



**WIRRAL
INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE**

Children's Social Care: Summary of area based issues

Wirral Intelligence Service

February 2018

Children’s Social Care: Summary of area based issues

For further information please contact:

Author: Hannah Cotgrave – Public Health & Commissioning Analyst
Public Health Intelligence Team, Wirral Intelligence Service, Wirral Council
hannahcotgrave@wirral.gov.uk

- Jack Font, Data Analyst Apprentice, Wirral Intelligence Service jackfont@wirral.gov.uk
- John Highton, JSNA Programme Lead, Wirral Intelligence Service johnhighton@wirral.gov.uk

Wirral Intelligence Service

Email: wirralintelligenceservice@wirral.gov.uk

Contents

Introduction	3
Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation and underlying domains	3
Overall Deprivation	3
Income Domain	3
Employment Domain	5
Health Deprivation & Disability Domain	6
Education, Skills and Training Domain	7
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	9
Crime Domain.....	10
Living Environment domain	12
Children & Young People Indicators	13
Children in poverty	13
Children providing unpaid care	14
Proportion of children persistently absent from school	15
Adult/Parental Indicators	16
Proportion of households with children where a member has a life-limiting condition	16
Working age adults receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit.....	17
Alcohol-related A&E attendance	18
Household Indicators	19
Children aged 0-15 living in families where adults are in receipt of out of work benefits	19
Risk of food insecurity	20
English as main language.....	21
Contact	22

Introduction

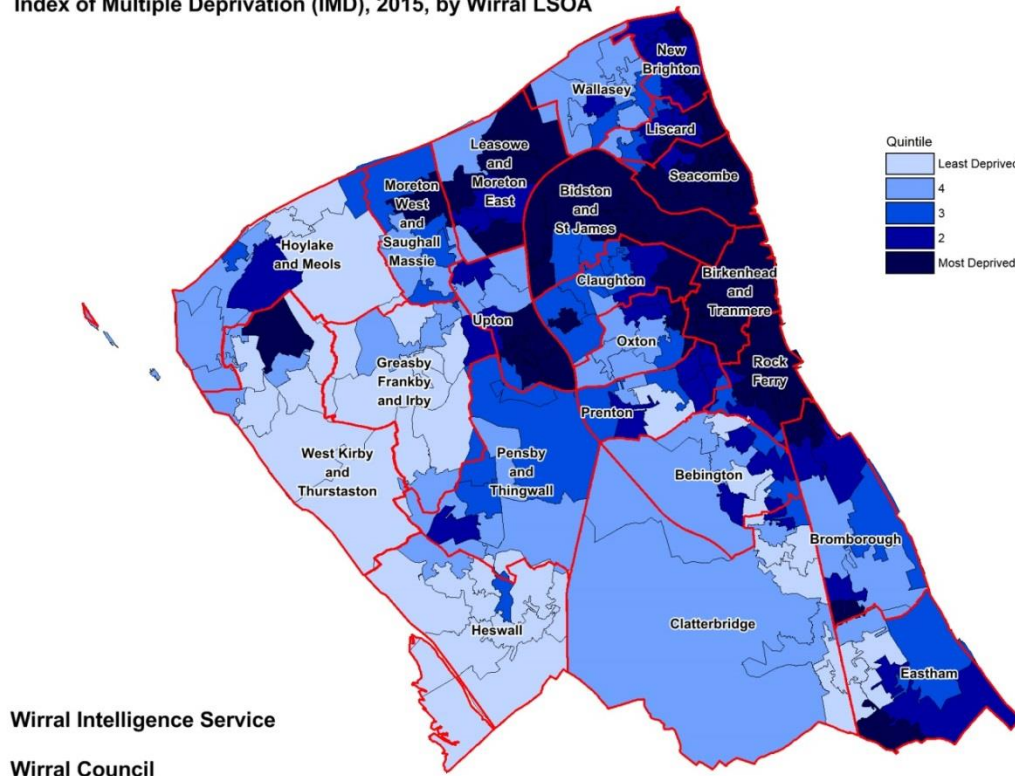
This short summary provides some insight into issues related to deprivation and associated geographic aspects that might help Children's Social Workers in their understanding and support of local children, young people and their families.

Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation and underlying domains

Overall Deprivation

Map 1: Deprivation according to the IMD 2015 in Wirral (overlaid with ward boundaries)

