 65.3%        | 57.1%        |
| Bristol                | 67.9%        | 71.6%        | 64.3%        |
| Leeds                  | 65.6%        | 69.2%        | 62.1%        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>       | <b>65.4%</b> | <b>68.6%</b> | <b>62.3%</b> |
| Manchester             | 68.8%        | 72.2%        | 65.3%        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne    | 65.7%        | 69.5%        | 62.0%        |
| Nottingham             | 69.0%        | 72.5%        | 65.5%        |
| Sheffield              | 64.0%        | 68.3%        | 59.7%        |

Sources: ONS, LPHIT

Notes:

This is a proportion of the total population

Working age includes males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59

The proportion of the total population of Working age in Liverpool (65.4%) is higher than that for the North West (61.8%) and England and Wales (62.0%). It is the third lowest of all the core cities.

#### 4. Population projections - Revised 2006-based Sub-national Population

##### Projections: Liverpool Metropolitan District

##### All Persons, All Ages, Population Projections

Resident population (numbers, thousands)

| Area                | Population Projections (thousands) |              |              |              | Change 2006-2031           |             |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|
|                     | 2006                               | 2016         | 2026         | 2031         | Av. Annual change (Number) | Percent     |
| England             | 50762.9                            | 54724.2      | 58682.4      | 60431.5      | 386744.0                   | 19.0        |
| North West          | 6853.2                             | 7192.7       | 7546.2       | 7695.9       | 33708.0                    | 12.3        |
| Bristol             | 410.5                              | 469.4        | 519.8        | 542.8        | 5292.0                     | 32.2        |
| Birmingham          | 1006.5                             | 1078.2       | 1148.1       | 1180.6       | 6964.0                     | 17.3        |
| Leeds               | 750.2                              | 846.7        | 933.5        | 974.3        | 8964.0                     | 29.9        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>436.1</b>                       | <b>431.6</b> | <b>432.1</b> | <b>433.7</b> | <b>-96.0</b>               | <b>-0.6</b> |
| Manchester          | 452.0                              | 526.7        | 577.1        | 599.1        | 5884.0                     | 32.5        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 270.5                              | 279.5        | 287.5        | 293.2        | 908.0                      | 8.4         |
| Nottingham          | 286.4                              | 321.9        | 349.5        | 364.2        | 3112.0                     | 27.2        |
| Sheffield           | 525.8                              | 561.5        | 597.2        | 615.3        | 3580.0                     | 17.0        |

Sources: 2001 Census, ONS, LPHIT

Figures may not sum due to rounding  
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Following a revision in the methodology used to calculate the mid-year population estimates, Liverpool's population is now projected (baseline 2006) to decrease by 0.6% on average per year till 2031, whilst other core cities are projected to increase.

## 5. Ethnic Group - Experimental Population Statistics by Ethnicity (2007 Mid Year Estimate)

Liverpool has a smaller non-white ethnic population than England as a whole. Only 8.5% of residents in Liverpool are from a non-white ethnic background compared with 11.8% nationally.

|                     | Number of All Persons ('000) | Resident population (percentages) |                 |            |          |          |            |            |              |               |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
|                     |                              | White                             | BME (Workforce) | Asian      | Black    | Mixed    | Chinese    | Other      | BME (Census) | White British |
| England             | 51092                        | 88.2                              | 11.8            | 5.7        | 2.8      | 1.7      | 0.8        | 0.7        | 16.4         | 83.6          |
| North West          | 6864                         | 92.1                              | 7.9             | 4.4        | 1.1      | 1.2      | 0.7        | 0.4        | 10.6         | 89.4          |
| Birmingham          | 1010                         | 66.7                              | 33.3            | 21         | 6.7      | 3.2      | 1.2        | 1.2        | 37.9         | 62.1          |
| Bristol             | 416                          | 88.1                              | 11.9            | 4.6        | 3        | 2.3      | 1.4        | 0.7        | 17.5         | 82.5          |
| Leeds               | 761                          | 87.7                              | 12.2            | 5.9        | 2.2      | 1.8      | 1.3        | 1          | 15.9         | 84            |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>436</b>                   | <b>91.5</b>                       | <b>8.5</b>      | <b>2.3</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1.7</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>11.8</b>  | <b>88.2</b>   |
| Manchester          | 458                          | 75.8                              | 24.2            | 11.2       | 5.5      | 3.3      | 2.7        | 1.6        | 30.8         | 69.2          |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 272                          | 89.3                              | 10.7            | 5.7        | 1.3      | 1.4      | 1.3        | 1          | 14.3         | 85.7          |
| Nottingham          | 289                          | 80.9                              | 19              | 8          | 4.7      | 3.3      | 2          | 1          | 24.1         | 75.8          |
| Sheffield           | 530                          | 87.3                              | 12.7            | 6          | 2.6      | 2        | 1.3        | 0.8        | 15.5         | 84.5          |

Sources: ONS, LPHIT

Figures may not sum due to rounding  
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### Notes:

**Black and minority ethnic (BME) (Census):** an inclusive term for a huge range of groups including white ones like Irish and Other White (e.g. Polish people) – i.e. all the Census Ethnic Categories excluding White British..

**BME (Workforce):** a term to referring to minority ethnic people [non-white] who may experience different treatment because of visible differences, most obviously skin colour. These groups include the Mixed, Asian, Black, Chinese and Other.

In 2007 Liverpool had the highest proportion of White groups (91.5%) in the core cities and the least of BME groups (Workforce [8.5%] and Census [11.8%]) amongst the core cities.

## 6. Housing and Household Characteristics

On Census Day 2001, there were 187,865 households in Liverpool, where 97% of the resident population lived in households. The remainder of the population lived in communal establishments.

| Areas               | Without sole use of bath/shower and toilet | No central heating | No car or van |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|
| England & Wales     | 0.5  | 8.5                | 26.8          |
| Birmingham          | 0.6  | 20.5               | 38.5          |
| Bristol             | 0.9  | 8.8                | 28.8          |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>0.5</b>                                 | <b>27.0</b>        | <b>48.3</b>   |
| Leeds               | 1.0  | 20.7               | 34.5          |
| Manchester          | 0.8  | 9.0                | 47.8          |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 0.2  | 4.2                | 45.2          |
| Nottingham          | 0.5  | 6.9                | 44.9          |
| Sheffield           | 0.5  | 8.2                | 35.7          |

Sources: 2001 Census, ONS, LPHIT

Figures may not sum due to rounding  
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By 2007, there were 211,027 residential properties in Liverpool with 7.9% owned by Liverpool City Council housing, 20.2% by Registered Social Landlord housing, and 71.9% Privately Rented or Owned (Source: LCC 2007).

In 2001 out of all the core cities, Liverpool had the highest proportion of households without central heating and no vehicle in the household.

## 7. Household Projections

(Households, Thousands)

| Number of Households ('000) |            |            |            |            | Change 2006-2031 |           |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| Area                        | 2006       | 2016       | 2026       | 2031       | Per Year ('000)  | Percent   |
| England                     | 21,515     | 24,107     | 26,674     | 27,818     | 252              | 29        |
| North West                  | 2,931      | 3,221      | 3,497      | 3,617      | 27               | 23        |
| Birmingham                  | 407        | 450        | 494        | 514        | 4                | 26        |
| Bristol                     | 178        | 211        | 241        | 255        | 3                | 43        |
| Leeds                       | 323        | 384        | 436        | 460        | 5                | 42        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>            | <b>192</b> | <b>203</b> | <b>212</b> | <b>215</b> | <b>1</b>         | <b>12</b> |
| Manchester                  | 197        | 241        | 276        | 291        | 4                | 48        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne         | 117        | 126        | 133        | 136        | 1                | 16        |
| Nottingham A                | 126        | 150        | 168        | 176        | 2                | 40        |
| Sheffield                   | 226        | 253        | 277        | 288        | 2                | 27        |

| Number of Households ('000) |            |            |            |            | Change 2006-2031 |           |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| Area                        | 2006       | 2016       | 2026       | 2031       | Per Year ('000)  | Percent   |
| England                     | 21,515     | 24,107     | 26,674     | 27,818     | 252              | 29        |
| North West                  | 2,931      | 3,221      | 3,497      | 3,617      | 27               | 23        |
| Birmingham                  | 407        | 450        | 494        | 514        | 4                | 26        |
| Bristol                     | 178        | 211        | 241        | 255        | 3                | 43        |
| Leeds                       | 323        | 384        | 436        | 460        | 5                | 42        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>            | <b>192</b> | <b>203</b> | <b>212</b> | <b>215</b> | <b>1</b>         | <b>12</b> |
| Manchester                  | 197        | 241        | 276        | 291        | 4                | 48        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne         | 117        | 126        | 133        | 136        | 1                | 16        |
| Nottingham                  | 126        | 150        | 168        | 176        | 2                | 40        |
| Sheffield                   | 226        | 253        | 277        | 288        | 2                | 27        |

Source: Table 406: Household estimates and projections, by district, 1981-2031

The projected growth in the population is the main driver of the increase in households, accounting for three quarters of the increase in England between 2006 and 2031. This reflects impacts of fertility, life expectancy and net migration in the population projections. If there was no change in the population level or age structure, the number of households would be projected to grow by 36,000 households per annum from 2006 to 2031 due to changes in marital status and household formation.

The North West shows smaller influences of population growth on household numbers. The extent to which population growth translates into increases in households depends on the age structure, sex and marital status composition of the population.

The number of households is increasing in Liverpool by 0.9% per year, this is due in part to the yearly increase in the 25-29 year olds (2.2%), 30-34 years olds (7.3%) and 65+ year olds (30.7%), even though the total population is falling by 0.6% per year till 2031. The household growth is the slowest of all the core cities.

Source: [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk), LPHIT

## 8. Economic Status

### Economic Activity (Jul 2008- Jun 2009)

All people of working age

(percentages)

| Economic Activity | In Employment | Unemployed  | Economically Inactive |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Great Britain     | 73.3          | 6.9         | 21.1                  |
| North West        | 70.8          | 7.6         | 23.2                  |
| Birmingham        | 60.0          | 13.1        | 30.7                  |
| Bristol           | 73.9          | 6.4         | 21.4                  |
| Leeds             | 70.3          | 7.9         | 23.8                  |
| <b>Liverpool</b>  | <b>60.8</b>   | <b>10.5</b> | <b>32.5</b>           |
| Manchester        | 61.4          | 10.9        | 31.1                  |
| Newcastle         | 62.8          | 11.0        | 28.5                  |
| Nottingham        | 60.6          | 11.8        | 30.8                  |
| Sheffield         | 70.4          | 8.0         | 22.6                  |

Sources: NOMIS, LPHIT

Figures may not sum due to rounding  
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Note:

People who are economically inactive may be so for a number of reasons:

- They do not wish to work, including retired people
- Full time students not available for work
- Discouraged workers – they believe there are no jobs available
- They are long-term sick or disabled
- They are unable to work because they are looking after a family

Liverpool has the third lowest per cent of people of working age in Employment and the highest proportion of economically inactive people out of all the core cities.

## 9. Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) Claimants by Age and Duration of Claim (December 2009)

| Area                   | Birmingham | Bristol | Leeds | Liverpool   | Manchester | Newcastle | Nottingham | Sheffield | North West | Great Britain |
|------------------------|------------|---------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| All People             | 7.9        | 3.7     | 4.7   | <b>7.4</b>  | 5.6        | 4.8       | 6.2        | 4.7       | 4.6        | 4.1           |
| By age of claimant     |            |         |       |             |            |           |            |           |            |               |
| Aged 18-24             | 30.6       | 27.2    | 28.9  | <b>30.2</b> | 32.2       | 29.6      | 33.3       | 32.7      | 31.4       | 29.4          |
| Aged 25-49             | 55.8       | 59.0    | 57.3  | <b>57.1</b> | 56.5       | 55.3      | 55.2       | 53.3      | 54.6       | 54.8          |
| Aged 50 and over       | 13.2       | 13.2    | 13.6  | <b>12.4</b> | 10.7       | 14.8      | 11.4       | 13.8      | 13.7       | 15.4          |
| By duration of claim   |            |         |       |             |            |           |            |           |            |               |
| Up to 6 months         | 53.1       | 66.7    | 66.2  | <b>57.4</b> | 64.7       | 68.2      | 56.8       | 63.3      | 65.1       | 65.6          |
| Over 6 up to 12 months | 23.2       | 22.0    | 21.1  | <b>19.9</b> | 22.0       | 19.6      | 22.5       | 22.2      | 20.7       | 20.8          |
| Over 12 months         | 23.7       | 11.3    | 12.6  | <b>22.7</b> | 13.3       | 12.2      | 20.7       | 14.5      | 14.2       | 13.6          |

Sources: Claimant Count – age and duration

Note: the percentages represent a proportion of all JSA claimants

The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours per week.

The 25-49 year olds are the highest percentage of claimants in all geographical areas. A lower percentage of people aged 50 and over claimed in Liverpool (12.4%) compared with Great Britain (15.4%) and is amongst the lowest three of the core cities.

Liverpool (22.7%) has the second highest percentage of claimants for over 12 months compared to 13.6% in Great Britain. However, 57.4% of people in Liverpool claimed up to 6 months compared to 65.6 % nationally, and is amongst the lowest three of the core cities.

## 10. Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007

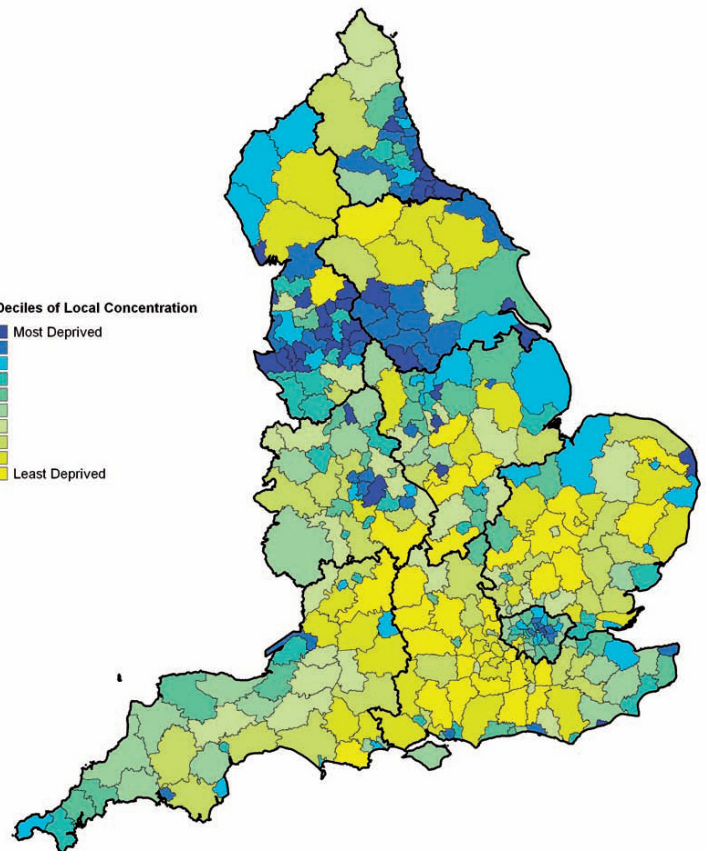
### Rank of Local Concentration of Deprivation

| Local Authority     | 2004                     | 2007     |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------|
|                     | Where 1 is most deprived |          |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>2</b>                 | <b>1</b> |
| Manchester          | 3                        | 4        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 5                        | 13       |
| Birmingham          | 15                       | 15       |
| Nottingham          | 9                        | 26       |
| Sheffield           | 30                       | 30       |
| City of Bristol     | 34                       | 38       |
| Leeds               | 24                       | 48       |

Sources: IMD 2004 & 2007

**The local concentration** measure shows the severity of multiple deprivation in each authority, measuring 'hot spots' of deprivation. The deep blue areas on the map show the most deprived Local authorities.

Liverpool's concentration was the worst for both IMDs among the core cities.



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 CLG 1000135965, 2007  
 Scale 1: 2 958 000

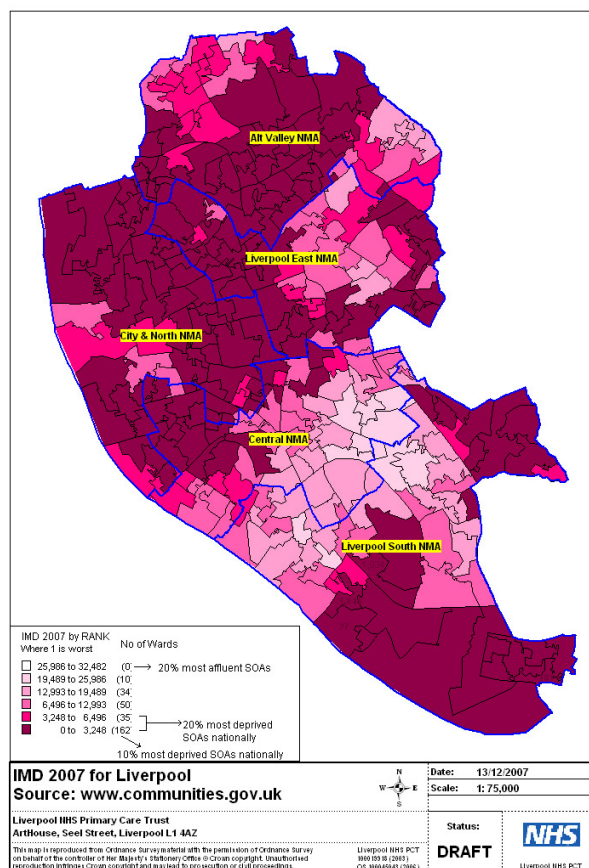
Districts in the most deprived 10% of districts on this measure are concentrated in the North East – 26% of its districts (6 districts) and the North West – 40% (17 districts) of its districts. On the other hand, none of the districts in London or the North East are in the least deprived decile. The South East has no districts in the most deprived decile on this measure.

## Index of Deprivation in Liverpool

### Key Points

- The dark shaded areas on the map below highlight those Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in Liverpool that fall into the most deprived 10% in England.
- There are 32,482 LSOAs in England. The most deprived is given a rank of 1 and the least a rank of 32,482. The ranks show how an LSOA compares to all the other LSOAs in the country.

| Area             | No. Of LLSOAs | No. Of LLSOAs in Most Deprived 10% nationally | Average Overall Score |
|------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| Alt Valley       | 63            | 41  | 51.10                 |
| Central          | 55            | 16  | 35.87                 |
| City & North     | 55            | 47  | 63.21                 |
| Liverpool East   | 62            | 35  | 47.36                 |
| Liverpool South  | 56            | 23  | 39.15                 |
| <b>Liverpool</b> | <b>291</b>    | <b>162</b>                                    | <b>47.39</b>          |
| North West       | 4459          | 911   | 58.98                 |
| England          | 32482         | 3248  | 55.90                 |



Sources: The English Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright, 2007, LPHIT

### Note:

Each small area on the map represents a Lower Level Super Output Area (LLSOA)

Each colour gradient is 20% more affluent moving up or 20% more deprived moving down nationally (except the deep brown shade, which indicates which LLSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally)

## General Health

### 11. Mortality from All Causes, All Persons, All Ages - 2006-08 (Pooled)

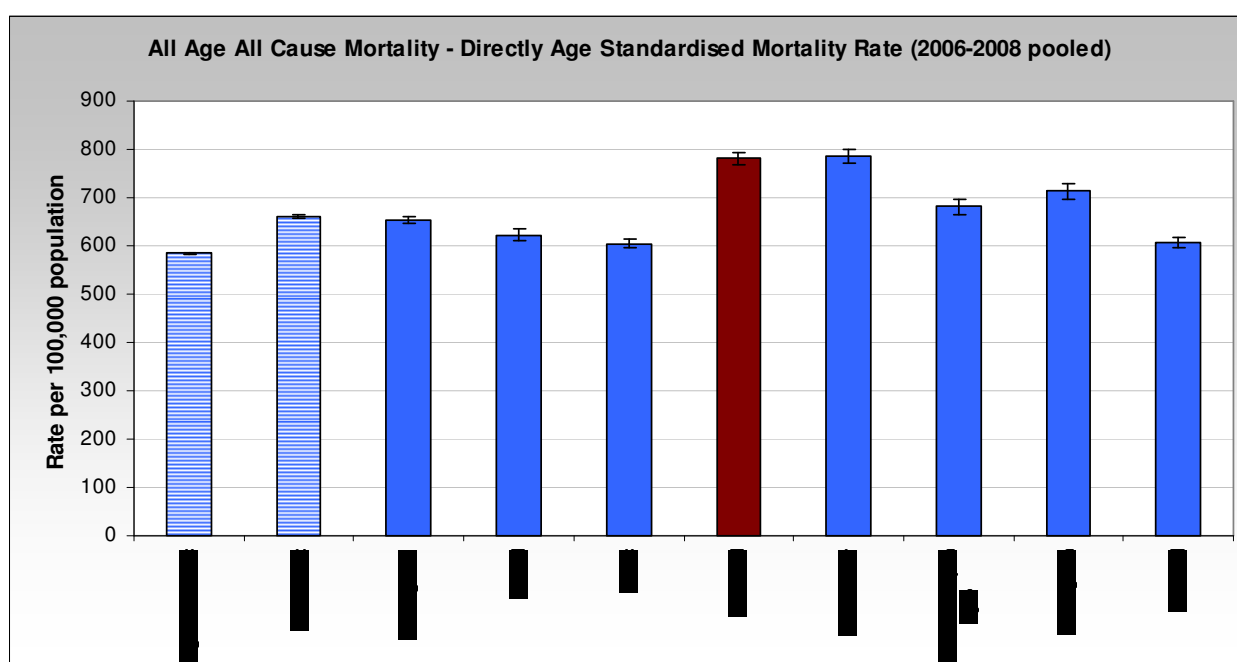
#### All Causes Directly Age Standardised Mortality Rate (DASR)

The definition for mortality for all causes is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 A00-Y99

**Directly Age Standardised Mortality Rates (DASR):** When directly standardising for age using the European Standard Population, it is possible to compare mortality rates across areas within Liverpool (as opposed to SMRs where all ratios are in direct relation to the England standard). The DASRs take into account the differing age structures of local areas within Liverpool thus enabling direct comparison between local areas and across local areas over time.

| Area                | No Observed   | DASR          | Lower 95% CI  | Upper 95% CI  |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| England & Wales     | 1,512,107     | 584.27        | 583.30        | 585.24        |
| North West          | 211,078       | 661.17        | 658.27        | 664.07        |
| Birmingham          | 26,211        | 653.09        | 644.83        | 661.34        |
| Bristol             | 10,546        | 622.58        | 610.03        | 635.13        |
| Leeds               | 19,628        | 603.89        | 595.08        | 612.71        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>13,745</b> | <b>780.71</b> | <b>767.46</b> | <b>793.97</b> |
| Manchester          | 11,741        | 785.17        | 770.41        | 799.92        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 8,134         | 680.89        | 665.29        | 696.50        |
| Nottingham          | 7,378         | 713.24        | 696.18        | 730.31        |
| Sheffield           | 15,011        | 606.05        | 595.89        | 616.22        |

The above table shows that Liverpool's mortality for all causes for persons of all ages is second highest for all the core cities and is statistically significantly higher than England and Wales and the North West region.



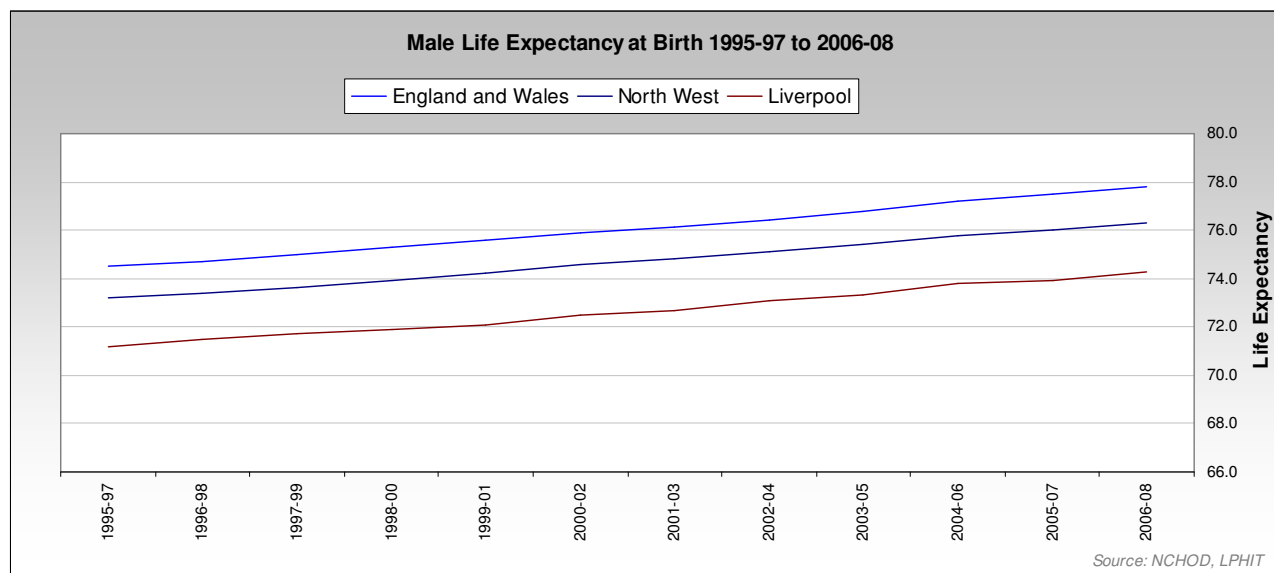
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

## 12. Life Expectancy at Birth 1995-97 to 2006-08

Based on figures for 2006 to 2008, people born in Liverpool can expect to live around 74.3 years (males) and 78.8 years (females), representing a level of life expectancy at birth lower than that of the total resident population in England (77.8 for males and 81.9 for females). Out of all the local authorities in the core cities, Liverpool has the second lowest life expectancy for males and the lowest life expectancy for females.

### Male Life Expectancy (Years) *Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010*

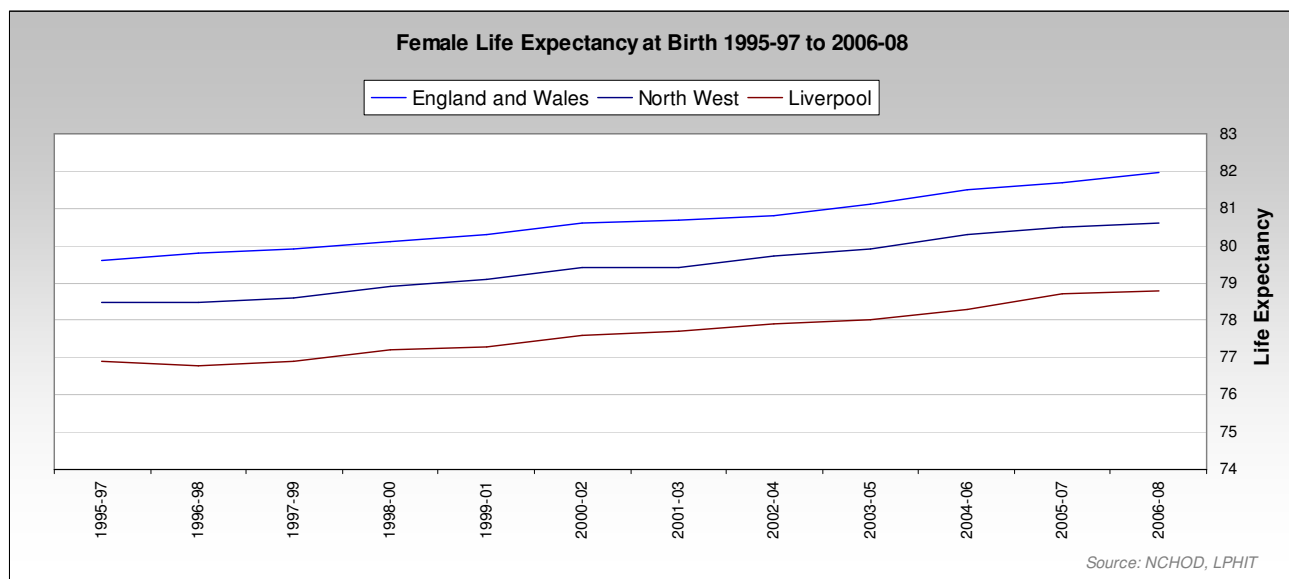
| Area                | 1995-97     | 1996-98     | 1997-99     | 1998-00     | 1999-01     | 2000-02     | 2001-03     | 2002-04     | 2003-05     | 2004-06     | 2005-07     | 2006-08     |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| England and Wales   | 74.5        | 74.7        | 75.0        | 75.3        | 75.6        | 75.9        | 76.1        | 76.4        | 76.8        | 77.2        | 77.5        | 77.8        |
| North West          | 73.2        | 73.4        | 73.6        | 73.9        | 74.2        | 74.6        | 74.8        | 75.1        | 75.4        | 75.8        | 76.0        | 76.3        |
| Birmingham          | 73.1        | 73.3        | 73.4        | 73.6        | 73.6        | 73.8        | 73.9        | 74.3        | 74.8        | 75.2        | 75.6        | 75.9        |
| Bristol             | 74.5        | 74.8        | 74.7        | 75.0        | 75.1        | 75.4        | 75.3        | 75.8        | 76.3        | 76.9        | 77.0        | 76.9        |
| Leeds               | 74.3        | 74.5        | 74.6        | 74.8        | 75.1        | 75.4        | 75.5        | 75.8        | 76.2        | 76.7        | 76.9        | 77.2        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>71.2</b> | <b>71.5</b> | <b>71.7</b> | <b>71.9</b> | <b>72.1</b> | <b>72.5</b> | <b>72.7</b> | <b>73.1</b> | <b>73.3</b> | <b>73.8</b> | <b>73.9</b> | <b>74.3</b> |
| Manchester          | 70.1        | 70.4        | 70.3        | 70.5        | 70.8        | 71.4        | 71.8        | 72.3        | 72.5        | 73.0        | 73.4        | 73.8        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 73.2        | 73.3        | 73.3        | 73.4        | 73.8        | 74.0        | 74.3        | 74.4        | 74.8        | 75.2        | 75.7        | 75.7        |
| Nottingham          | 72.5        | 72.4        | 72.3        | 72.9        | 73.0        | 73.3        | 72.9        | 73.3        | 73.5        | 74.3        | 74.6        | 75.1        |
| Sheffield           | 74.1        | 74.3        | 74.4        | 74.6        | 75.1        | 75.4        | 75.7        | 76.1        | 76.6        | 77.0        | 77.2        | 77.5        |



From a 1995-97 baseline, the Department of Health gives a national target for average life expectancy at birth of 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women by 2010. From the baseline period (1995-97) to the current period (2006-08), there has been an increase in Liverpool male life expectancy of 3.1 years and female life expectancy of 1.9 years.

**Female Life Expectancy (Years)** *Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010*

| Area                | 1995-97     | 1996-98     | 1997-99     | 1998-00     | 1999-01     | 2000-02     | 2001-03     | 2002-04     | 2003-05   | 2004-06     | 2005-07     | 2006-08     |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| England and Wales   | 79.6        | 79.8        | 79.9        | 80.1        | 80.3        | 80.6        | 80.7        | 80.8        | 81.1      | 81.5        | 81.7        | 81.95       |
| North West          | 78.5        | 78.5        | 78.6        | 78.9        | 79.1        | 79.4        | 79.4        | 79.7        | 79.9      | 80.3        | 80.5        | 80.60       |
| Birmingham          | 78.6        | 78.9        | 79.2        | 79.3        | 79.4        | 79.7        | 79.7        | 79.9        | 80.1      | 80.5        | 80.8        | 75.9        |
| Bristol             | 80.2        | 80.4        | 80.4        | 80.5        | 80.5        | 80.4        | 80.5        | 80.6        | 80.8      | 81.2        | 81.4        | 76.9        |
| Leeds               | 79.6        | 79.8        | 80.1        | 80.3        | 80.5        | 80.6        | 80.7        | 81          | 81.2      | 81.6        | 81.8        | 77.2        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>76.9</b> | <b>76.8</b> | <b>76.9</b> | <b>77.2</b> | <b>77.3</b> | <b>77.6</b> | <b>77.7</b> | <b>77.9</b> | <b>78</b> | <b>78.3</b> | <b>78.7</b> | <b>78.8</b> |
| Manchester          | 76.9        | 76.9        | 76.6        | 76.7        | 77.1        | 77.5        | 77.8        | 77.9        | 78.3      | 78.6        | 78.9        | 73.8        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 78.1        | 78          | 78.4        | 78.6        | 79.4        | 79.4        | 79.6        | 79.8        | 80.1      | 80.3        | 80.5        | 75.7        |
| Nottingham          | 78.6        | 78.4        | 78.3        | 78.3        | 78.3        | 78.5        | 78.5        | 79          | 79.2      | 79.8        | 80.1        | 75.1        |
| Sheffield           | 79.2        | 79.4        | 79.5        | 79.9        | 80.2        | 80.3        | 80.4        | 80.5        | 80.6      | 81.2        | 81.2        | 77.5        |



### 13. Perceived General Health and Provision of Care

The 2001 Census asked people to describe their health over the preceding 12 months as 'good', 'fairly good' or 'not good'. The health questions included in the Census 2001 also asked whether individuals had a long-term illness, or provided unpaid care for others.

Resident population (percentages)

|                     | Good health | Fairly good health | Not good health | Had Limiting long-term illness | Provided unpaid care |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| England & Wales     | 68.6        | 22.2               | 9.2             | 18.2                           | 10.0                 |
| North West          | 66.9        | 22.2               | 11.0            | 20.7                           | 10.8                 |
| Birmingham          | 65.7        | 23.5               | 10.9            | 19.7                           | 10.1                 |
| Bristol             | 68.6        | 22.1               | 9.2             | 17.8                           | 9.3                  |
| Leeds               | 68.3        | 21.9               | 9.8             | 18.0                           | 9.8                  |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>64.5</b> | <b>21.7</b>        | <b>13.8</b>     | <b>24.6</b>                    | <b>11.0</b>          |
| Manchester          | 64.6        | 22.9               | 12.5            | 21.5                           | 8.8                  |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 65.1        | 23.1               | 11.8            | 21.6                           | 10.1                 |
| Nottingham          | 65.0        | 24.0               | 11.0            | 20.1                           | 9.0                  |
| Sheffield           | 65.2        | 23.5               | 11.3            | 20.6                           | 10.9                 |

Sources: 2001 Census, ONS, LPHIT, National Statistics Population Trends, Summer 2005, No. 120

In terms of general health, the proportions of people reporting 'good' or 'fairly good' health across Liverpool is the least amongst the core cities. The city has the most proportion of not good health and the highest for Limiting long-term illness. The residents of Liverpool provided the most unpaid care out of all the residents in the core cities.

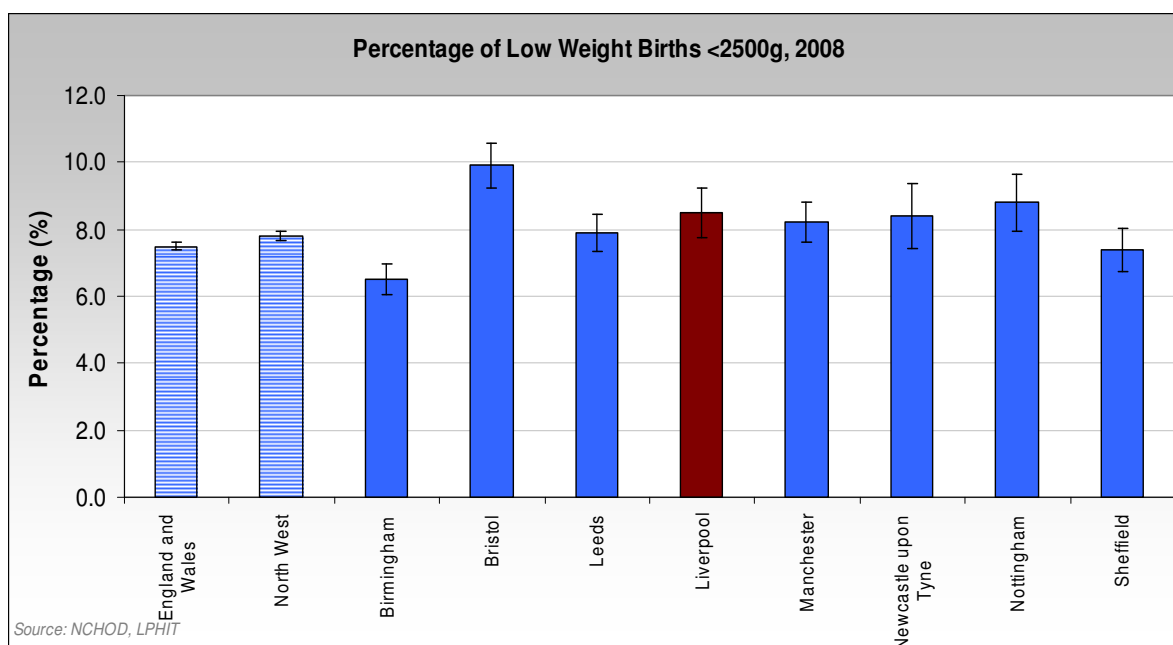
Demographic changes nationally (*notably increases in the size of the older population*), has seen an increase in the number of 'informal' unpaid caregivers. Compared to England and Wales, higher proportions in Liverpool indicated their health was not good and have a long-term illness.