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 2015, by Wirral LSOA

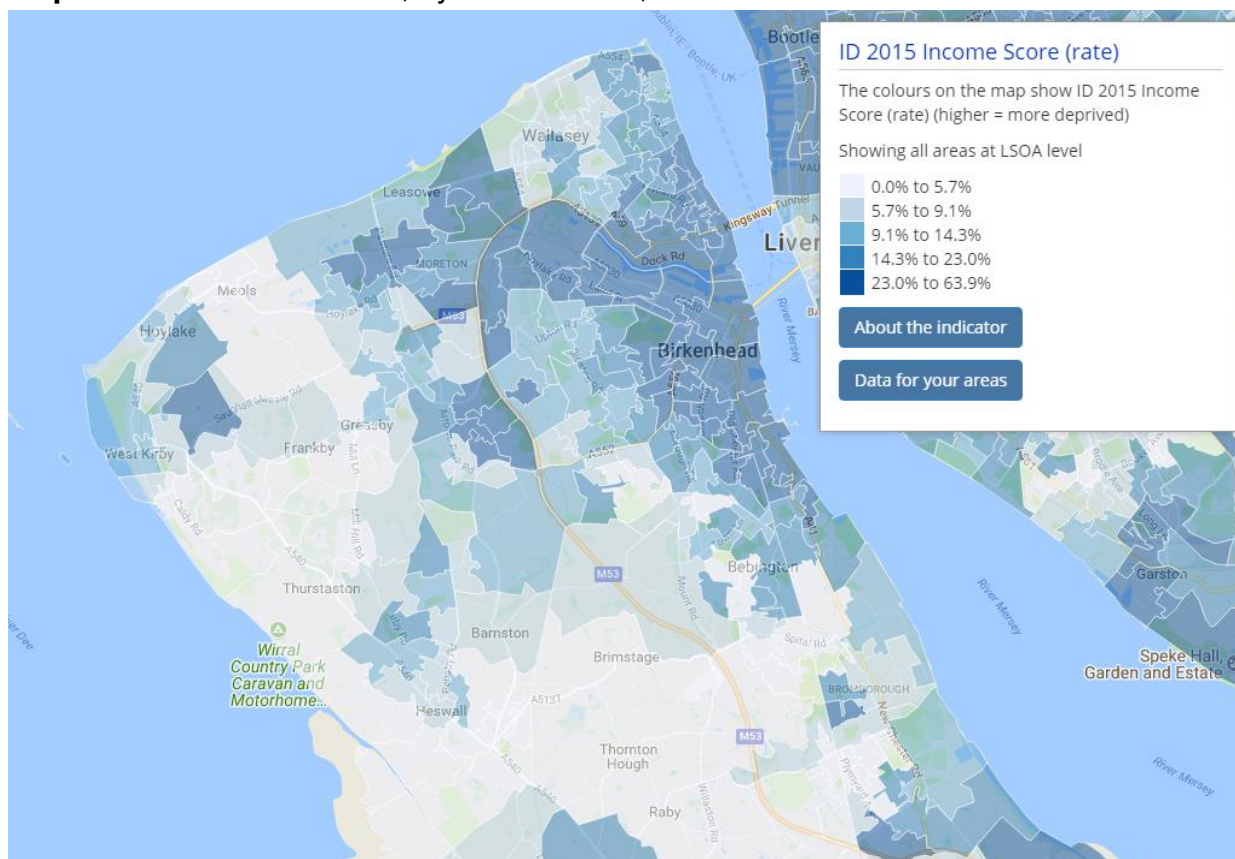


Map 1 shows the distribution of deprivation in Wirral visually. As the map shows, the majority of the areas of acute deprivation (20% most deprived) are in **Bidston & St. James, Birkenhead & Tranmere, Rock Ferry and Seacombe wards. Leasowe & Moreton East ward also has significant areas of deprivation.** There are also several areas in south and west Wirral (**Acre Lane area of Bromborough, Mill Park estate in Eastham, Woodchurch estate in Upton and area around Anglesey Road in West Kirby**) which fall into the 20% most deprived, but generally speaking, there is a north & east/west & south split in Wirral with regard to deprivation. The majority of the least deprived areas of Wirral are in Heswall ward (Gayton and Heswall) with some other pockets in West Kirby & Thurstaston ward (Caldy area), Hoylake ward and Greasby, Franky & Irby ward.

Income Domain

Income deprivation is a measure of families being on very low incomes whether they are in or out-of-work. So for example, a rate of 59% in Birkenhead East Float indicates that 59% of residents in that LSOA are income deprived.

Map 2: Income domain rate, by Wirral LSOA, IMD 2015



Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: This domain is calculated using families who fall into the following categories: Income based ESA claimants; Jobseeker's Allowance claimants; Pension Credits claimants; Child or Working Tax Credits claimants (not already claiming one of the above benefits) whose income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs and Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation or both. Performance on this domain is so poor, it negatively affects the overall performance of Wirral on the whole IMD.

Wirral had 60 (out of a total of its 206) [Lower Super Output Areas](#) (LSOAs) ranked as being amongst the 20% most Income deprived areas in England on the 2015 IMD. There were 109 LSOAs in England in 2015 where more than half the population (50%) of the area was classed as living in income deprivation. Wirral had 7 LSOAs where more than 50% of residents were classed as being income deprived. Those LSOAs that are classified as being the more deprived areas in England are shown in the darkest colour; the least deprived areas are shown in the lightest colours.

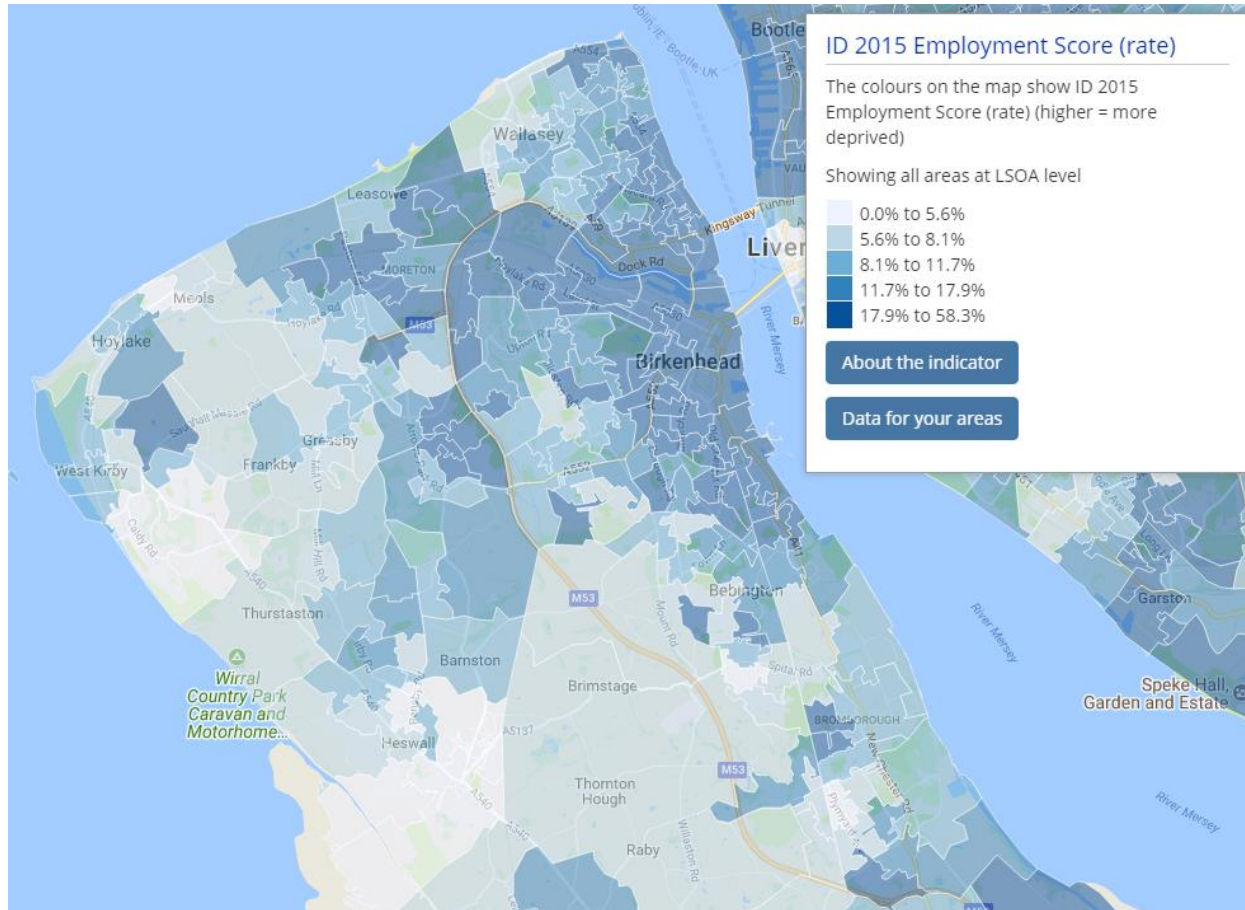
Table 1: Ten most deprived LSOAs in Wirral on the Income domain of the IMD (2015)

LSOA code	LSOA name	Overall IMD Rank (1 = most deprived)	Income Score (rate)	Income Rank (1 = most deprived)
E01007133	Birkenhead East Float	133	59%	9
E01007122	Bidston St James East	36	58%	10
E01007274	Seacombe Ferry	100	56%	21
E01007293	Lower Tranmere	108	54%	36
E01007127	Birkenhead West	56	51%	87
E01007124	Beechwood North	346	50%	102
E01007289	Tranmere Woodward	270	50%	107
E01007123	Bidston St James West	460	49%	128
E01007220	Egremont Central	288	48%	137
E01007128	Birkenhead Central	94	48%	153

Employment Domain

The Employment domain of the IMD measures involuntary exclusion of working age people from the labour market, i.e. those who would like to work but are unable to do so. Worklessness is regarded as a deprivation in its own right and not simply a driver of low income, because participation in the labour market brings a number of other social and psychological benefits.

Map 3: Employment domain rate, by Wirral LSOA, IMD 2015



Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Note: This domain is calculated by summing the following seven indicators: Jobseeker's Allowance claimants (both contribution-based and income based); Incapacity Benefit claimants aged 18-59/64; Severe Disablement Allowance claimants aged 18-59/64; Employment & Support Allowance claimants aged 18- 59/64 and Carers Allowance claimants.

Table 2: Ten most deprived LSOAs in Wirral on the Employment domain of the IMD (2015)

LSOA code	LSOA name	Overall IMD Rank (1 = most deprived)	Employment Score (rate)	Employment Rank (1 = most deprived)
E01007133	Birkenhead East Float	133	58%	1
E01007122	Bidston St James East	36	46%	28
E01007293	Lower Tranmere	108	46%	29
E01007274	Seacombe Ferry	100	45%	35
E01007129	Birkenhead South	96	44%	45
E01007128	Birkenhead Central	94	44%	53
E01007126	Hamilton Square	294	42%	73
E01007207	Moreton North	410	40%	109
E01007289	Tranmere Woodward	270	40%	111
E01007127	Birkenhead West	56	40%	135

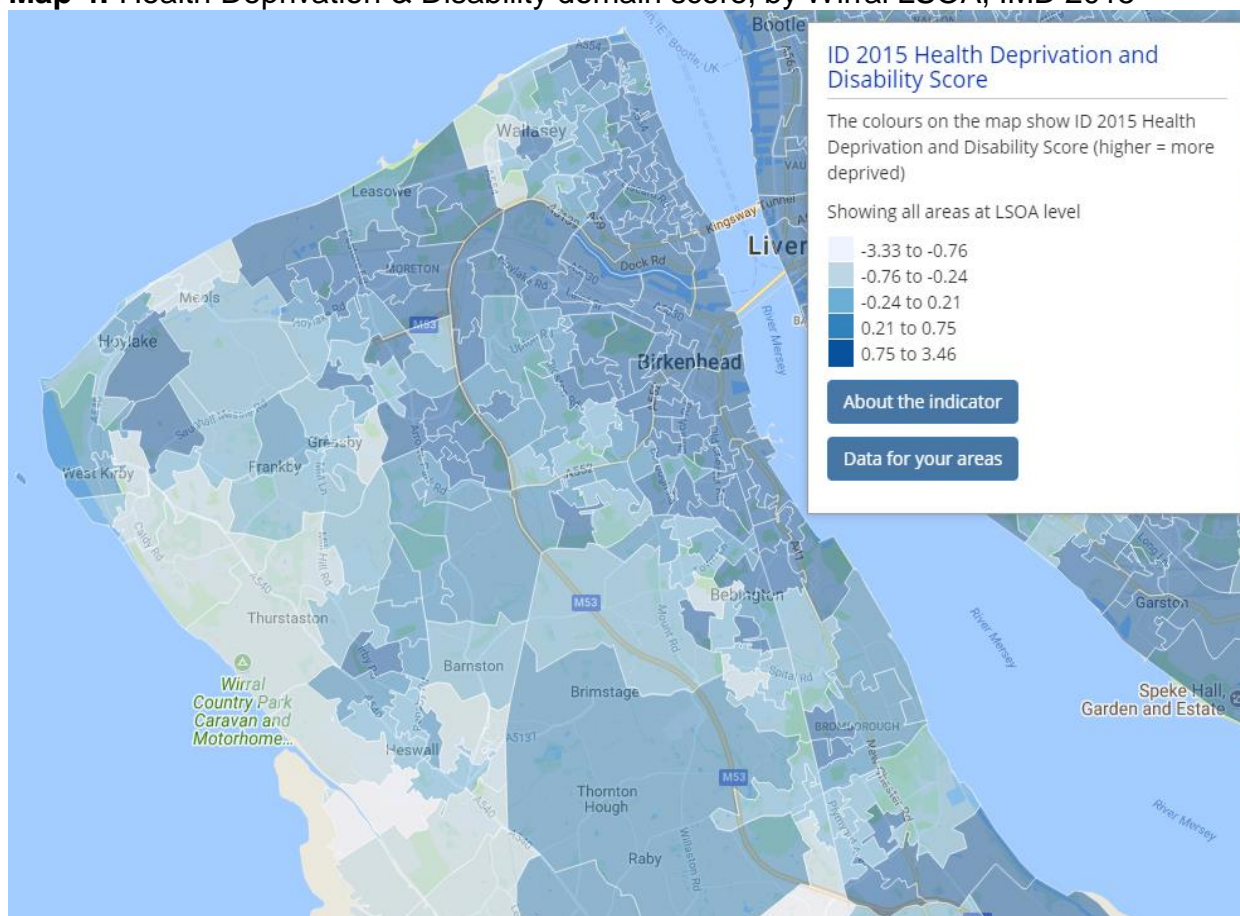
Like the Income domain, the Employment Domain Score is actually a rate or proportion. So for example, in Birkenhead East Float, 59% of residents in these areas are employment deprived.

This LSOA was also the most deprived area in Wirral on the previous (2010) IMD and has actually worsened (its rate was 51% of residents were Employment Deprived). Birkenhead East Float was actually the number 1 most employment deprived LSOA in England in 2015, out of 32,844 LSOAs.

Health Deprivation & Disability Domain

This domain makes up 13.5% of the overall IMD and measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health and disability, taking into account both physical and mental health. Health deprivation and disability is included as one of the seven domains because ill health limits an individual's ability to participate fully in society. This domain captures unexpected deaths or levels of ill health by using age and gender standardised data (meaning any trends seen are not due to age).

Map 4: Health Deprivation & Disability domain score, by Wirral LSOA, IMD 2015



Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Note: This domain uses as indicators; Years of Potential Life Lost; Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio; Acute morbidity (age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital) and prevalence of Mood and Anxiety Disorders. Map 4 shows that most of Birkenhead and Wallasey Constituencies fall into the more deprived of areas in England on this measure, with a few, exceptions. Even the west of Wirral fares poorly however, and poor performance on this measure does affect Wirral's overall ranking on the IMD.