## Infant and Child Health

### 14. Low Weight Births (2008)

Low birth weight definition: live and stillborn infants with a stated birth weight below 2,500 grams as a percentage of all live and stillborn infants.

| Area                | No. Low weight births (<2500g) | % Low weight births (<2500g) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| England and Wales   | 52954                          | 7.5                          |
| North West          | 6743                           | 7.8                          |
| Birmingham          | 399                            | 6.5                          |
| Bristol             | 1724                           | 9.9                          |
| Leeds               | 778                            | 7.9                          |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>477</b>                     | <b>8.5</b>                   |
| Manchester          | 626                            | 8.2                          |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 277                            | 8.4                          |
| Nottingham          | 370                            | 8.8                          |
| Sheffield           | 495                            | 7.4                          |



Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

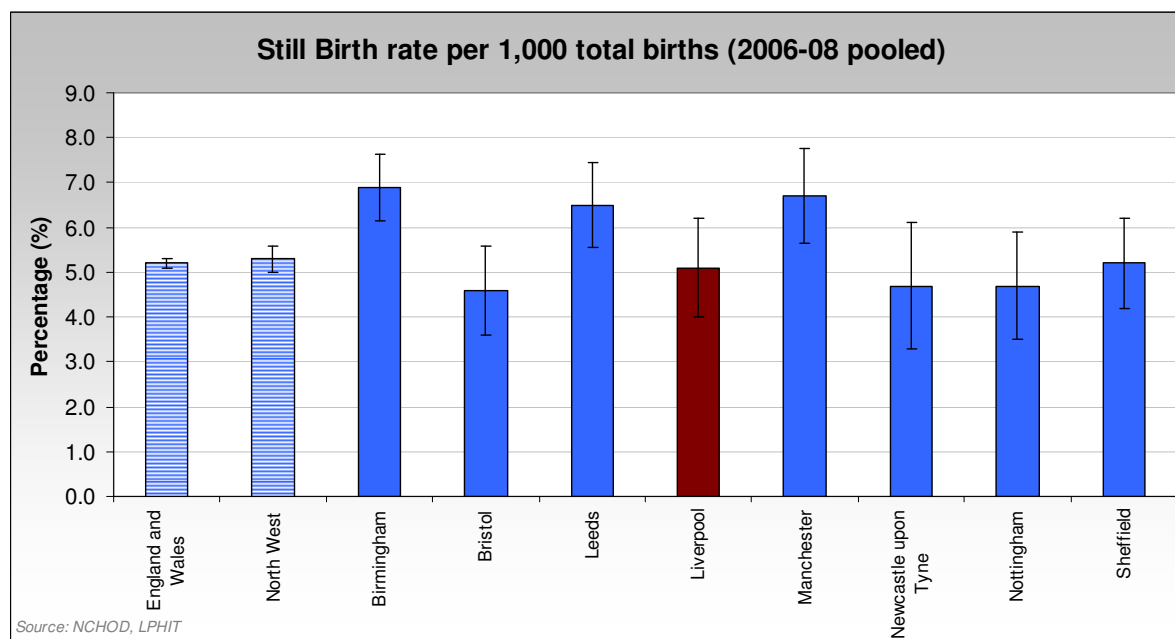
In 2008, 8.5% of births in Liverpool weighed under 2,500 grams, which is higher than both the North West and England and Wales figures. Compared to the core cities Liverpool PCT had the third highest rate after Bristol (9.9%) and Nottingham (8.8%).

There are many different factors that can affect the birth weight of babies and their survival and growth rates, from biological determination through to socio-economic factors such as deprivation, age of mother, ethnicity or the lifestyle choices of pregnant women.

## 15. Stillbirths (2006-08 Pooled)

Stillbirths are defined as foetal deaths occurring after 24 weeks gestation or more. The stillbirth rate is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 live births and still births.

| Area                | Still Birth Rate per 1,000 | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| England and Wales   | 5.2                        | 5.1          | 5.3          |
| North West          | 5.3                        | 5.0          | 5.6          |
| Birmingham          | 6.9                        | 6.2          | 7.7          |
| Bristol             | 4.6                        | 3.7          | 5.7          |
| Leeds               | 6.5                        | 5.6          | 7.5          |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>5.1</b>                 | <b>4.2</b>   | <b>6.4</b>   |
| Manchester          | 6.7                        | 5.7          | 7.8          |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 4.7                        | 3.5          | 6.3          |
| Nottingham          | 4.7                        | 3.7          | 6.1          |
| Sheffield           | 5.2                        | 4.3          | 6.3          |



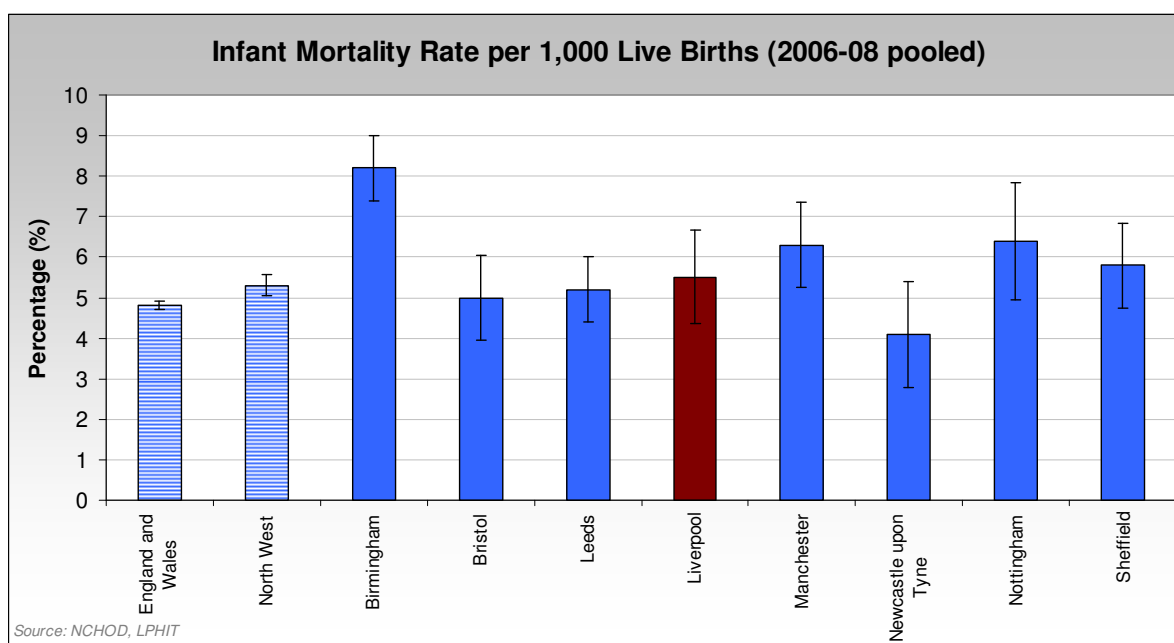
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The 2006-08 figures showed the England and Wales stillbirth rate (5.2 per 1,000) to be higher than the Liverpool stillbirth rate (5.1 per 1,000). The wider confidence intervals observed in Liverpool were due to the smaller numbers involved locally. Birmingham (6.9 per 1,000), Manchester (6.7 per 1,000), Leeds (6.5 per 1,000) and Sheffield (5.2 per 1,000) all have higher rates of stillbirth per 1,000 compared to Liverpool.

## 16. Mortality in Infancy (2006-08 Pooled)

The Infant Mortality Rate relates to the number of deaths of infants aged less than 1 year per 1,000 live births. For the three year period 2006 to 2008, the England & Wales Infant Mortality Rate was 4.8 per 1,000.

| Area                | Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 (2006-08 Pooled) | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| England and Wales   | 4.8  | 4.7          | 4.9          |
| North West          | 5.3  | 5.0          | 5.5          |
| Birmingham          | 8.2  | 7.5          | 9.1          |
| Bristol             | 5.0  | 4.1          | 6.2          |
| Leeds               | 5.2  | 4.5          | 6.1          |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>5.5</b>                                       | <b>4.4</b>   | <b>6.7</b>   |
| Manchester          | 6.3  | 5.3          | 7.4          |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 4.1  | 3.0          | 5.6          |
| Nottingham          | 6.4  | 5.1          | 8            |
| Sheffield           | 5.8  | 4.8          | 6.9          |



Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

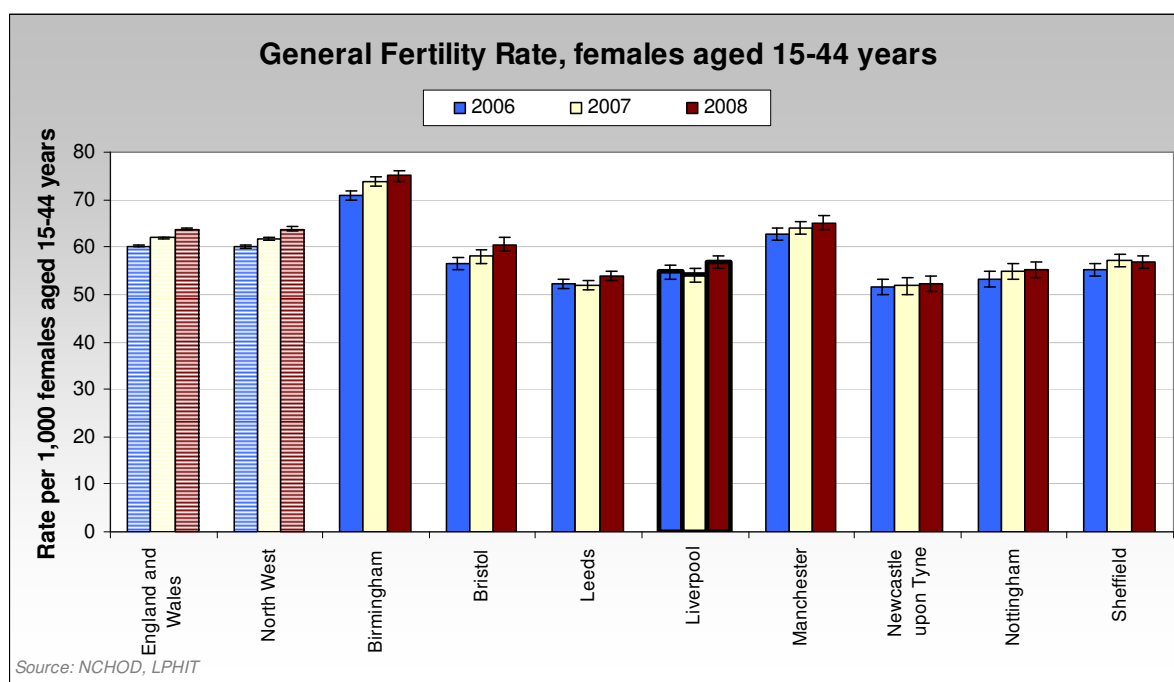
In Liverpool, for the three year period 2006-08, the infant mortality rate (5.5 per 1000) is higher than both the regional and national comparators. Birmingham (8.2 per 1000) and Nottingham (6.4 per 1000) have higher rates than Liverpool. Newcastle (4.1 per 1000) has the lowest rate which is also lower than England & Wales rate (4.8 per 1000).

## Conceptions & Births

### 17. General Fertility Rates (2006 to 2008)

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births to females of childbearing age (characteristically aged between 11 and 49 years) per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years.

| Area                | GFR per 1,000 Females |              |              |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                     | 2006                  | 2007         | 2008         |
| England and Wales   | 60.22                 | 61.99        | 63.76        |
| North West          | 60.03                 | 61.65        | 63.80        |
| Birmingham          | 70.87                 | 73.73        | 74.97        |
| Bristol             | 56.51                 | 58.02        | 60.5         |
| Leeds               | 52.16                 | 51.84        | 53.87        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>54.77</b>          | <b>54.09</b> | <b>56.84</b> |
| Manchester          | 62.62                 | 64.01        | 65.09        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 51.58                 | 51.82        | 52.20        |
| Nottingham          | 53.13                 | 54.85        | 55.17        |
| Sheffield           | 55.32                 | 57.02        | 56.77        |



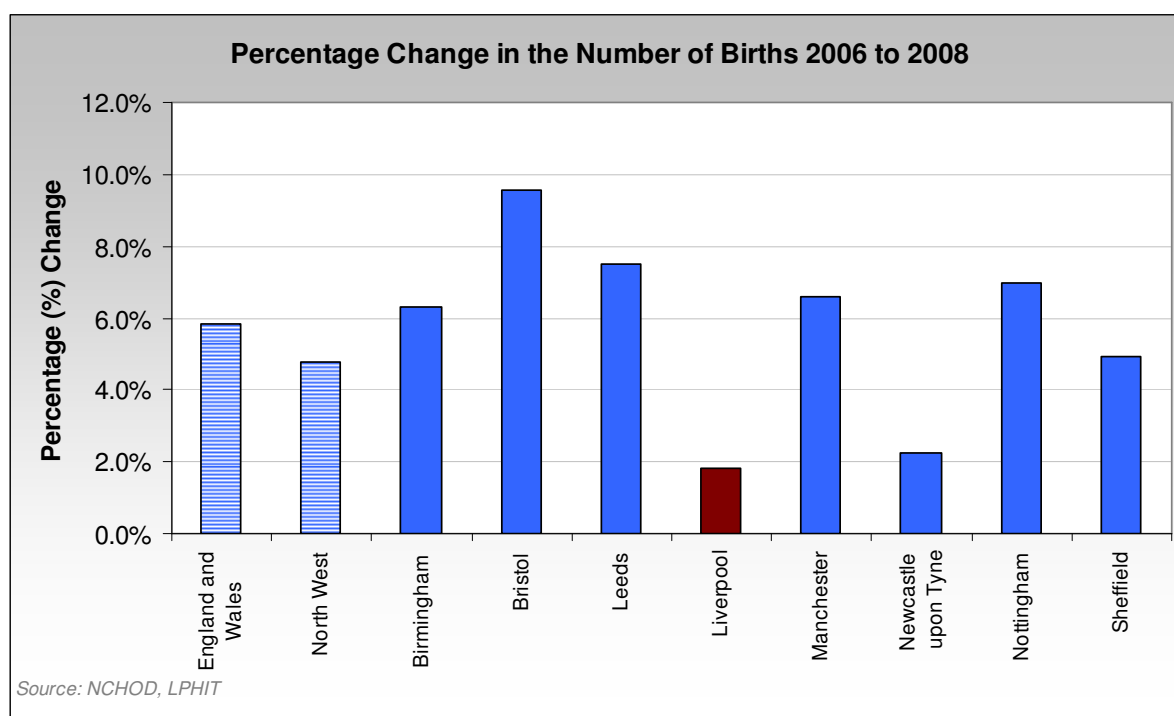
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

Over the three year period 2006 to 2008, fertility in Liverpool has seen an increase from 54.77 per 1,000 (2006) to 56.84 per 1,000 (2008). Birmingham has the highest rate of fertility at 74.97 per 1,000 in 2008. Newcastle has the lowest fertility rate at 52.20 per 1,000. Fertility levels in Liverpool remain lower than England and the North West in 2008.

## 18. Change in Number of Births

This indicator relates to the overall number of births (i.e. live and stillbirths). For Liverpool there was an increase in the number of babies born between 2006 and 2008 calendar years with a positive change of 1.8%. The England and Wales figure for the same time periods also shows an increase in births from 669,376 in 2006 to 708,459 in 2008 with a change of 5.8%.

| Area                | No. Of Births 2006 | No. Of Births 2008 | % Change    |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| England and Wales   | 669,376            | 708,459            | 5.8%        |
| North West          | 84,155             | 88,167             | 4.8%        |
| Birmingham          | 16,287             | 17,311             | 6.3%        |
| Bristol             | 5,708              | 6,255              | 9.6%        |
| Leeds               | 9,155              | 9,844              | 7.5%        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>5,494</b>       | <b>5,595</b>       | <b>1.8%</b> |
| Manchester          | 7,268              | 7,749              | 6.6%        |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 3,221              | 3,293              | 2.2%        |
| Nottingham          | 3,909              | 4,181              | 7.0%        |
| Sheffield           | 6,341              | 6,654              | 4.9%        |



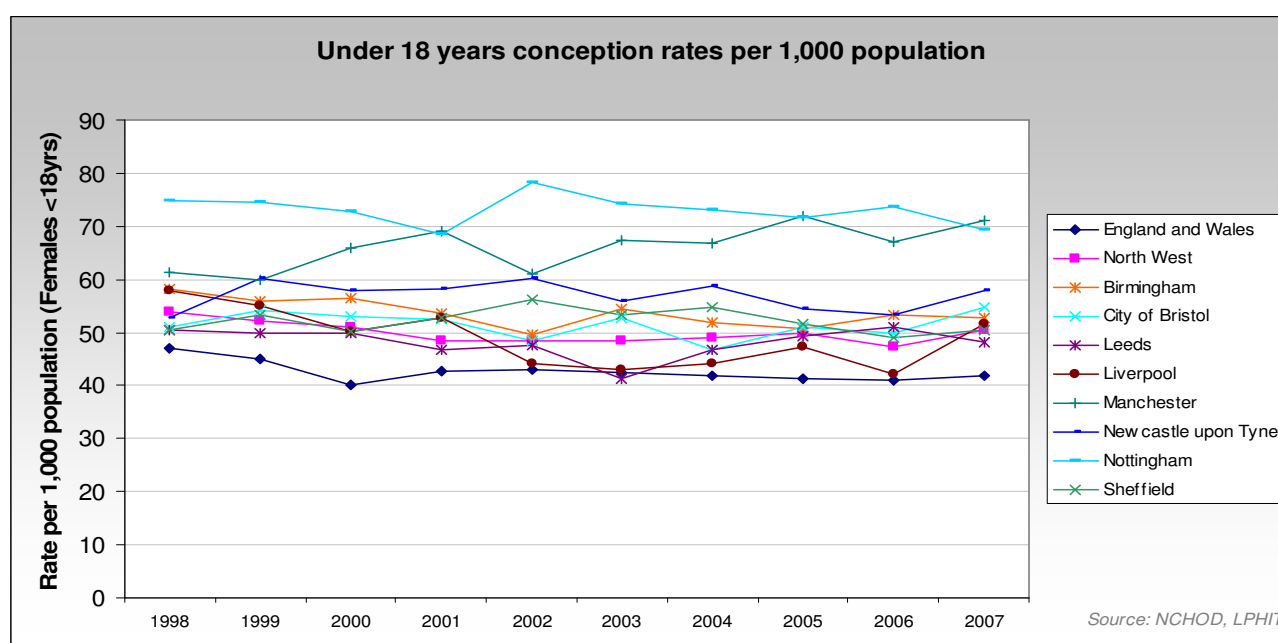
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

Amongst the core cities Liverpool had the lowest increase in number of births from 2006 to 2008. Bristol (9.6%) had the highest increase in number of births for the same period.

## 19. Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy is defined as the number of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years in a given time period.

| Area                | Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | Change in rate 1998-2007 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
|                     | 1998                              | 1999        | 2000        | 2001        | 2002        | 2003        | 2004        | 2005        | 2006        | 2007        | %                        |
| England and Wales   | 47.1                              | 45.1        | 40          | 42.7        | 42.9        | 42.4        | 41.8        | 41.4        | 40.9        | 41.9        | -11.20                   |
| North West          | 53.9                              | 52.3        | 50.9        | 48.4        | 48.5        | 48.3        | 49.0        | 50.0        | 47.4        | 50.5        | -6.50                    |
| Birmingham          | 58.3                              | 56.0        | 56.6        | 53.6        | 49.6        | 54.4        | 51.9        | 50.7        | 53.2        | 52.8        | -9.50                    |
| City of Bristol     | 51                                | 54.3        | 53.0        | 52.5        | 48.3        | 52.8        | 46.7        | 50.9        | 49.8        | 54.7        | 7.30                     |
| Leeds               | 50.4                              | 49.8        | 49.8        | 46.8        | 47.6        | 41.2        | 46.8        | 49.2        | 50.9        | 48.1        | -4.60                    |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>57.9</b>                       | <b>55.0</b> | <b>50.3</b> | <b>52.6</b> | <b>44.0</b> | <b>43.1</b> | <b>44.2</b> | <b>47.2</b> | <b>42.1</b> | <b>51.6</b> | <b>-10.80</b>            |
| Manchester          | 61.3                              | 59.9        | 65.8        | 69.0        | 61.1        | 67.3        | 66.7        | 71.9        | 67.0        | 71.1        | 15.90                    |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 52.8                              | 60.3        | 57.9        | 58.2        | 60.1        | 56.0        | 58.9        | 54.4        | 53.4        | 58.0        | 9.80                     |
| Nottingham          | 74.7                              | 74.4        | 72.9        | 68.6        | 78.3        | 74.1        | 73.2        | 71.7        | 73.8        | 69.3        | -7.20                    |
| Sheffield           | 50.5                              | 53.4        | 50.1        | 52.6        | 56.2        | 53.4        | 54.7        | 51.7        | 49          | 50.4        | 7.30                     |



*Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010*

For 2007 Liverpool's teenage conception rate was 51.6 per 1,000. This is higher than the National (41.9 per 1,000) and North West (50.5 per 1,000) rates. All of the core cities have higher rates than the England & Wales rate.

Furthermore, annual trends analysis from 1998 to 2007 highlights a decrease in teenage pregnancies in Liverpool, falling from 57.9 per 1,000 in 1998 to 42.1 per 1,000 in 2006 with a rise in 2007 to 51.6 per 1000.

When benchmarked against the core cities Liverpool had the second largest decrease in teenage pregnancy rate in this time period, with a 10.8% decrease, whilst Manchester had a 15.9% increase compared with the England and Wales decrease of 11.2%.

## Mortality

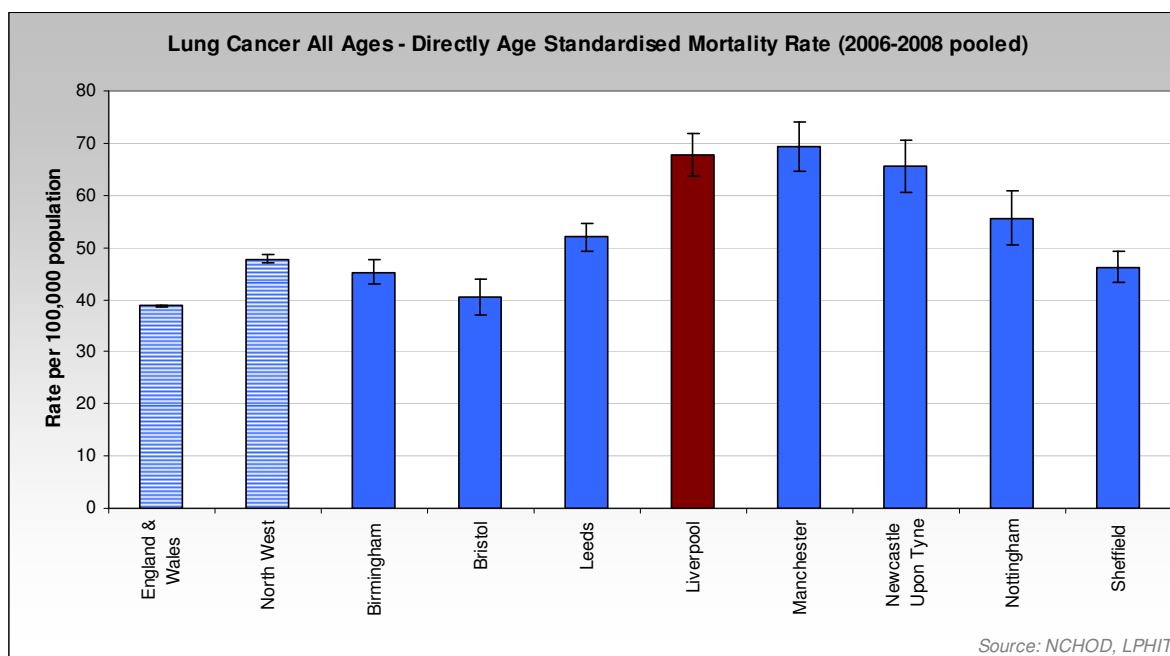
### Mortality from the 6 Priority Cancers

#### 20. Mortality from Lung Cancer, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from lung cancer is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 C33-C34

**Directly Age Standardised Mortality Rates (DASR):** When directly standardising for age using the European Standard Population, it is possible to compare mortality rates across areas within Liverpool (as opposed to SMRs where all ratios are in direct relation to the England standard). The DASRs take into account the differing age structures of local areas within Liverpool thus enabling direct comparison between local areas and across local areas over time.

| Area                | No Observed  | DASR         | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 89,099       | 38.77        | 38.50        | 39.03        |
| North West          | 13,962       | 47.78        | 46.96        | 48.60        |
| Birmingham          | 1,600        | 45.26        | 42.93        | 47.59        |
| Bristol             | 589          | 40.37        | 36.91        | 43.83        |
| Leeds               | 1,500        | 51.96        | 49.20        | 54.71        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>1,142</b> | <b>67.87</b> | <b>63.79</b> | <b>71.94</b> |
| Manchester          | 904          | 69.25        | 64.53        | 73.96        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 701          | 65.54        | 60.41        | 70.68        |
| Nottingham          | 494          | 55.56        | 50.40        | 60.73        |
| Sheffield           | 1,014        | 46.23        | 43.24        | 49.23        |



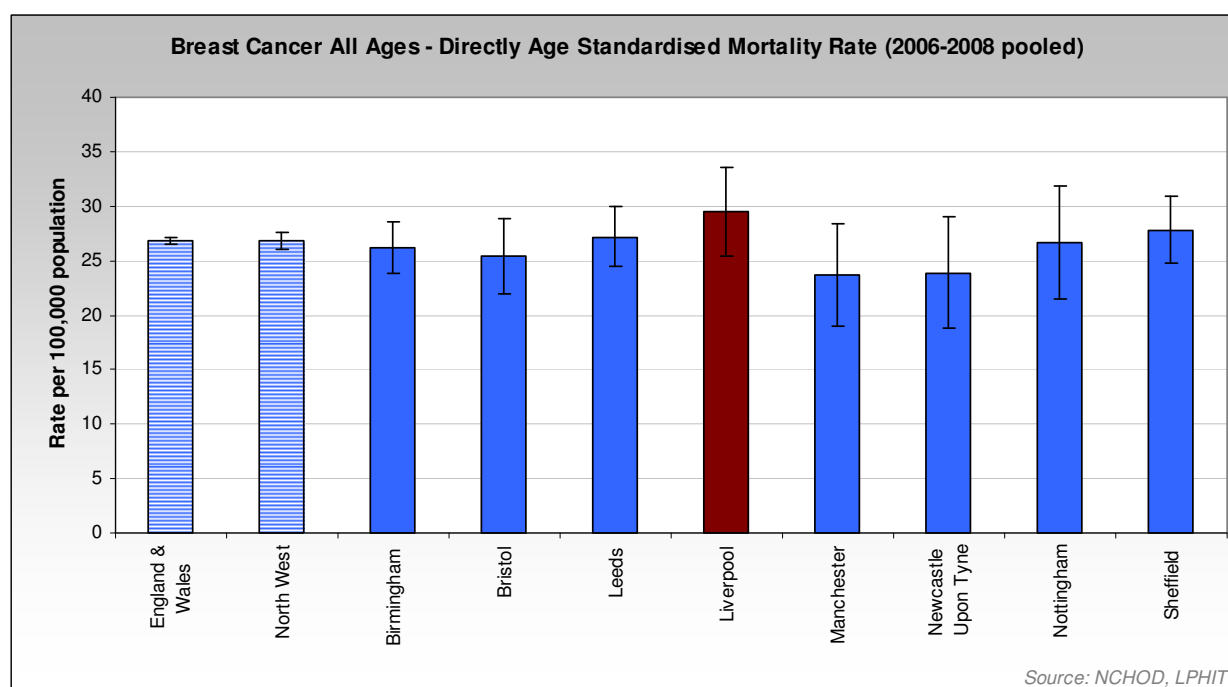
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows Liverpool had the second highest mortality rate from Lung cancer (67.87 per 100k) when compared to National, Regional and the Core Cities data. Manchester has the highest rate of Lung cancer mortality with 69.25 per 100k populations.

## 21. Mortality from Breast Cancer, DASR, Females, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from breast cancer is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 C50.

| Area                | No Observed | DASR         | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 32,231      | 26.82        | 26.51        | 27.14        |
| North West          | 4,051       | 26.83        | 25.94        | 27.71        |
| Birmingham          | 494         | 26.23        | 23.72        | 28.75        |
| Bristol             | 202         | 25.47        | 21.56        | 29.38        |
| Leeds               | 394         | 27.19        | 24.31        | 30.08        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>258</b>  | <b>29.55</b> | <b>25.72</b> | <b>33.39</b> |
| Manchester          | 170         | 23.73        | 19.86        | 27.61        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 132         | 23.91        | 19.43        | 28.39        |
| Nottingham          | 136         | 26.65        | 21.66        | 31.65        |
| Sheffield           | 319         | 27.83        | 24.47        | 31.19        |



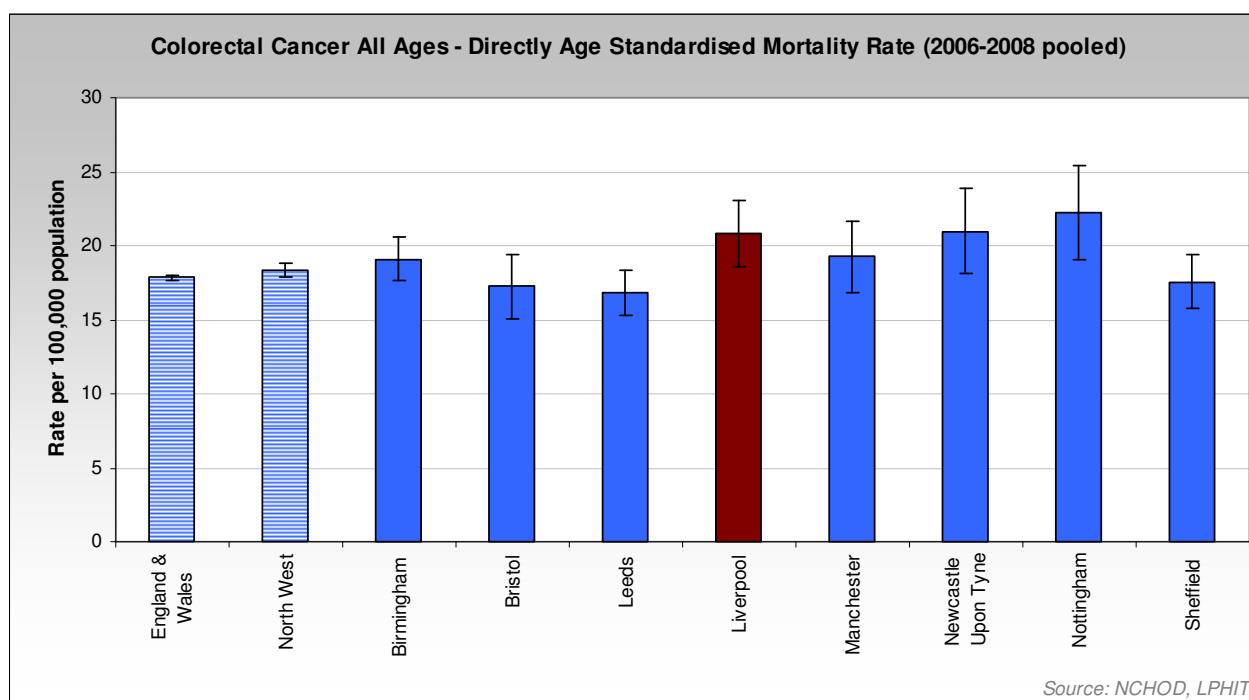
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table and graph shows that compared to National, Regional and Core Cities data Liverpool had the highest mortality rate for Breast Cancer (29.55 deaths per 100,000 population). However this is not statistically significant.

## 22. Mortality from Colorectal Cancer, DADR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from colorectal cancer is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 C17-C21.

| Area                | No Observed | DADR         | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 43,169      | 17.84        | 17.66        | 18.01        |
| North West          | 5,614       | 18.37        | 17.87        | 18.87        |
| Birmingham          | 727         | 19.08        | 17.61        | 20.55        |
| Bristol             | 272         | 17.25        | 15.06        | 19.45        |
| Leeds               | 510         | 16.85        | 15.30        | 18.39        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>355</b>  | <b>20.85</b> | <b>18.60</b> | <b>23.10</b> |
| Manchester          | 270         | 19.25        | 16.82        | 21.68        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 236         | 20.98        | 18.13        | 23.83        |
| Nottingham          | 210         | 22.23        | 19.03        | 25.43        |
| Sheffield           | 398         | 17.57        | 15.74        | 19.40        |



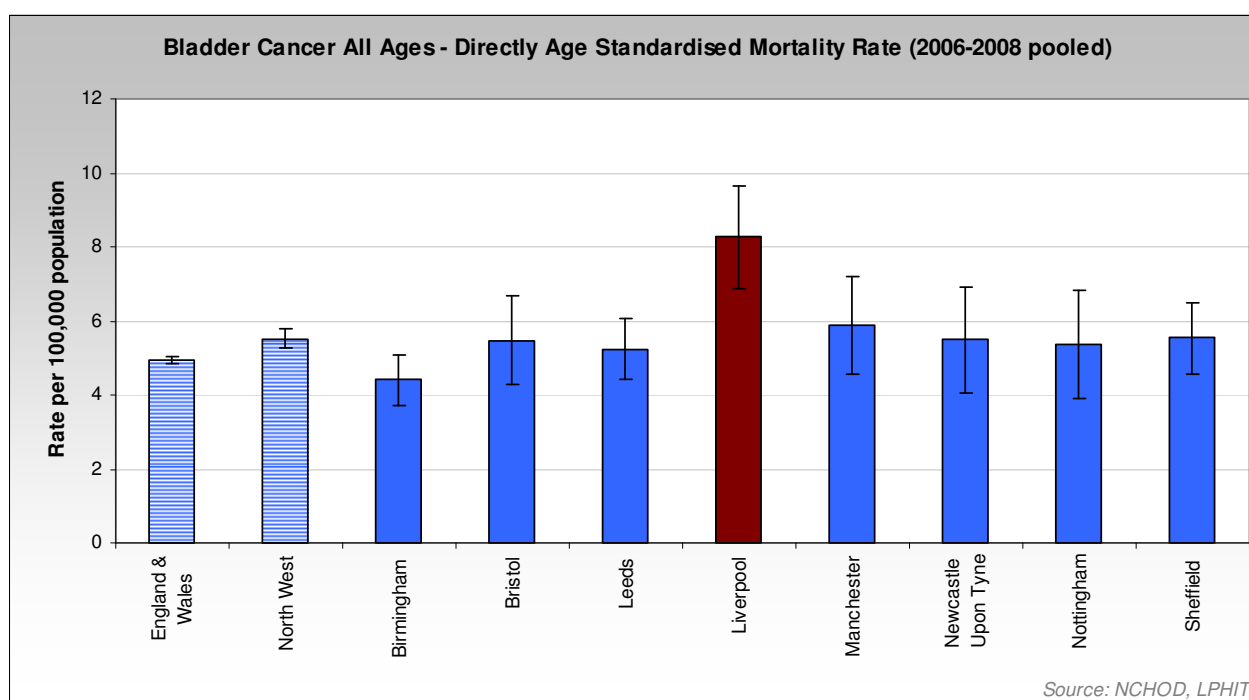
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table and graph show that when compared to National, Regional and Core Cities data Liverpool had the third highest mortality rate from colorectal cancer with 20.85 deaths per 100,000 populations.