As Map 4 shows, Wirral performs particularly poorly on this domain in 2015 (as it did in 2010), with only 1 LSOA in Heswall ward out of all 206 LSOAs in Wirral appearing in the top 20% of areas in England (i.e. scoring between -3.33 to -0.76). By contrast, Wirral has 97 LSOAs which are ranked in the bottom 20% of areas in England on this domain – this is almost half of all the LSOAs in Wirral. When the last IMD was calculated in 2010, 90 LSOAs were classified as being in the bottom 20% - meaning that a further 7 LSOAs have moved into the bottom quintile (or 20%).

Birkenhead East Float and Bidston St. James East were respectively the 3rd and 5th most deprived LSOAs (on this domain) in England (out of a total of 32,844 LSOAs). Performance on this measure is so poor that it affects the overall ranking of Wirral on the IMD.

Table 3: Ten most deprived LSOAs in Wirral on Health Deprivation & Disability domain of the IMD (2015)

LSOA code	LSOA name	Overall IMD Rank (1 = most deprived)	Health Deprivation & Disability Score	Health Deprivation & Disability Rank (1 is most deprived)
E01007133	Birkenhead East Float	133	3.16	3
E01007122	Bidston St James East	36	3.08	5
E01007126	Hamilton Square	294	2.97	16
E01007293	Lower Tranmere	108	2.97	17
E01007207	Moreton North	410	2.74	39
E01007274	Seacombe Ferry	100	2.69	49
E01007127	Birkenhead West	56	2.59	63
E01007124	Beechwood North	346	2.56	74
E01007129	Birkenhead South	96	2.53	86
E01007121	Bidston Moss	385	2.45	108

Education, Skills and Training Domain

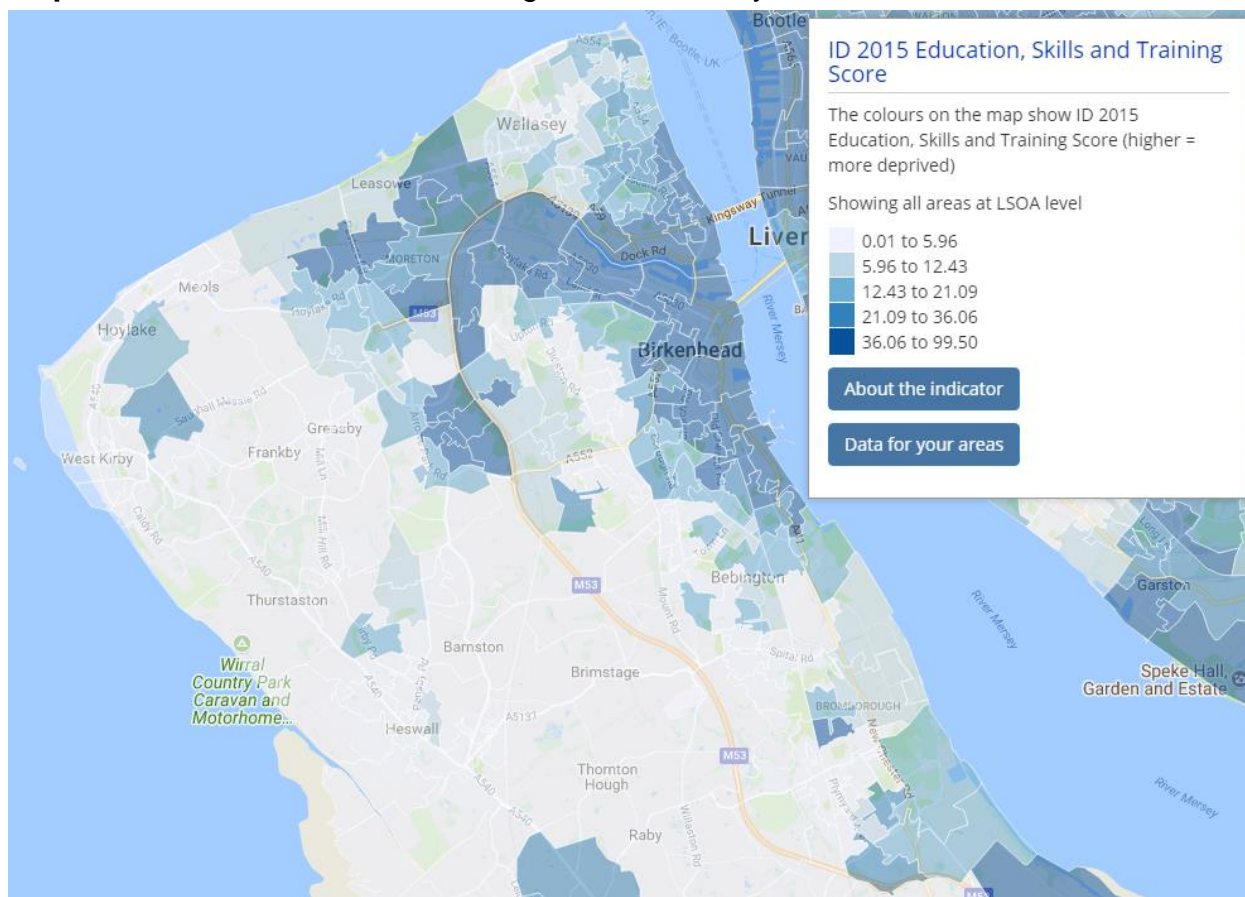
This sub-domain makes up 13.5% of the overall IMD and measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training relating to not only children and young people, but adults too. The sub-domain captures both the attainment of qualifications by young people and the existing skills and qualifications (or lack of) in the resident working age adult population.

There were 47 Wirral LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally on this domain (there were 41 in 2010) and 67 in the least deprived quintile (62 in 2010). It is interesting to note however, that Wirral performs slightly better on this domain, than on the overall IMD.

For example, the poorest performing LSOA on this sub-domain is Bidston St James East, with a ranking of 271 (out of 32,844 LSOAs in England). Although this is still a poor performance on this domain (i.e. it is the worst performing LSOA in Wirral), compared to that same LSOAs ranking on the overall IMD – where it ranked of 36 out of 32,844 LSOAs (where 1 is the most deprived LSOA in England), a ranking of 271 is not quite so poor. This suggests that this domain is performing better on education, skills and training than its overall IMD ranking. In turn, this could indicate that in the future, deprivation in Wirral may improve, as education is a well-established route out of poverty.

In contrast with the majority of the other sub-domains of the IMD, there are many LSOAs in the east of Wirral (Birkenhead Constituency) which fall into the 20% best performing LSOAs in England. The only other domain where Wirral performs as well as this is the Barriers to Housing & Services domain.