### 23. Mortality from Bladder Cancer, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from bladder cancer is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 C67.

| Area                | No Observed | DASR        | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 13088       | 4.94        | 4.85         | 5.03         |
| North West          | 1,833       | 5.51        | 5.25         | 5.77         |
| Birmingham          | 190         | 4.40        | 3.73         | 5.06         |
| Bristol             | 93          | 5.48        | 4.29         | 6.67         |
| Leeds               | 181         | 5.24        | 4.43         | 6.05         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>149</b>  | <b>8.26</b> | <b>6.88</b>  | <b>9.63</b>  |
| Manchester          | 86          | 5.88        | 4.56         | 7.19         |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 66          | 5.49        | 4.07         | 6.92         |
| Nottingham          | 59          | 5.35        | 3.89         | 6.81         |
| Sheffield           | 142         | 5.55        | 4.59         | 6.52         |



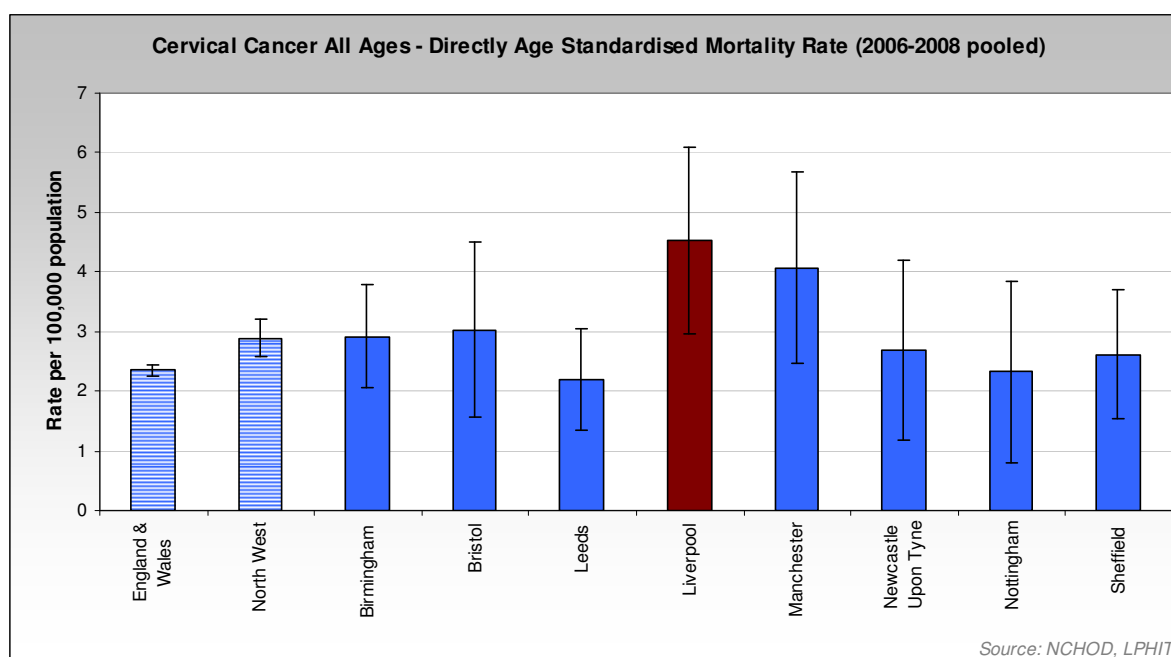
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows that Liverpool had the highest mortality rate from Bladder cancer when compared to England & Wales, the North West and the Core Cities.

## 24. Mortality from Cervical Cancer, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from cervical cancer is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 C53.

| Area                | No Observed | DASR        | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 2,476       | 2.35        | 2.25         | 2.45         |
| North West          | 381         | 2.89        | 2.58         | 3.20         |
| Birmingham          | 51          | 2.92        | 2.07         | 3.78         |
| Bristol             | 17          | 3.03        | 1.56         | 4.51         |
| Leeds               | 29          | 2.20        | 1.35         | 3.06         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>34</b>   | <b>4.53</b> | <b>2.96</b>  | <b>6.10</b>  |
| Manchester          | 28          | 4.07        | 2.47         | 5.68         |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 14          | 2.69        | 1.17         | 4.21         |
| Nottingham          | 11          | 2.32        | 0.80         | 3.84         |
| Sheffield           | 25          | 2.62        | 1.53         | 3.72         |



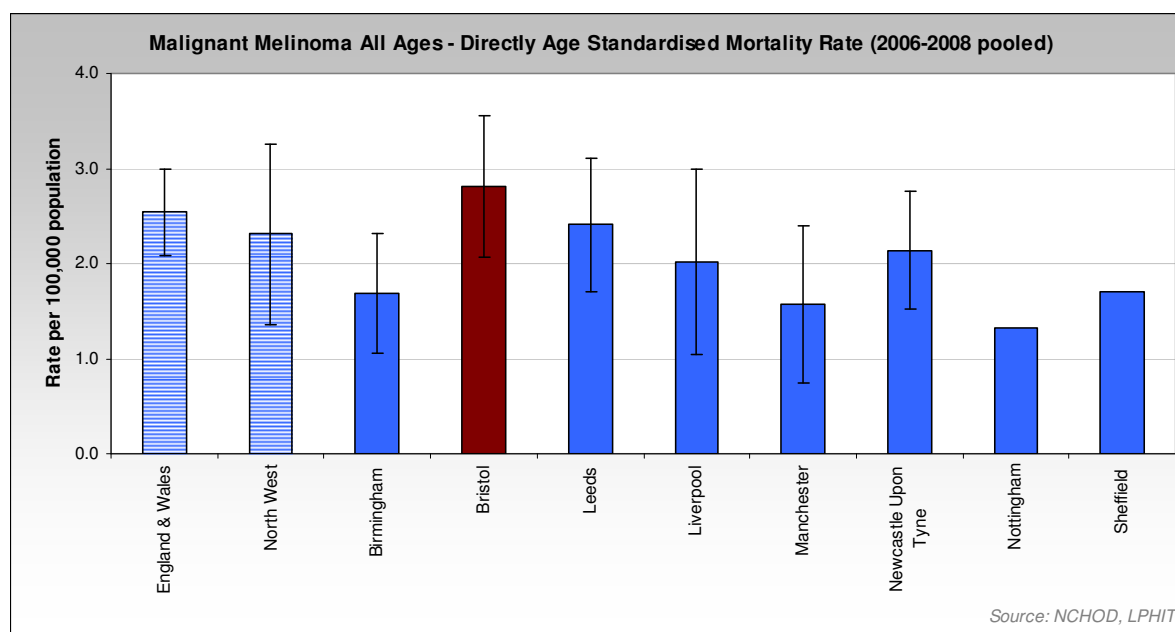
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows that Liverpool had the highest mortality rate from Cervical Cancer when compared to England & Wales, the North West and the Core Cities.

## 25. Mortality from Malignant Melanoma, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from malignant melanoma is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 C43.

| Area                | No Observed | DASR        | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 5,308       | 2.54        | 2.47         | 2.61         |
| North West          | 608         | 2.31        | 2.12         | 2.50         |
| Birmingham          | 58          | 1.69        | 1.23         | 2.14         |
| Bristol             | 36          | 2.81        | 1.86         | 3.76         |
| Leeds               | 62          | 2.41        | 1.78         | 3.03         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>30</b>   | <b>2.01</b> | <b>1.27</b>  | <b>2.76</b>  |
| Manchester          | 21          | 1.57        | 0.87         | 2.27         |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 21          | 2.14        | 1.17         | 3.12         |
| Nottingham          | 11          | 1.32        | 0.49         | 2.15         |
| Sheffield           | 31          | 1.70        | 1.08         | 2.33         |



Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows Liverpool had the fourth highest mortality rate from Malignant Melanoma when compared to the Core Cities although its rate was lower than nationally and the North West region (2.01 deaths per 100,000 population).

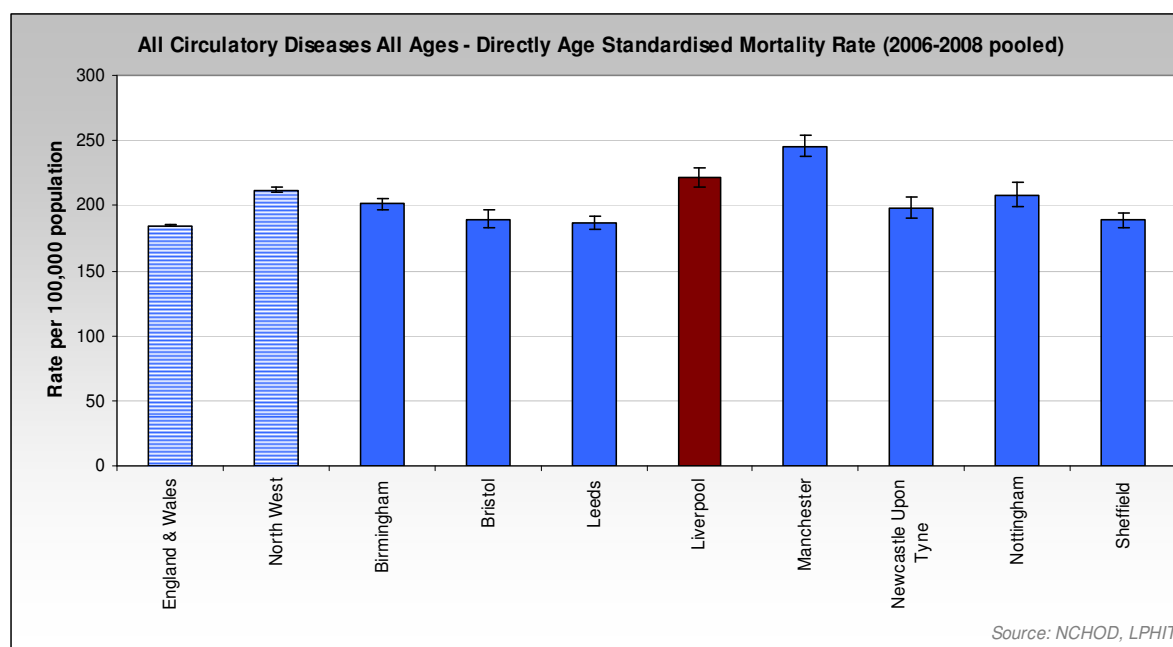
## Mortality from Circulatory Diseases

### 26. Mortality from All Circulatory Disease, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from all circulatory disease is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 I00\*-I99\*

**Directly Age Standardised Mortality Rates (DASR):** When directly standardising for age using the European Standard Population, it is possible to compare mortality rates across areas within Liverpool (as opposed to SMRs where all ratios are in direct relation to the England standard). The DASRs take into account the differing age structures of local areas within Liverpool thus enabling direct comparison between local areas and across local areas over time.

| Area                | No Observed  | DASR          | Lower 95% CI  | Upper 95% CI  |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| England & Wales     | 511,744      | 184.77        | 184.25        | 185.30        |
| North West          | 71,995       | 211.89        | 210.29        | 213.49        |
| Birmingham          | 8,449        | 201.30        | 196.76        | 205.85        |
| Bristol             | 3,397        | 189.74        | 182.93        | 196.56        |
| Leeds               | 6,430        | 186.83        | 182.02        | 191.63        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>4,072</b> | <b>221.70</b> | <b>214.69</b> | <b>228.72</b> |
| Manchester          | 3,849        | 245.54        | 237.37        | 253.70        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 2,512        | 198.42        | 190.17        | 206.68        |
| Nottingham          | 2,266        | 208.20        | 199.11        | 217.29        |
| Sheffield           | 4,994        | 189.04        | 183.51        | 194.56        |



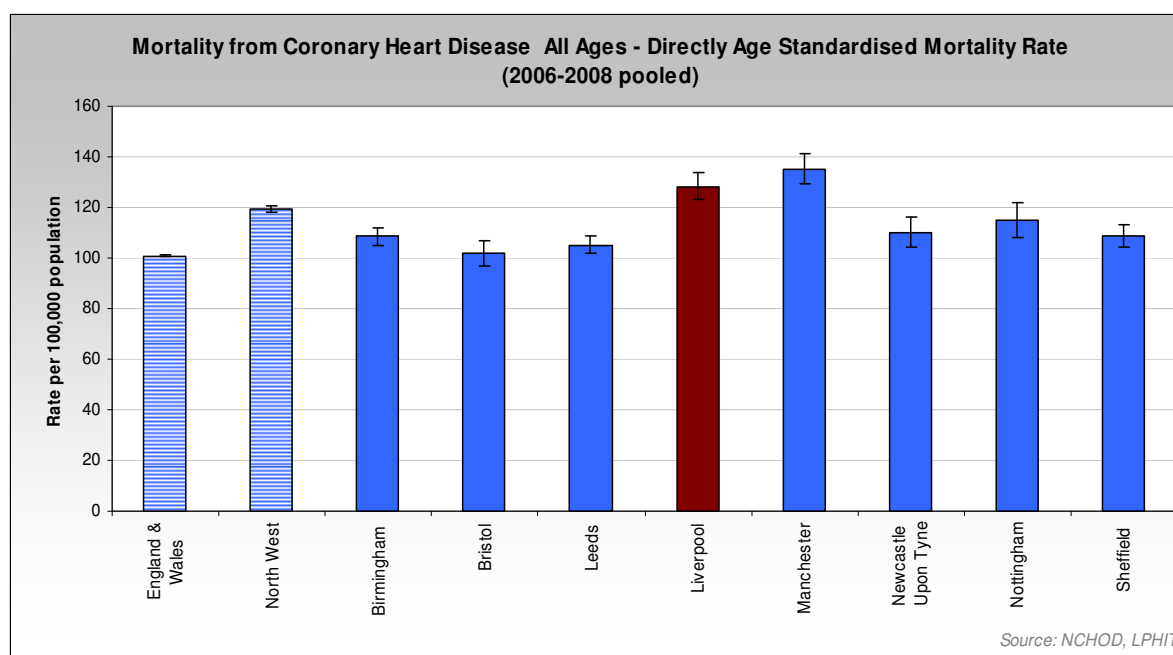
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows that mortality rate from all Circulatory diseases for Liverpool is statistically significantly higher than England and Wales and second highest out of the core cities.

## 27. Mortality from Coronary Heart Disease, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from all coronary heart disease is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 I20\*-I25\*

| Area                | No Observed  | DASR          | Lower 95% CI  | Upper 95% CI  |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| England & Wales     | 238,624      | 100.79        | 100.38        | 101.19        |
| North West          | 35,271       | 119.68        | 118.43        | 120.93        |
| Birmingham          | 4,068        | 108.65        | 105.33        | 112.04        |
| Bristol             | 1,597        | 101.99        | 97.04         | 107.11        |
| Leeds               | 3,155        | 105.27        | 101.63        | 109.01        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>2,101</b> | <b>128.39</b> | <b>122.96</b> | <b>134.00</b> |
| Manchester          | 1,925        | 135.26        | 129.29        | 141.45        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 1,241        | 110.29        | 104.24        | 116.60        |
| Nottingham          | 1,118        | 114.80        | 108.16        | 121.73        |
| Sheffield           | 2,466        | 108.91        | 104.65        | 113.30        |



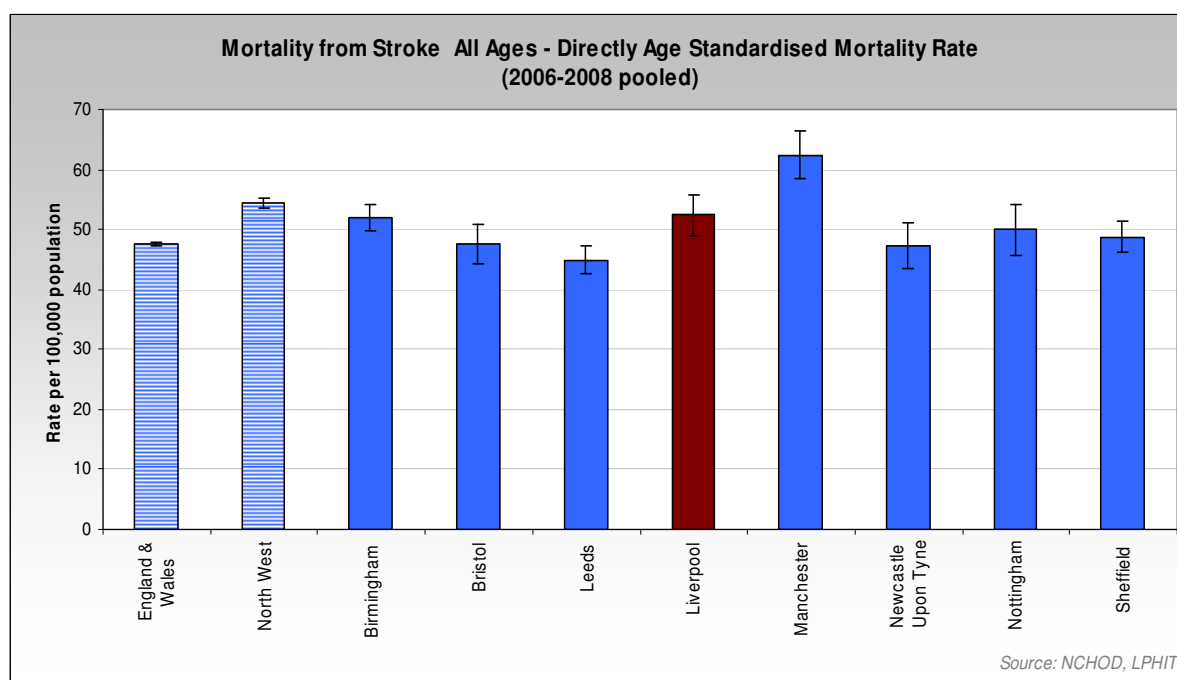
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

Of all the Core Cities, Liverpool had the second highest mortality rate for Coronary heart disease, and the rate is statistically significantly higher than the national rate.