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training domain rate, by Wirral LSOA, IMD 2015



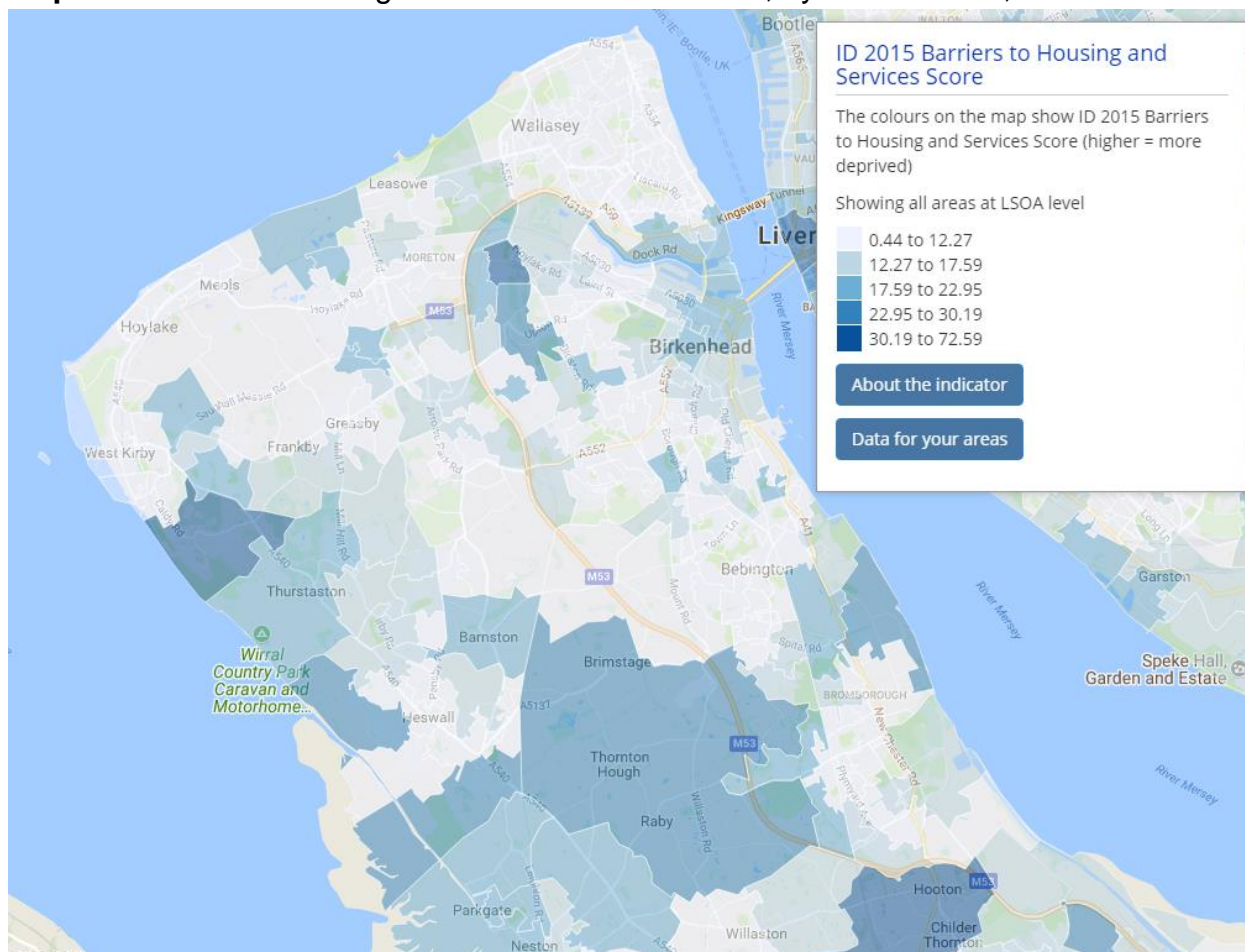
Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Note: This domain is calculated using; attainment at Key Stage 2; Key Stage 3 & Key Stage 4; Secondary school absence; Staying on in education post 16; Entry to higher education; the proportion of adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications and English language proficiency. Map 6 shows a fairly extreme picture, with many LSOAs falling into the most and least deprived areas, but relatively few falling into the middle, suggesting increasing polarisation on this domain.

Table 4: Ten most deprived LSOAs on the Education, Skills & Training domain

LSOA code (2011)	LSOA name	Overall IMD Rank (1 = most deprived)	Education, Skills and Training Score	Education, Skills and Training Rank (1 = most deprived)
E01007122	Bidston St James East	36	80.72	271
E01007127	Birkenhead West	56	77.97	382
E01007133	Birkenhead East Float	133	75.41	467
E01007289	Tranmere Woodward	270	72.80	596
E01007124	Beechwood North	346	71.34	668
E01007293	Lower Tranmere	108	68.05	915
E01007274	Seacombe Ferry	100	67.61	948
E01007207	Moreton North	410	64.10	1228
E01007123	Bidston St James West	460	61.94	1452
E01007121	Bidston Moss	385	61.90	1458

Map 6: Barriers to Housing and Services domain rate, by Wirral LSOA, IMD 2015



Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Note: This domain uses as indicators; Household overcrowding; Homelessness; Housing affordability (the proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation); Road distance to a GP surgery; Road distance to a food shop; Road distance to a primary school; Road distance to a Post Office.

This domain makes up 9.3% of the overall IMD and measures geographical barriers relating to and financial accessibility of housing and key local services (e.g. issues relating to access to housing such as affordability). It is the domain on which Wirral performs best in the 2015 IMD.

Barriers to Housing & Services is included as a domain because accessibility of suitable housing and local amenities are significant determinants of quality of life. Those who cannot afford to be owner-occupiers live in overcrowded homes or are classed as homeless are deprived of the safety and stability of a home appropriate to their needs. Individuals who have to travel long distances to key services are also disadvantaged.

As Map 6 shows, the distribution of housing and services related deprivation in Wirral shows a very different pattern to that of the other domains. There is no obvious east/west split and if anything, some areas of the south and west appear more disadvantaged than the north and east. To put this into context however, this is a domain in which Wirral performs well, there are only 2 LSOAs which fall into the 20% most deprived areas of England (Caldy South and Bidston Hill North) and this is due to reasons of affordability (parts of Caldy have some of the most expensive property prices in the North-West and England), rather than over-crowding for example.

Further, it is unlikely that residents experience the effects of the kind of deprivation described by this domain in the same way as those experiencing deprivation on some of the other domains such as income and employment. For example, Caldy residents may be far from services, but the impact of this will be mitigated by high levels of car ownership in the area.

There are clusters of areas ranking poorly on this domain in wards such as Rock Ferry for example, and their low ranking is likely to be due to factors such as over-crowding and homelessness, rather than extreme house-prices, as is the case in the west of Wirral. Thus there are several different areas of Wirral which perform poorly on this domain, but for differing reasons.

Table 5: Ten most deprived LSOAs on the Barriers to Housing & Services domain

LSOA code (2011)	LSOA name	Overall IMD Rank (1 = most deprived)	Barriers to Housing and Services Score	Barriers to Housing and Services Rank (1 = most deprived)
E01007283	Caldy South	28765	36.77	3241
E01007120	Bidston Hill North	2824	33.94	4485
E01007143	Bromborough North	16393	28.00	8353
E01007159	Bidston Hill South	17667	27.96	8393
E01007144	Clatterbridge West	21349	26.77	9340
E01007191	Gayton South	30351	26.55	9546
E01007187	Heswall West	28887	24.59	11495
E01007183	Barnston North	23209	22.94	13266
E01007223	Millhouse Lane North	15953	22.32	13987
E01007162	Noctorum Central	1948	22.14	14198

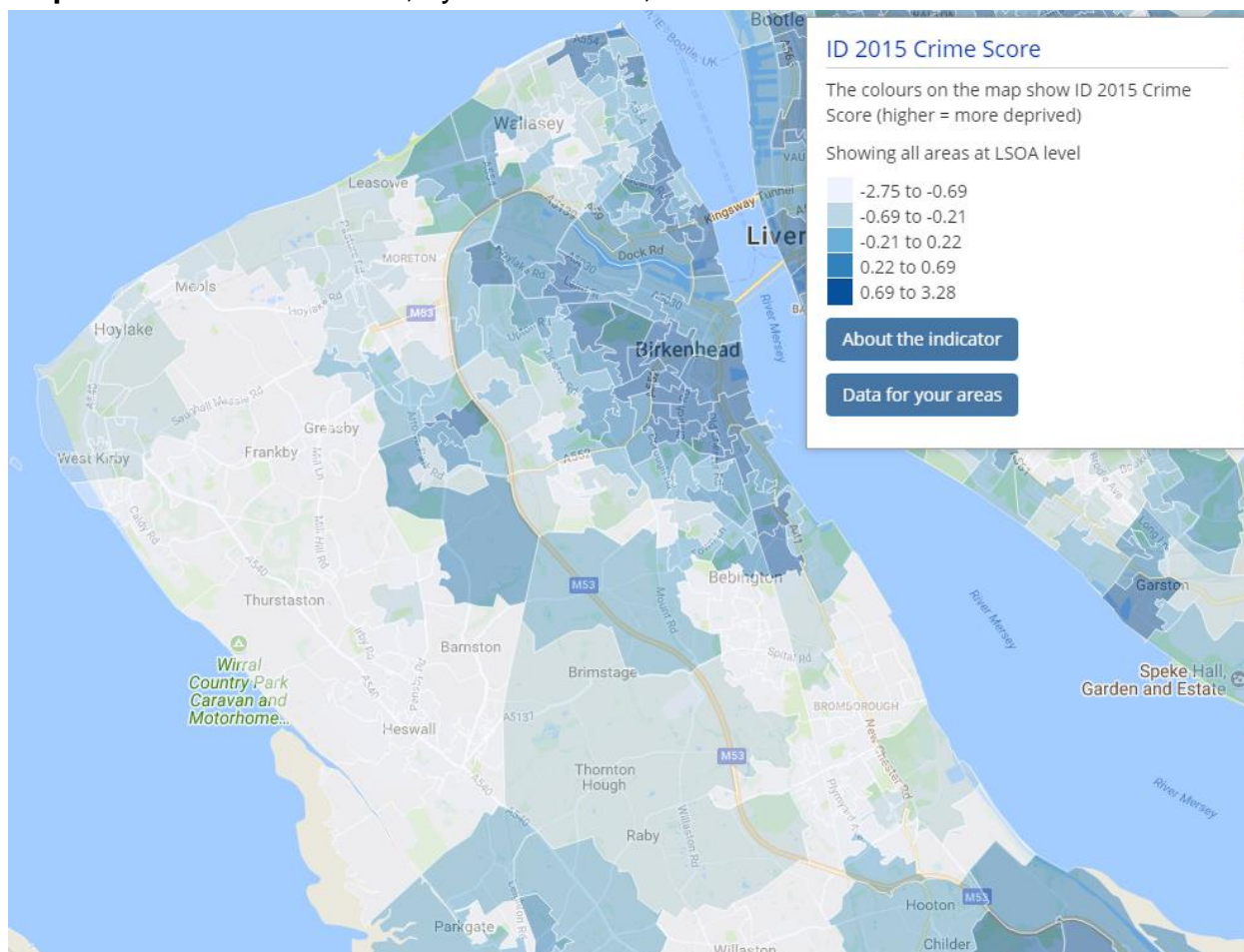
Crime Domain

This domain makes up 9.3% of the overall IMD and measures the rate of recorded crime by small area for four major crime types (violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage). Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on both individuals and communities.

Crime was the domain on which Wirral performed best on the previous 2010 IMD, but this is not the case in 2015. In 2010, there were just 3 LSOAs in the most 10% deprived of areas nationally and 9 LSOAs which were classified as being amongst the 20% most deprived nationally. In the most recent 2015 IMD, Wirral now has 15 LSOAs which fall into the 10% most deprived and 30 which fall into the 20% most deprived of areas on this domain in England.

This could mean that other areas of England have improved at a faster rate than Wirral, or that Wirral has worsened compared to other areas of England – it is not clear which. There were still no Wirral LSOAs which ranked in the bottom 1% nationally on this domain however. The areas which are deprived on this domain appear to follow a common pattern seen in Wirral, with the areas of more acute deprivation all in the north and east of the borough.

Map 7: Crime domain score, by Wirral LSOA, IMD 2015



Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Note: This domain uses as indicators the rate per 1,000 population of the following types of crime: Violence (19 recorded crime types); burglary (4 recorded crime types); theft (5 recorded crime types) and criminal damage (11 recorded crime types). As Map 7 also shows quite well however, relative to England, Wirral performs fairly well on the crime domain, with many LSOAs coloured in the lighter blues/white which indicate that they are amongst areas with the lowest crime related deprivation in England.