## 28. Mortality from Stroke, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from all stroke is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 I20\*-I25\*

| Area                | No Observed  | DASR         | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 141,204      | 47.55        | 47.29        | 47.81        |
| North West          | 19,732       | 54.51        | 53.72        | 55.30        |
| Birmingham          | 2,368        | 51.85        | 49.64        | 54.05        |
| Bristol             | 932          | 47.66        | 44.39        | 50.93        |
| Leeds               | 1,696        | 44.98        | 42.74        | 47.23        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>1,017</b> | <b>52.40</b> | <b>49.08</b> | <b>55.73</b> |
| Manchester          | 1,068        | 62.44        | 58.49        | 66.39        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 660          | 47.38        | 43.54        | 51.22        |
| Nottingham          | 588          | 49.95        | 45.68        | 54.22        |
| Sheffield           | 1,408        | 48.77        | 46.10        | 51.44        |



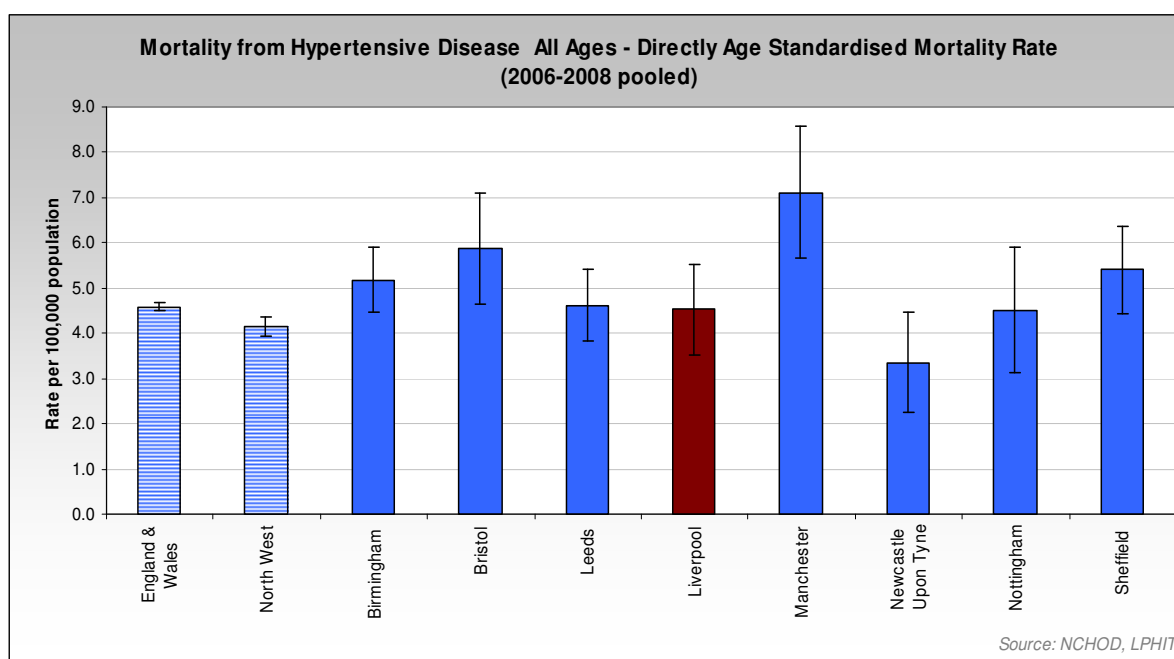
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

Of all the Core Cities, Liverpool had the second highest mortality rate for Stroke, and the rate is statistically significantly higher than the national rate.

## 29. Mortality from Hypertensive Disease, DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2006-2008 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from all Hypertensive Disease is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 I10\*-I15\*

| Area                | No Observed | DASR        | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 12,772      | 4.58        | 4.50         | 4.67         |
| North West          | 1,411       | 4.15        | 3.92         | 4.37         |
| Birmingham          | 233         | 5.18        | 4.47         | 5.89         |
| Bristol             | 101         | 5.86        | 4.63         | 7.08         |
| Leeds               | 153         | 4.62        | 3.84         | 5.40         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>85</b>   | <b>4.53</b> | <b>3.53</b>  | <b>5.53</b>  |
| Manchester          | 103         | 7.11        | 5.66         | 8.57         |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 41          | 3.35        | 2.25         | 4.46         |
| Nottingham          | 47          | 4.51        | 3.13         | 5.90         |
| Sheffield           | 138         | 5.40        | 4.45         | 6.36         |



Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

Of all the Core Cities, Liverpool had the third lowest mortality rate for Hypertension, and the rate is not statistically significantly higher than the national rate.

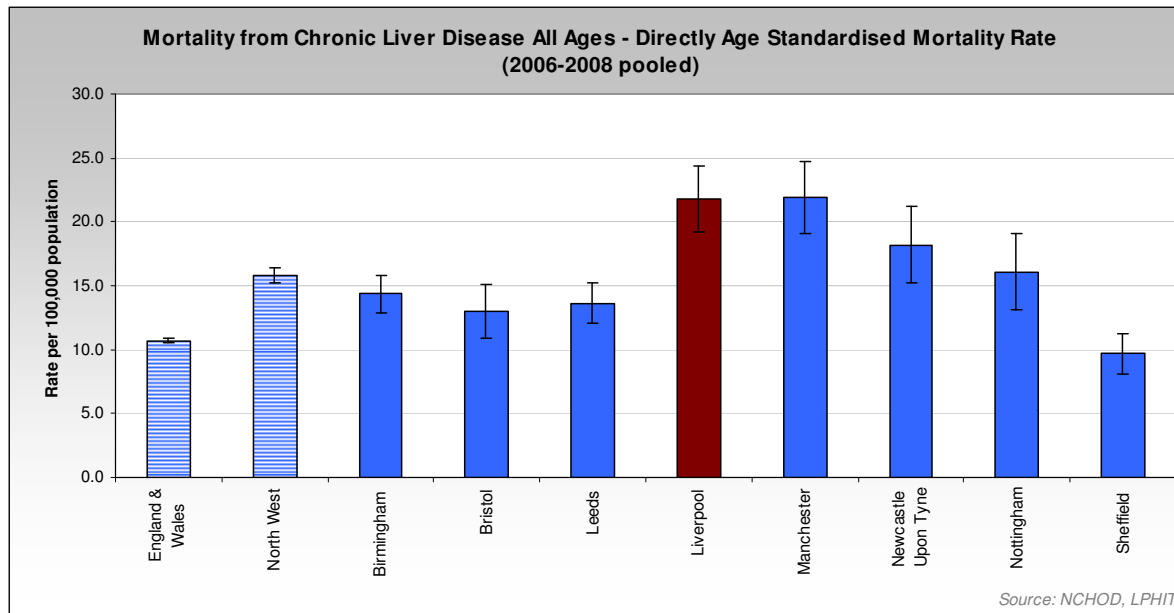
## Mortality from Chronic Liver Disease

### 30. Mortality from Chronic Liver Disease (including cirrhosis), DASR, All Persons, All Ages, 2005-2007 (Pooled)

The definition for mortality from all chronic liver disease is classified as the underlying cause of death from ICD10 K70\*, K73\*-K74\*

**Directly Age Standardised Mortality Rates (DASR):** When directly standardising for age using the European Standard Population, it is possible to compare mortality rates across areas within Liverpool (as opposed to SMRs where all ratios are in direct relation to the England standard). The DASRs take into account the differing age structures of local areas within Liverpool thus enabling direct comparison between local areas and across local areas over time.

| Area                | No Observed | DASR         | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| England & Wales     | 19,000      | 10.70        | 10.55        | 10.86        |
| North West          | 3,521       | 15.82        | 15.29        | 16.35        |
| Birmingham          | 392         | 14.36        | 12.91        | 15.80        |
| Bristol             | 155         | 13.04        | 10.93        | 15.15        |
| Leeds               | 300         | 13.65        | 12.08        | 15.22        |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>280</b>  | <b>21.78</b> | <b>19.20</b> | <b>24.35</b> |
| Manchester          | 243         | 21.92        | 19.12        | 24.73        |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 144         | 18.20        | 15.18        | 21.22        |
| Nottingham          | 117         | 16.08        | 13.09        | 19.06        |
| Sheffield           | 157         | 9.67         | 8.13         | 11.22        |



Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

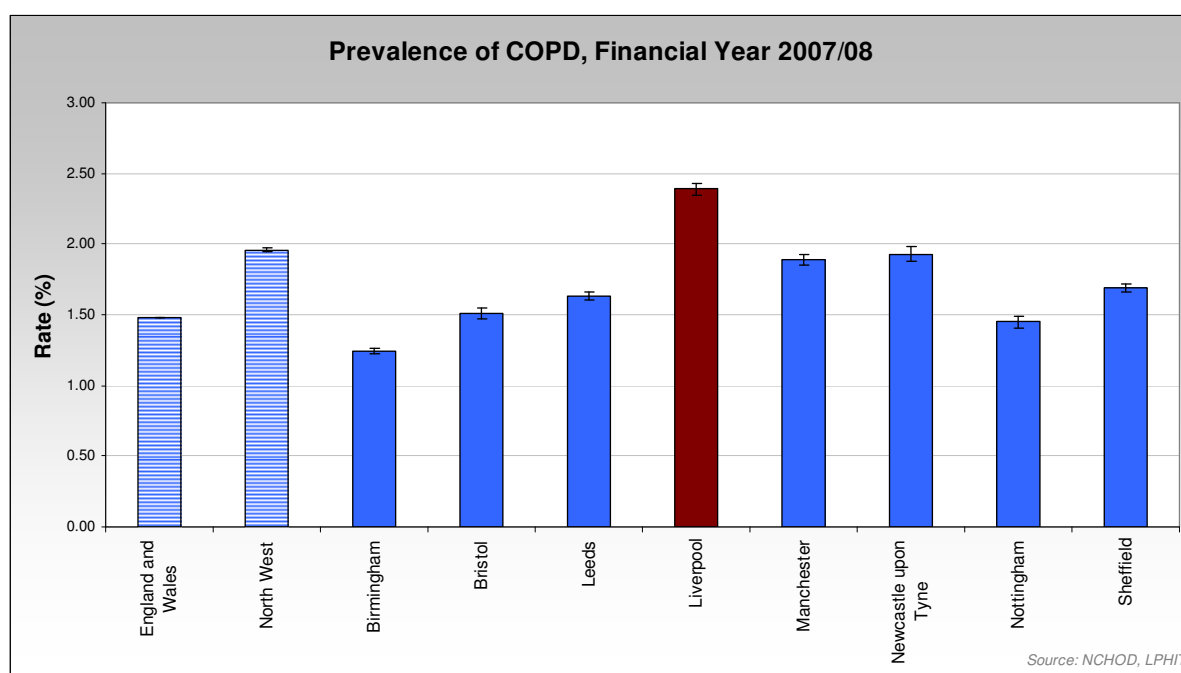
The above table shows Liverpool had the second highest mortality rate from Chronic Liver disease when compared to England & Wales, the North West and the Core Cities.

## Prevalence

The following section illustrates the percentage of patients on GP disease registers for various conditions.

### 31. Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, All Ages, Financial Year 2007/08

| Area                | Number of patients on COPD register | Rate (%)    | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England and Wales   | 799,772                             | 1.48        | 1.48         | 1.48         |
| North West          | 143,113                             | 1.96        | 1.95         | 1.97         |
| Birmingham          | 14,099                              | 1.24        | 1.22         | 1.26         |
| Bristol             | 6,842                               | 1.51        | 1.48         | 1.55         |
| Leeds               | 12,953                              | 1.63        | 1.60         | 1.66         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>11,535</b>                       | <b>2.39</b> | <b>2.35</b>  | <b>2.44</b>  |
| Manchester          | 10,001                              | 1.89        | 1.86         | 1.93         |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 5,276                               | 1.93        | 1.88         | 1.98         |
| Nottingham          | 4,724                               | 1.45        | 1.41         | 1.50         |
| Sheffield           | 9,420                               | 1.69        | 1.66         | 1.72         |

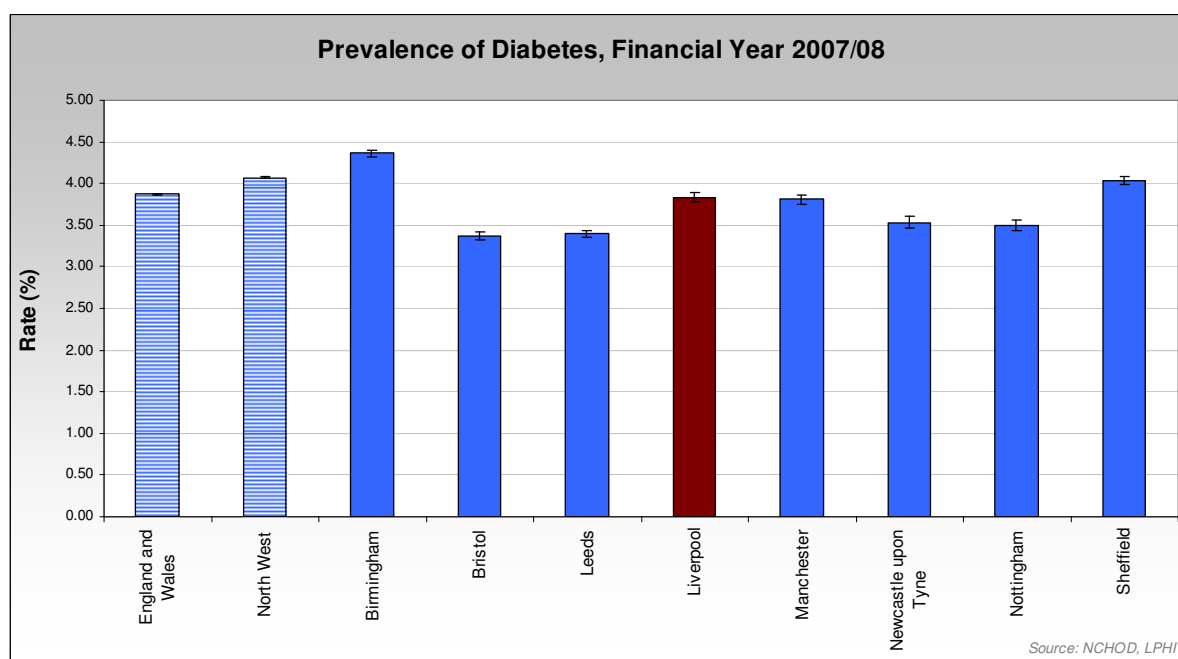


Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows the when compared to core cities Liverpool had the highest prevalence of COPD.

### 32. Prevalence of Diabetes, All Ages, Financial Year 2007/08

| Area                | Number of patients on Diabetes register | Rate (%)    | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England and Wales   | 2,088,335                               | 3.87        | 3.86         | 3.87         |
| North West          | 296,826                                 | 4.07        | 4.06         | 4.08         |
| Birmingham          | 49,442                                  | 4.36        | 4.32         | 4.40         |
| Bristol             | 15,208                                  | 3.37        | 3.31         | 3.42         |
| Leeds               | 27,023                                  | 3.4         | 3.36         | 3.44         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>18,465</b>                           | <b>3.83</b> | <b>3.78</b>  | <b>3.89</b>  |
| Manchester          | 20,130                                  | 3.81        | 3.76         | 3.87         |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 9,645                                   | 3.53        | 3.46         | 3.6          |
| Nottingham          | 11,364                                  | 3.5         | 3.43         | 3.56         |
| Sheffield           | 22,454                                  | 4.03        | 3.98         | 4.08         |



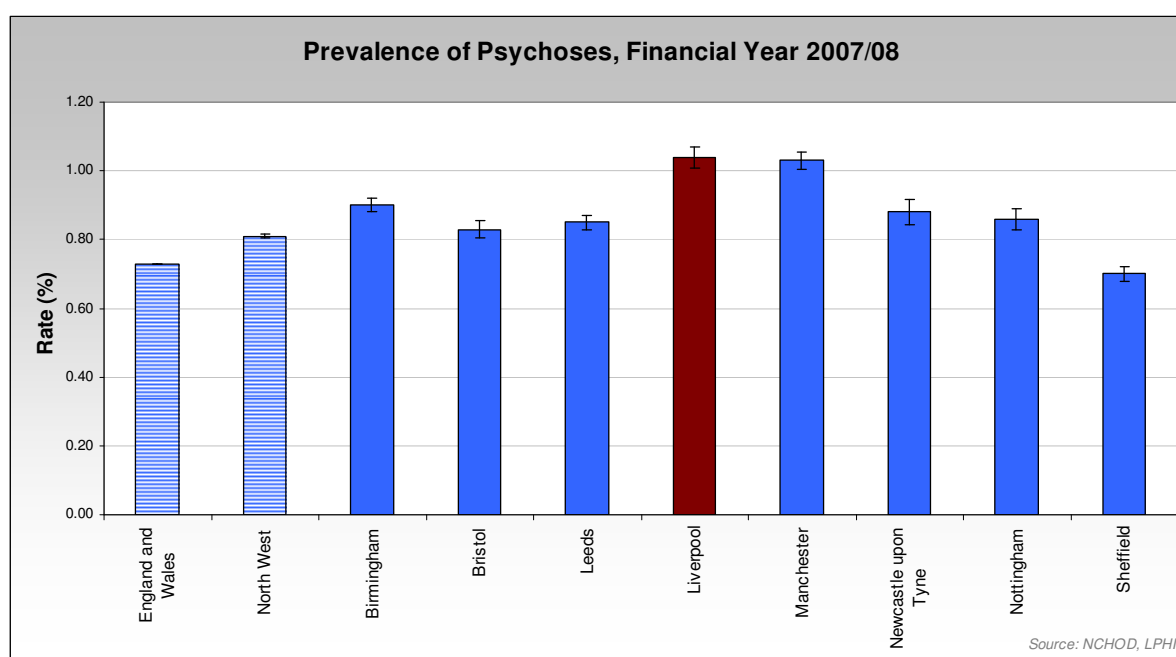
Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows that when compared to core cities Liverpool has the third highest prevalence of Diabetes.