Table 6: Ten most deprived LSOAs on the Crime domain (IMD 2015)

LSOA code (2011)	LSOA name	Overall IMD Rank (1 = most deprived)	Crime Score	Crime Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
E01007129	Birkenhead South	96	1.788	262
E01007292	Higher Tranmere	495	1.778	271
E01007155	Birkenhead Park East	1527	1.656	440
E01007128	Birkenhead Central	94	1.621	494
E01007179	Egerton North	1297	1.481	795
E01007220	Egremont Central	288	1.448	872
E01007131	West Tranmere	856	1.407	1018
E01007122	Bidston St James East	36	1.406	1031
E01007275	Egremont South	3036	1.246	1720
E01007293	Lower Tranmere	108	1.159	2215

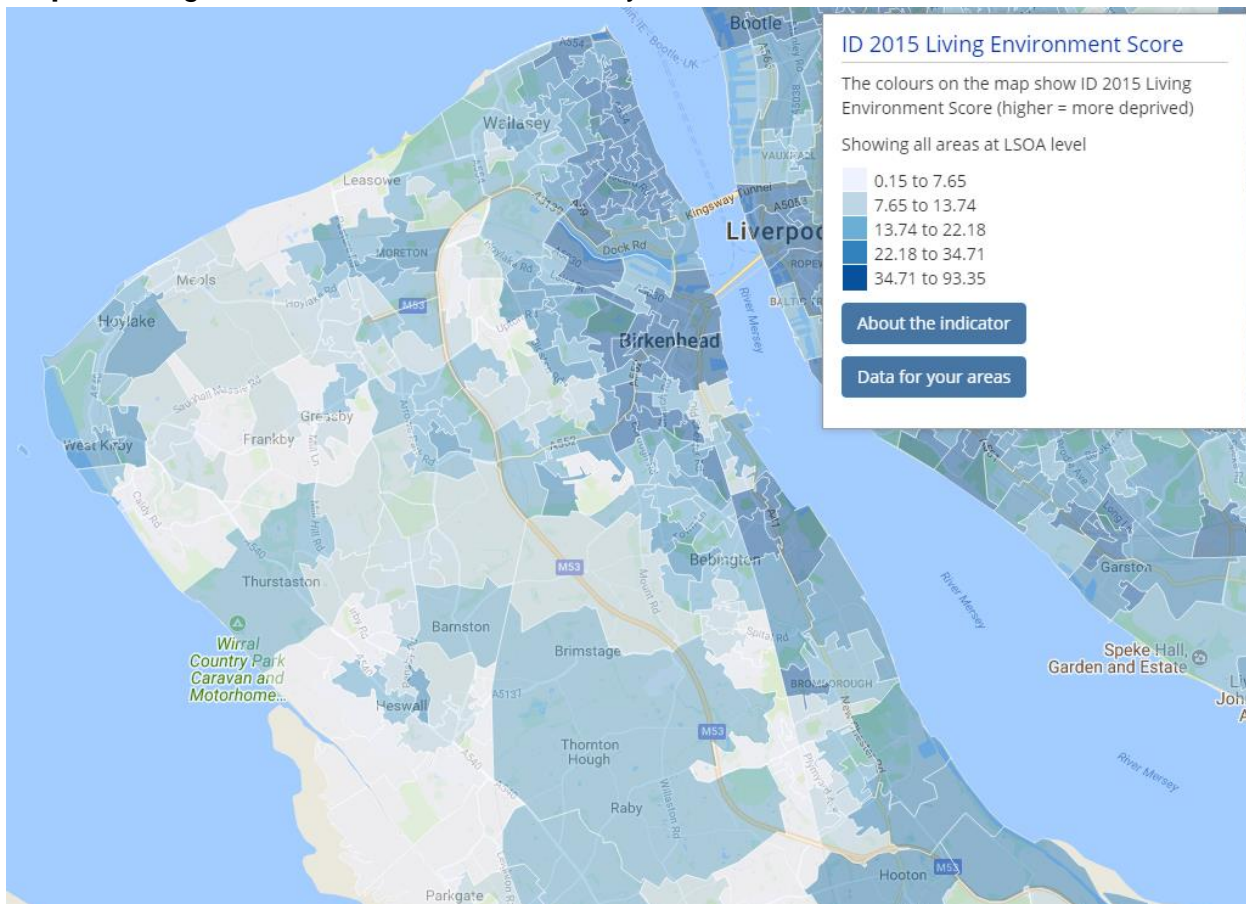
Living Environment domain

This domain makes up 9.3% of the overall IMD and measures the quality of individuals immediate surroundings including housing quality, air quality and road traffic accidents.

There were 40 LSOAs which ranked in the worst 20% of areas in England on this domain in 2015 (compared to 52 in the last IMD in 2010, suggesting an improvement). The majority of areas ranking in the bottom 20% on this domain were in the east of the borough, although there were some pockets of deprivation in west Wirral, notably the Woodchurch estate, but also around Pensby. As was the case in the 2010 IMD, there were no Wirral LSOAs which ranked in the bottom 1%, 3% or 5% nationally on this domain.

It is likely that the poor performance on this measure is due to the large proportion of older, Victorian terraced properties in these areas of the borough. In addition, a significant proportion of housing in this area is privately rented, which of all the categories of housing (owner occupier, socially rented, privately rented), is well documented as being the most likely to be in poor condition. A further factor is a large number of HMO (Houses of multiple occupation) in areas such as New Brighton, which also are more likely than average to be in poor condition, have poor levels of thermal insulation etc. All of these factors are taken into account in the Living Environment domain and so are highly likely to be contributing to some wards poor performance in this domain.

Map 8: Living Environment domain score, by Wirral LSOA, IMD 2015



Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Note: This domain uses as indicators; Housing in poor condition (proportion of social and private homes failing to meet the decent homes standard); Houses without central heating; Air quality (measure based on emissions rates for four major pollutants) and Road traffic accidents (measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists in the resident and workplace population).