## Prevalence of Mental Health Conditions

### 33. Prevalence of Psychoses, All Ages, Financial Year 2007/08

| Area                | Number of patients on Psychoses register | Rate (%)    | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England and Wales   | 394,395                                  | 0.73        | 0.73         | 0.73         |
| North West          | 58,777                                   | 0.81        | 0.80         | 0.81         |
| Birmingham          | 10,208                                   | 0.90        | 0.88         | 0.92         |
| Bristol             | 3,739                                    | 0.83        | 0.80         | 0.85         |
| Leeds               | 6,711                                    | 0.85        | 0.83         | 0.87         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>4,993</b>                             | <b>1.04</b> | <b>1.01</b>  | <b>1.07</b>  |
| Manchester          | 5,455                                    | 1.03        | 1.01         | 1.06         |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 2,394                                    | 0.88        | 0.84         | 0.91         |
| Nottingham          | 2,796                                    | 0.86        | 0.83         | 0.89         |
| Sheffield           | 3,898                                    | 0.70        | 0.68         | 0.72         |

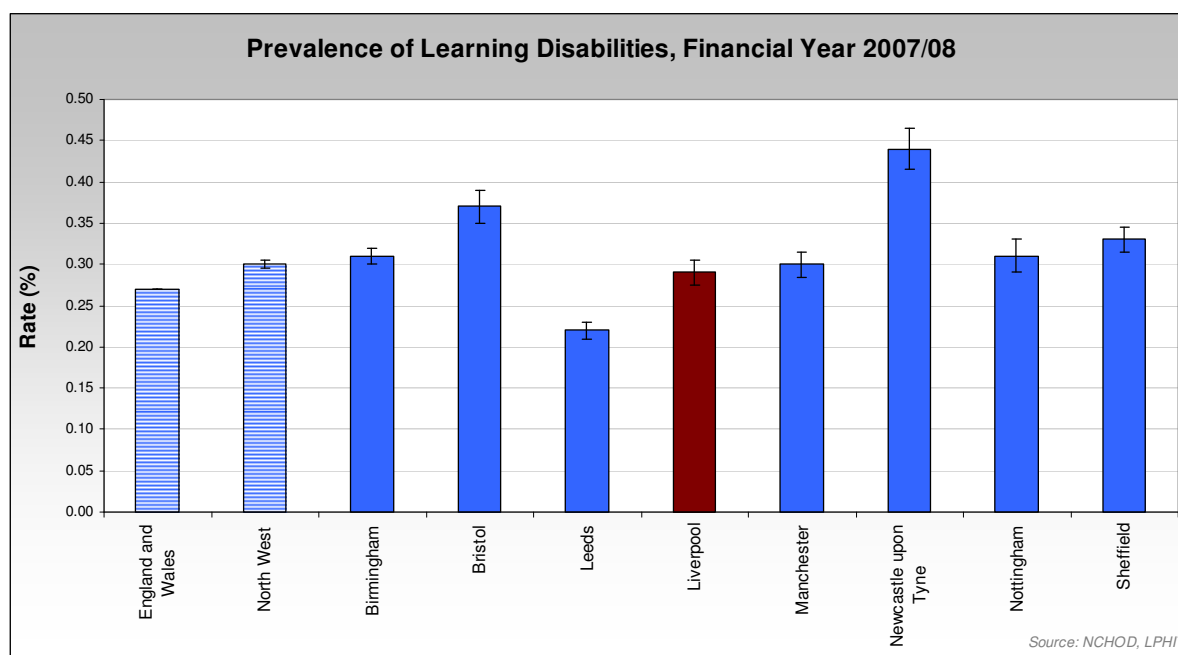


Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows that when compared to national, regional and core cities Liverpool has the highest prevalence of Psychoses.

### 34. Prevalence of Learning Disabilities, All Ages, Financial Year 2007/08

| Area                | Number of patients on Learning Disabilities Register | Rate (%)    | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England and Wales   | 144,909  | 0.27        | 0.27         | 0.27         |
| North West          | 22,194   | 0.30        | 0.30         | 0.31         |
| Birmingham          | 3,528  | 0.31        | 0.30         | 0.32         |
| Bristol             | 1,665  | 0.37        | 0.35         | 0.39         |
| Leeds               | 1,708  | 0.22        | 0.21         | 0.23         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>1,407</b>   | <b>0.29</b> | <b>0.28</b>  | <b>0.31</b>  |
| Manchester          | 1,573  | 0.30        | 0.28         | 0.31         |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 1,206  | 0.44        | 0.42         | 0.47         |
| Nottingham          | 999  | 0.31        | 0.29         | 0.33         |
| Sheffield           | 1,821  | 0.33        | 0.31         | 0.34         |

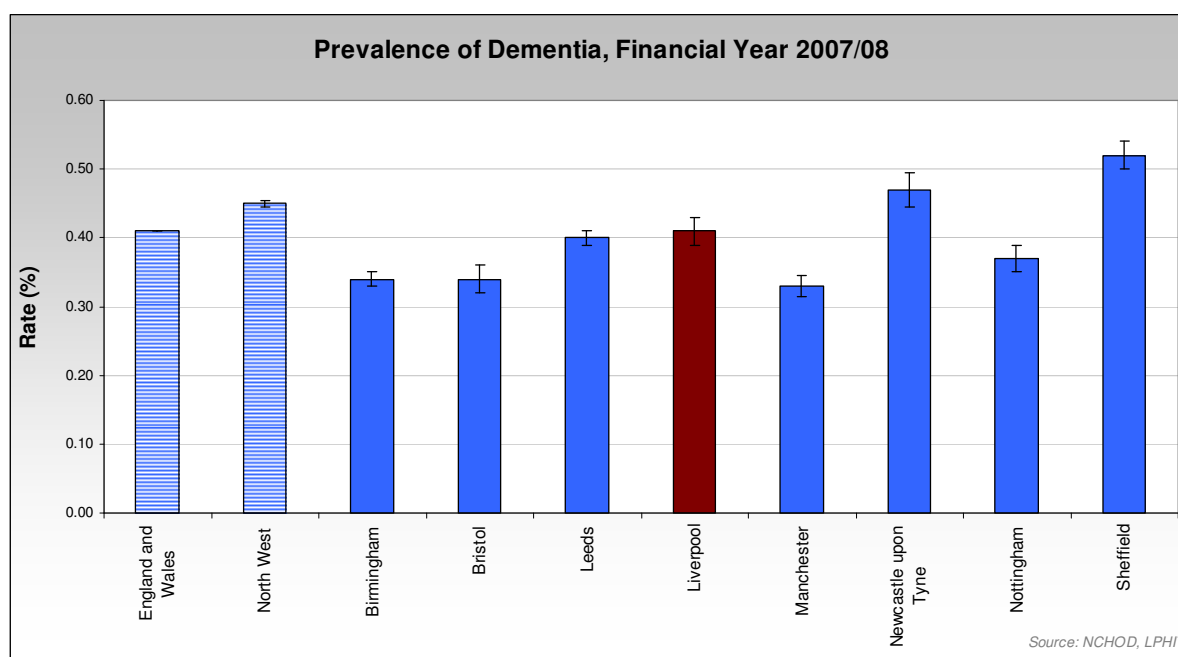


Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows the when compared to core cities Liverpool has the third lowest prevalence of Learning Disabilities, whilst being higher than regional and national comparators.

### 35. Prevalence of Dementia, All Ages, Financial Year 2007/08

| Area                | Number of patients on Dementia register | Rate (%)    | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
|---------------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| England and Wales   | 220,246                                 | 0.41        | 0.41         | 0.41         |
| North West          | 32,621                                  | 0.45        | 0.44         | 0.45         |
| Birmingham          | 3,847                                   | 0.34        | 0.33         | 0.35         |
| Bristol             | 1,540                                   | 0.34        | 0.32         | 0.36         |
| Leeds               | 3,170                                   | 0.40        | 0.39         | 0.41         |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>1,983</b>                            | <b>0.41</b> | <b>0.39</b>  | <b>0.43</b>  |
| Manchester          | 1,762                                   | 0.33        | 0.32         | 0.35         |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 1,297                                   | 0.47        | 0.45         | 0.50         |
| Nottingham          | 1,208                                   | 0.37        | 0.35         | 0.39         |
| Sheffield           | 2,919                                   | 0.52        | 0.50         | 0.54         |



Source: NCHOD, LPHIT 2010

The above table shows Liverpool had the fourth highest prevalence of Dementia when compared to core cities data.

### **36. Disease Prevalence: Quality & Outcomes Framework Indicators (QOF) 2007/2008**

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) is a component of the General Medical Services contract for general practices, and became part of general practice contracts on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004. The QOF rewards practices financially for the provision of quality care, and helps to fund further improvements in the delivery of clinical care. This is intended to benefit both patients and the NHS. For example, PCT's should see fewer avoidable hospital admissions through improved chronic disease management.

The QOF data highlighted below is supplied by the Information Centre\* and relates to the period April 2007 to March 2008 (i.e. the third year of reporting). It was extracted from the national Quality Management and Analysis System (QMAS) at the end of June 2008.

The QOF does not represent performance management of general practice, but rather relates to resourcing and then rewarding good practice. The QOF measures achievement against over 136 indicators and three measures of depth of care. Practices score points on the basis of achievement against each indicator, up to a maximum of 1,000 points - the 2007/08 results have been scored against the same criteria as last year.

The following section compares the scores for Liverpool PCT with the Core Cites the North West and England for the period April 2007 to March 2008:

*\* Data supplied by The Information Centre for Health and Social Care (NHS special health authority for co-ordinating and streamlining the collection and sharing of health and adult social care data)*

## Liverpool Unadjusted Disease Prevalence 2007/08

### Unadjusted Prevalence Rates of patients on Key QOF Registers

Unadjusted Prevalence is defines as:

$$\frac{\text{(Number of patients on disease register)} \times 100}{\text{(Practice List Size)}}$$

| PCT  | Birmingham | Bristol | Leeds   | Liverpool | Manchester | Newcastle | Nottingham | Sheffield | North West | England    |
|--|------------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Number of Practices                          | 220        | 57      | 113     | 99        | 101        | 35        | 61         | 93        | 1278       | 8294       |
| Sum of List Sizes                            | 1,134,333  | 451,912 | 793,795 | 481,809   | 527,853    | 273,316   | 324,958    | 557,518   | 7,292,550  | 54,009,831 |
| Asthma                                       | 5.80%      | 5.90%   | 5.50%   | 5.40%     | 5.50%      | 5.80%     | 5.70%      | 6.10%     | 6.00%      | 5.70%      |
| Atrial Fibrillation                          | 1.00%      | 1.20%   | 1.30%   | 1.30%     | 0.90%      | 1.20%     | 1.00%      | 1.50%     | 1.30%      | 1.30%      |
| Cancer                                       | 0.90%      | 1.00%   | 1.10%   | 1.10%     | 0.80%      | 1.10%     | 0.70%      | 1.00%     | 1.10%      | 1.10%      |
| Chronic Kidney Disease*                      | 2.80%      | 3.00%   | 3.10%   | 2.30%     | 1.90%      | 4.50%     | 2.50%      | 3.10%     | 3.10%      | 2.90%      |
| Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) | 1.20%      | 1.50%   | 1.60%   | 2.40%     | 1.90%      | 1.90%     | 1.50%      | 1.70%     | 2.00%      | 1.50%      |
| Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)                 | 3.10%      | 2.70%   | 3.70%   | 4.20%     | 3.20%      | 3.90%     | 3.00%      | 4.10%     | 4.20%      | 3.50%      |
| Dementia                                     | 0.30%      | 0.30%   | 0.40%   | 0.40%     | 0.30%      | 0.50%     | 0.40%      | 0.50%     | 0.40%      | 0.40%      |
| Diabetes mellitus*                           | 4.40%      | 3.40%   | 3.40%   | 3.80%     | 3.80%      | 3.50%     | 3.50%      | 4.00%     | 4.10%      | 3.90%      |
| Epilepsy                                     | 0.60%      | 0.60%   | 0.60%   | 0.80%     | 0.60%      | 0.70%     | 0.60%      | 0.70%     | 0.70%      | 0.60%      |
| Heart Failure                                | 0.70%      | 0.70%   | 0.70%   | 0.80%     | 0.60%      | 0.80%     | 0.70%      | 0.80%     | 0.80%      | 0.80%      |
| Hyper-tension                                | 11.90%     | 11.10%  | 11.40%  | 12.60%    | 10.40%     | 12.30%    | 10.40%     | 12.40%    | 13.10%     | 12.80%     |
| Hypo-thyroidism                              | 2.30%      | 2.10%   | 2.30%   | 2.10%     | 1.70%      | 2.80%     | 1.90%      | 2.70%     | 2.70%      | 2.70%      |
| Learning Disabilities*                       | 0.30%      | 0.40%   | 0.20%   | 0.30%     | 0.30%      | 0.40%     | 0.30%      | 0.30%     | 0.30%      | 0.30%      |
| Mental Health                                | 0.90%      | 0.80%   | 0.80%   | 1.00%     | 1.00%      | 0.90%     | 0.90%      | 0.70%     | 0.80%      | 0.70%      |
| Obesity*                                     | 8.30%      | 6.00%   | 6.80%   | 7.70%     | 6.80%      | 8.00%     | 6.80%      | 6.60%     | 8.20%      | 7.60%      |
| Palliative Care                              | 0.10%      | 0.10%   | 0.10%   | 0.10%     | 0.10%      | 0.20%     | 0.10%      | 0.10%     | 0.10%      | 0.10%      |
| Stroke and Transient Ischemic Attack         | 1.40%      | 1.60%   | 1.60%   | 1.70%     | 1.40%      | 2.00%     | 1.40%      | 2.10%     | 1.80%      | 1.60%      |

*\*Note:*

*These registers are defined to exclude younger people.*

Disease prevalence tables for 2007/08 are based on prevalence submissions to QMAS at the end of the 2007/08 financial year. These disease register counts are used in the disease prevalence tables published by the Information Centre. In a small number of cases the disease register counts in QMAS were subject to adjustments made by PCTs - the published tables reflect the most recent relevant adjustments.

QMAS uses these disease register counts to perform an adjustment to practices' QOF payments, based on levels of disease prevalence. The 'adjustment factor' is based on an arithmetical formula that transforms the raw disease prevalence figure. In publishing national QMAS information, the Information Centre has presented only raw (unadjusted) disease prevalence figures.

For the financial year 2007/2008, Liverpool PCT had higher unadjusted prevalence rates than England for the following disease areas:  
Coronary Heart Disease (4.2% compared with 3.5%),  
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (2.4% compared with 1.5%),  
Epilepsy (0.8% compared with 0.6%),  
Obesity (7.7% compared with 7.6%), and  
Mental Health (1.0% compared with 0.7%).

Amongst the Core Cities PCTs, Liverpool PCT had  
Lowest Prevalence for Asthma (5.4%) of all the core cities  
Highest Prevalence for COPD (2.4%) and Epilepsy (0.8%) of all the core cities  
Joint Highest Prevalence for Atrial Fibrillation (1.3%), Cancer (1.1%), CHD (4.2%),  
Heart Failure ((0.8%) and Mental Health (1.0%) with some of the other core cities.

Below is a summary of the number of Disease areas for Each Core City PCT.

|                                | Birmingham PCT's | Bristol PCT | Leeds PCT | <b>Liverpool PCT</b> | Manchester PCT | Newcastle PCT | Nottingham PCT | Sheffield PCT | North West |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Lower Prevalence than England  | 10               | 9           | 7         | <b>4</b>             | 12             | 3             | 9              | 4             | 0          |
| Same Prevalence as England     | 3                | 4           | 6         | <b>6</b>             | 3              | 2             | 6              | 5             | 7          |
| Higher Prevalence than England | 4                | 4           | 4         | <b>7</b>             | 2              | 12            | 2              | 8             | 10         |

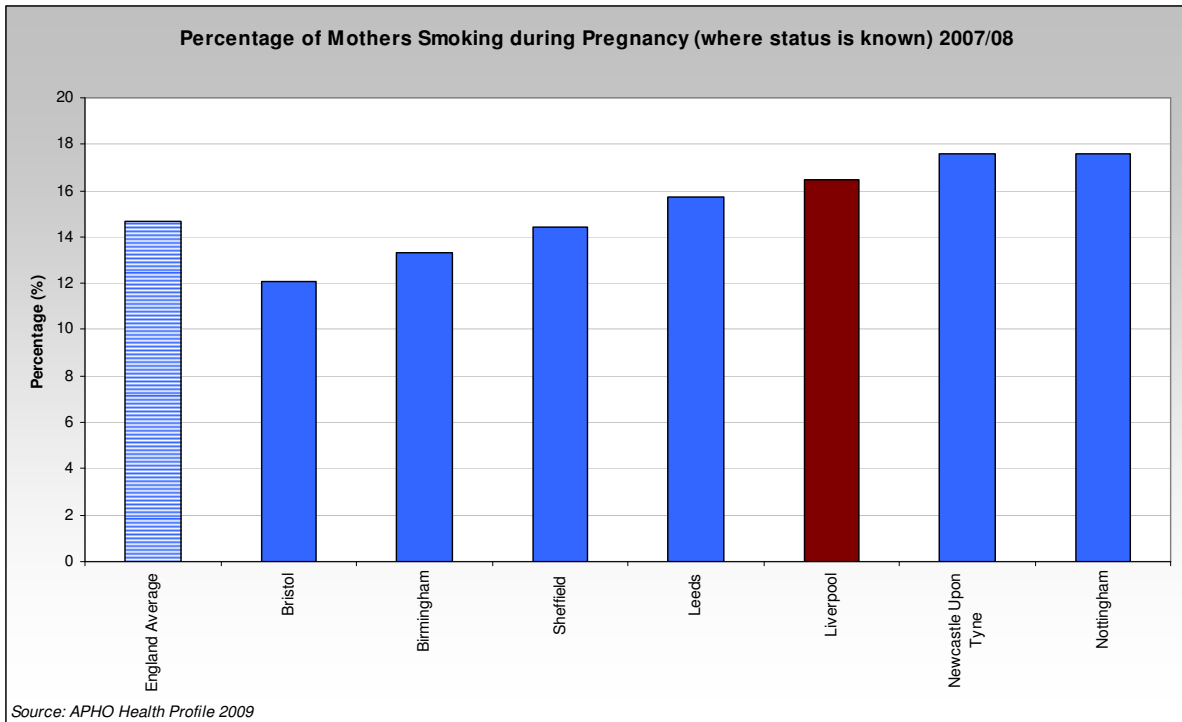
## Life Style Risk Factors

Health Profile data is produced by the Association of Public Health Observatories each year and the latest data was produced in the earlier part of 2009. The Health Profiles provide a snapshot of health for each local council in England using key health indicators and includes lifestyle data on smoking, obesity and alcohol amongst others. The following pages show the core cities benchmarked data for the lifestyle indicators mentioned above.

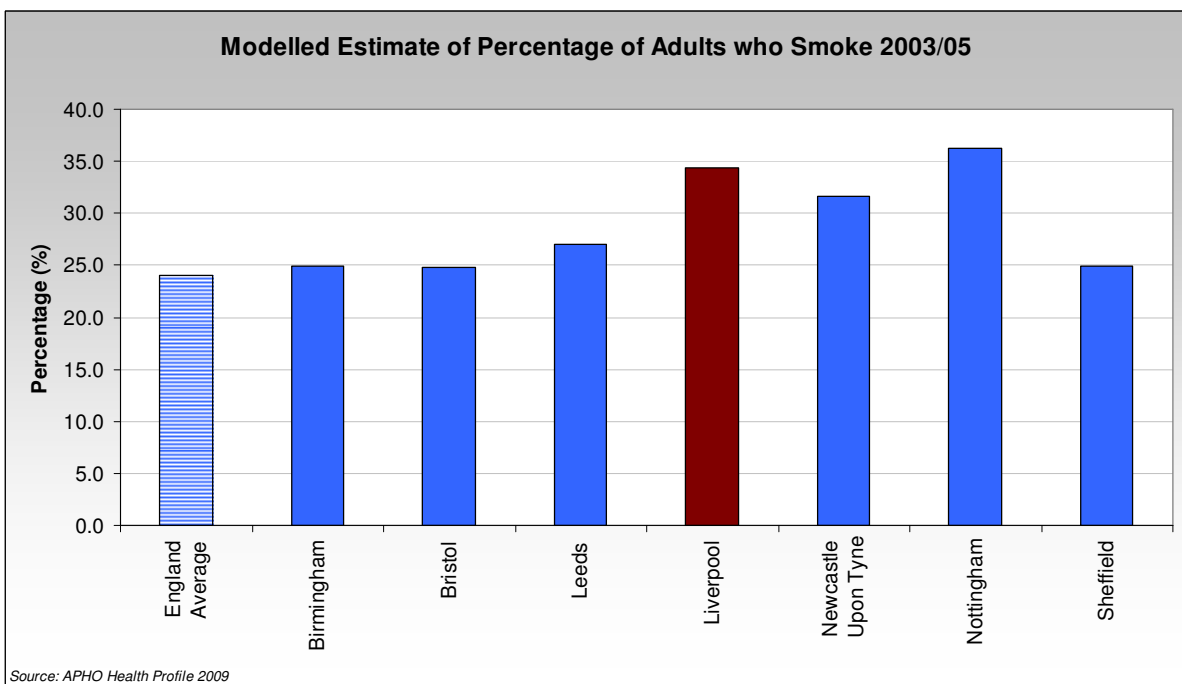
| Indicator           | Smoking in pregnancy | Obese children | Adults who smoke | Binge drinking adults | Obese adults | Hospital stays for alcohol related harm | Deaths from smoking |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|---------------------|
|                     | Rate (%)             |                |                  |                       |              | DASR per 100,000 population             |                     |
| England             | 14.7                 | 9.6            | 24.1             | 18.0                  | 23.6         | 1472.5                                  | 210.2               |
| North West          | 20.8                 | 10.2           | 26.0             | 23.0                  | 24.5         |   | 270.0               |
| Birmingham          | 13.3                 | 10.6           | 24.9             | 17.8                  | 23.4         | 1849.1                                  | 248.4               |
| Bristol             | 12.1                 | 10.3           | 24.8             | 17.8                  | 22.5         | 1940.0                                  | 222.9               |
| Leeds               | 15.7                 | 8.4            | 27               | 22.8                  | 20.6         | 1356.2                                  | 242.6               |
| <b>Liverpool</b>    | <b>16.5</b>          | <b>12.2</b>    | <b>34.4</b>      | <b>26.9</b>           | <b>21.9</b>  | <b>2612.3</b>                           | <b>329.4</b>        |
| Manchester          | 18.1                 | 11.5           | 33.8             | 28.4                  | 25.8         | 1472.5                                  | 330.2               |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 17.6                 | 10.9           | 31.7             | 28.9                  | 22.6         | 2615.1                                  | 288.1               |
| Nottingham          | 17.6                 | 12.8           | 36.2             | 23.0                  | 27.6         | 1778.3                                  | 274.1               |
| Sheffield           | 14.4                 | 8.1            | 24.9             | 23.3                  | 24.3         | 1193.2                                  | 232.4               |

### 37. Smoking

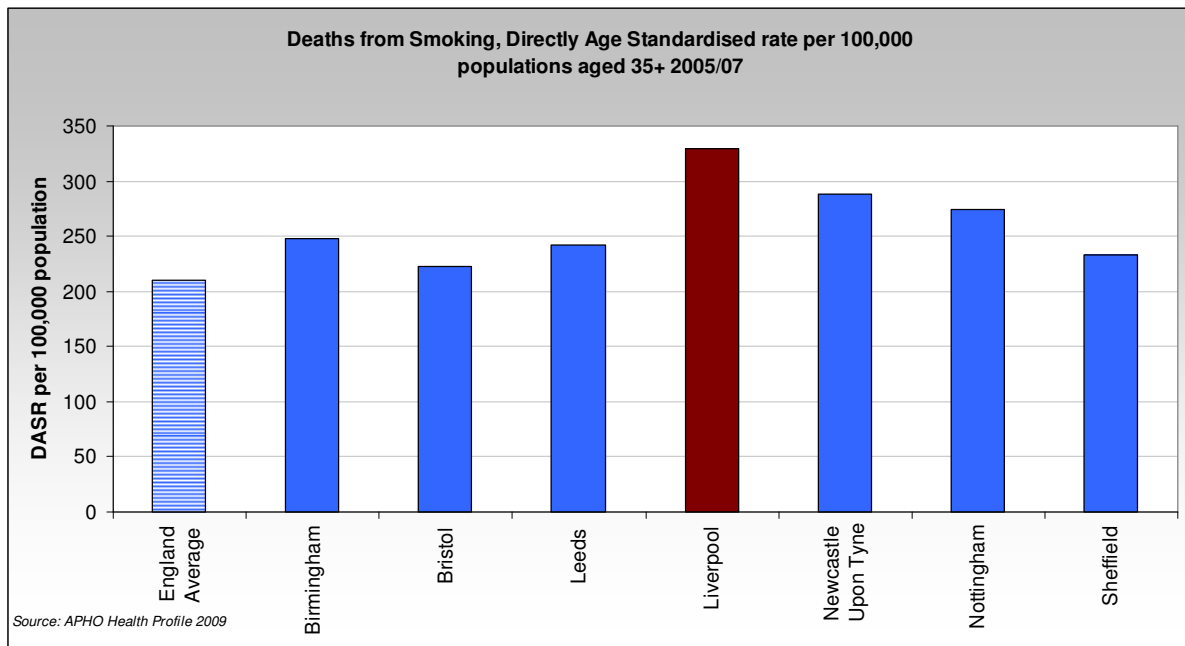
**Mothers Smoking during Pregnancy** - Liverpool (16.5%) has the third highest rate of women smoking during pregnancy compared with the other core cities and is higher than the England rate (14.7%). Manchester had the highest rate at 18.1%.



**Adults who Smoke** - Liverpool (34.4%) had the second highest rate out of all the core cities and had a higher rate compared to the England rate of 24.1%. Nottingham had the highest rate at 36.2%

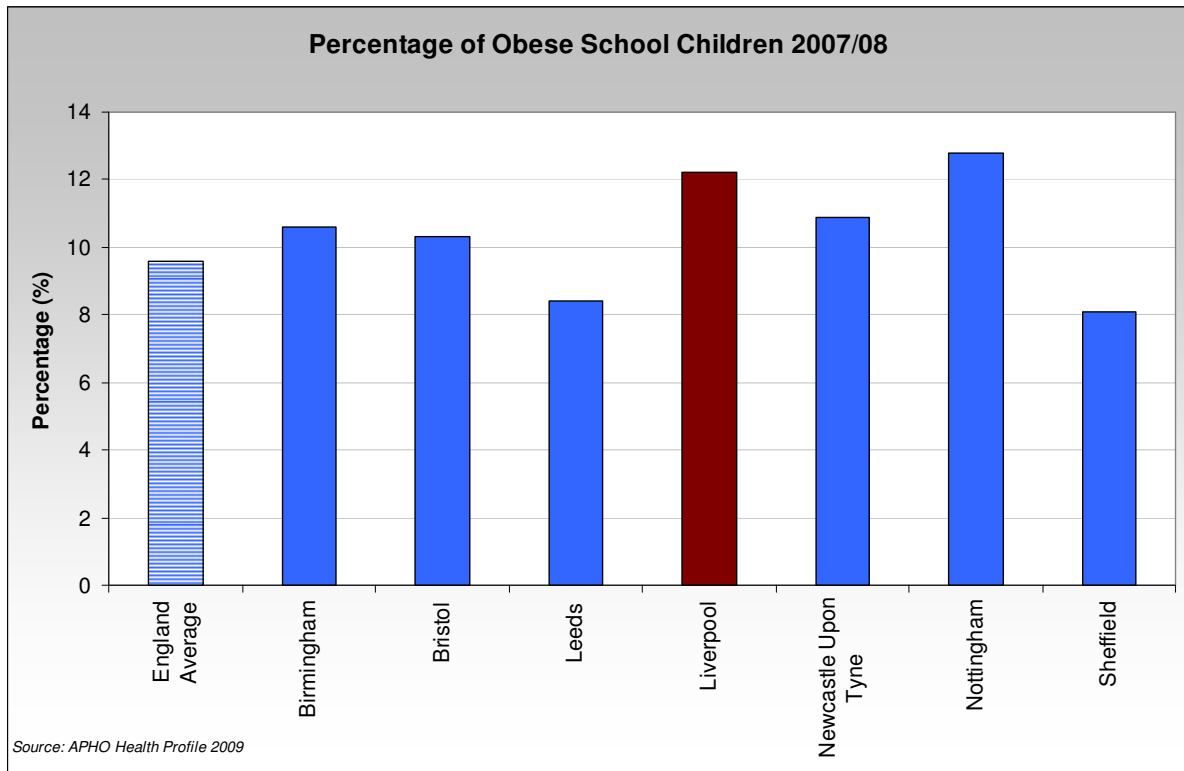


**Deaths from Smoking** - Liverpool had the second highest death rate of 329.4 per 100,000 population, out of all the core cities. Manchester had the highest rate of 330.2 per 100,000 population whilst the England rate was 210.2 per 100,000 population. For this indicator 2004-06 figures were used for the North West.

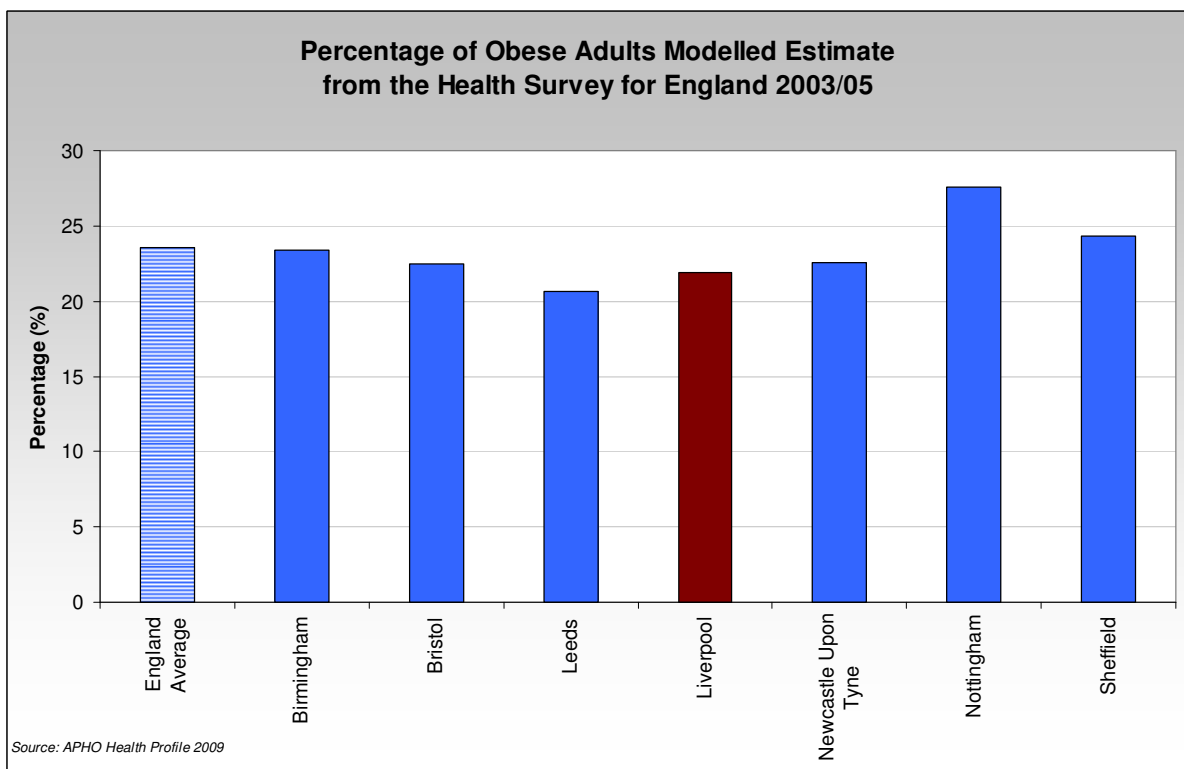


### 38. Obesity

**Obese School Children** - Liverpool (12.2%) had the second highest rate of obese children compared to the core cities. Nottingham had the highest rate (12.8%). The England rate was 9.6%. 2006-07 figures were used for the North West for this indicator.

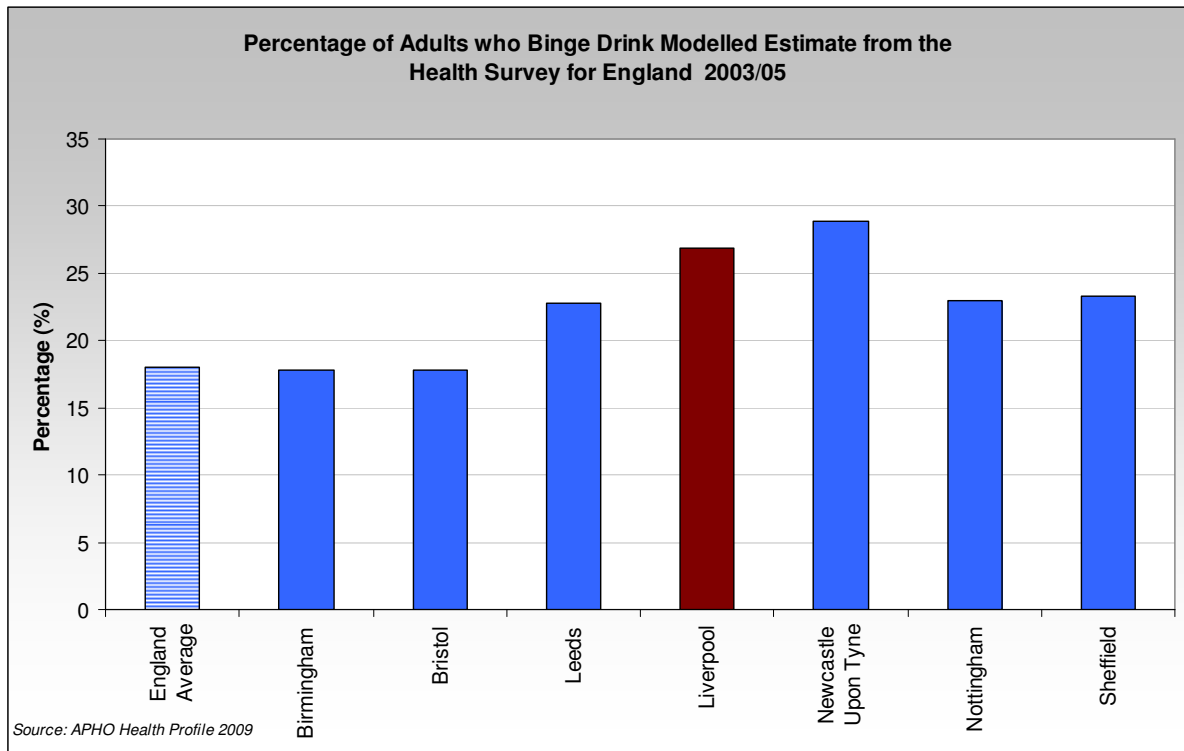


**Obese Adults** - The percentage of obese adults in Liverpool (21.9%) is slightly lower than the England rate (23.8%). Out of the core cities Leeds had the lowest rate of obese adults 20.6%.

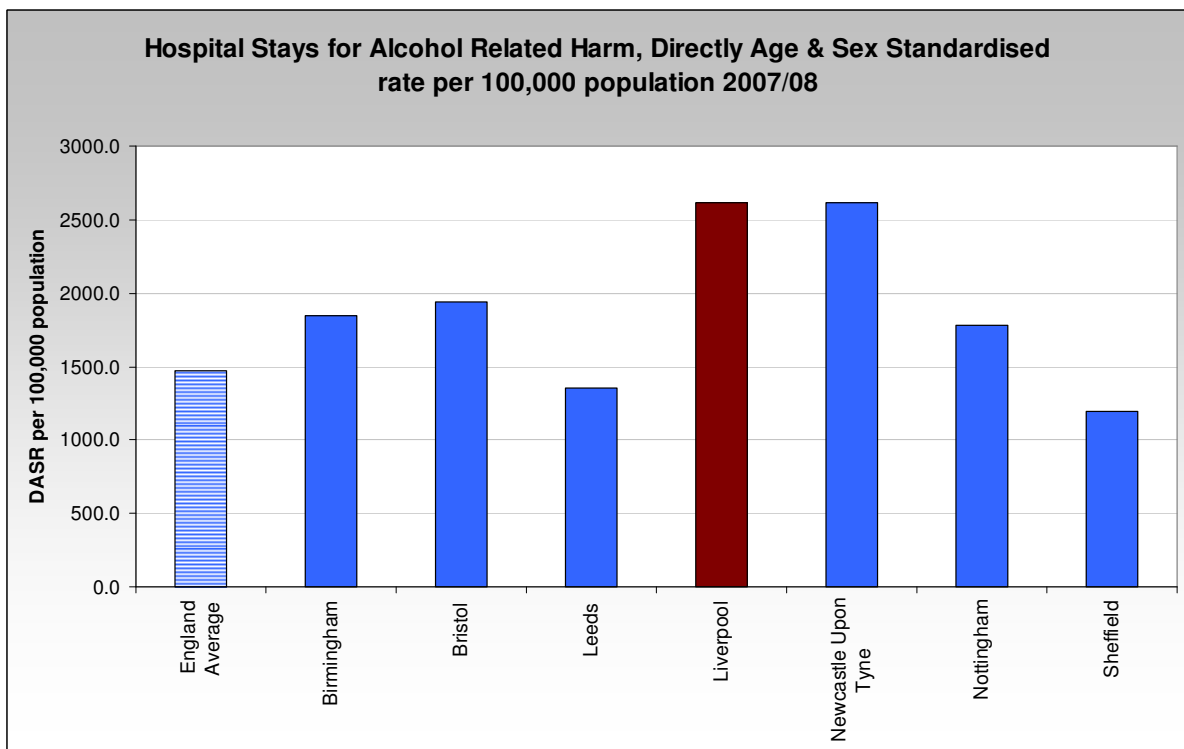


### 39. Alcohol

**Binge Drinking** - Liverpool (26.9%) had the third highest rate of binge drinkers amongst the core cities, Newcastle had the highest rate (28.9%) and the England rate was 18.0%.



**Hospital Stays for Alcohol** - Liverpool (2612.3 per 100,000) had the second highest rate of hospital stays for alcohol related harm, Newcastle (2615.1 per 100,000) had the highest rate and the England rate is 1472.5 per 100,000. No figures currently available for the North West for this indicator.



Source: APHO Health Profile 2009