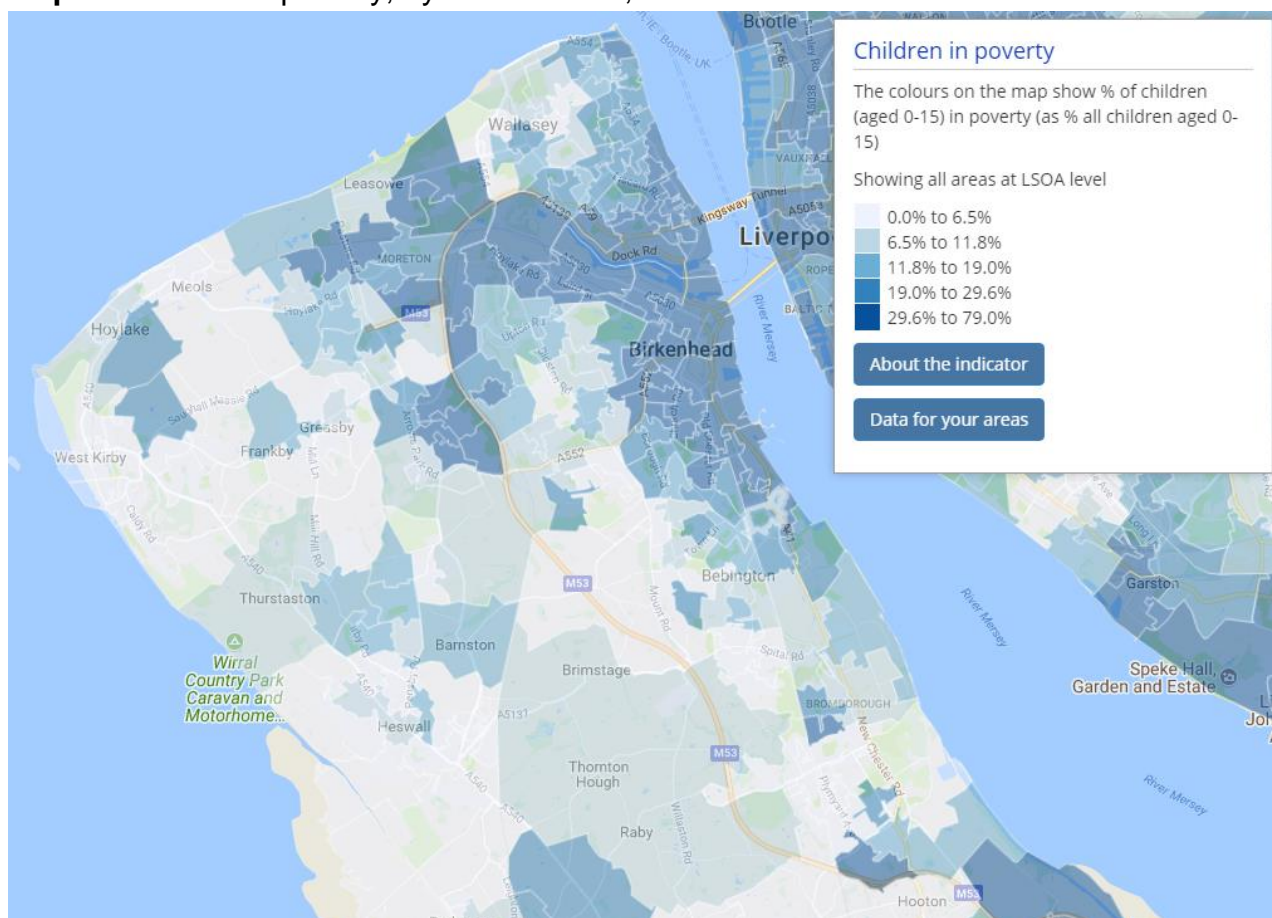
Table 7: Ten most deprived LSOAs on the Living Environment domain (IMD 2015)

LSOA code (2011)	LSOA name	Overall IMD Rank (1 = most deprived)	Living Environment Score	Living Environment Rank (1 = most deprived)
E01007129	Birkenhead South	96	53.51	1680
E01007217	Liscard Central	8252	53.41	1693
E01007234	Magazine Promenade	9320	49.85	2298
E01007276	Poultton North	8735	49.48	2367
E01007216	Liscard South	8079	48.99	2462
E01007296	Tranmere Well Lane	1888	47.96	2665
E01007130	Tranmere North	3565	47.55	2769
E01007127	Birkenhead West	56	46.00	3099
E01007233	Earlston Gardens East	8577	44.95	3338
E01007277	Town Hall	1938	44.89	3358

Children & Young People Indicators

Children in poverty

Map 9: Children in poverty, by Wirral LSOA, 2014



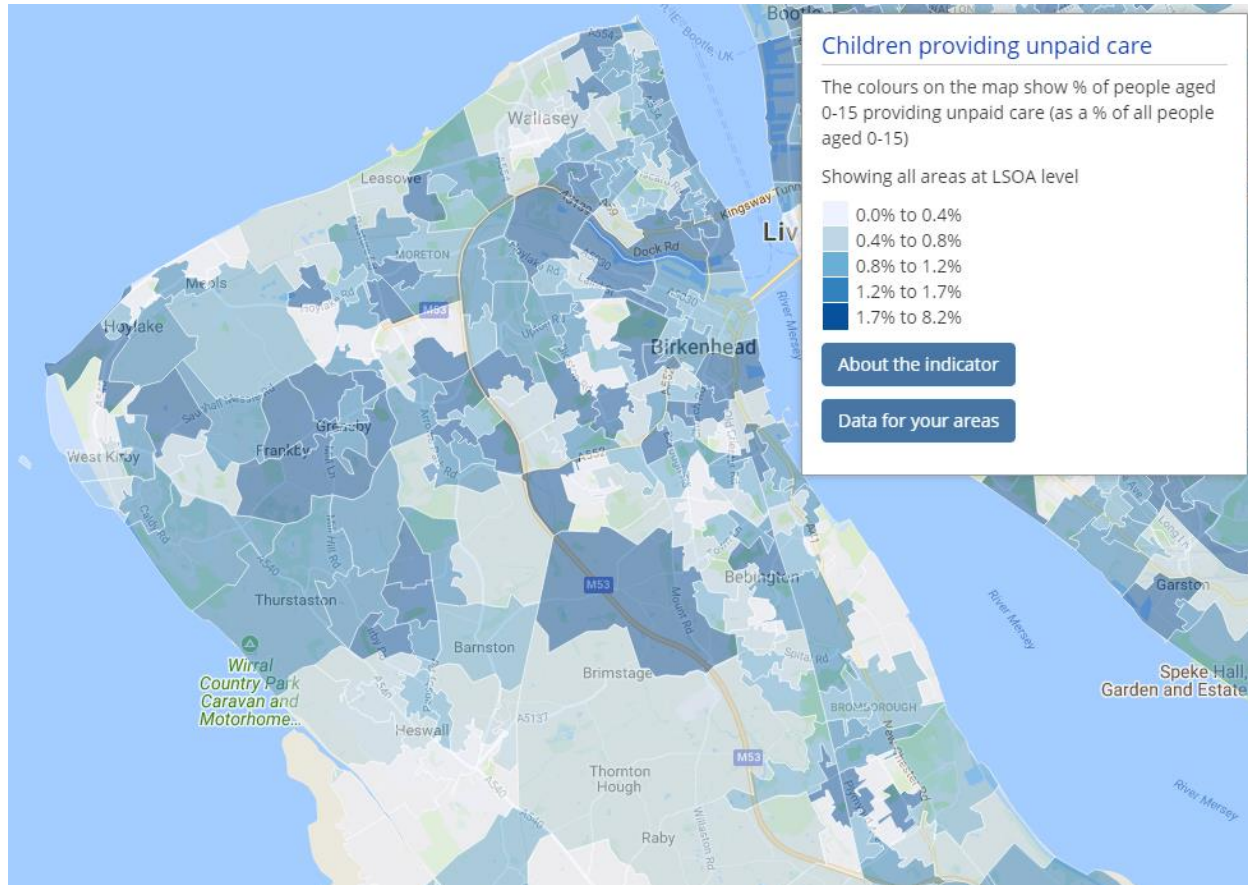
Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support. Rate calculated as = (Children (aged under 16) in families in receipt of IS/JSA or whose income is <60% of median income)/ (Total children aged 0-15 years)*100

Map 9 shows a similar picture to the IMD domain maps; the tendency for east Wirral to be worse off, but with pockets in west Wirral. Many of the LSOAs that make up Birkenhead constituency are amongst the areas with the highest proportion of children in poverty in England.

Children providing unpaid care

Map 10: Children providing unpaid care, by Wirral LSOA, Census 2011



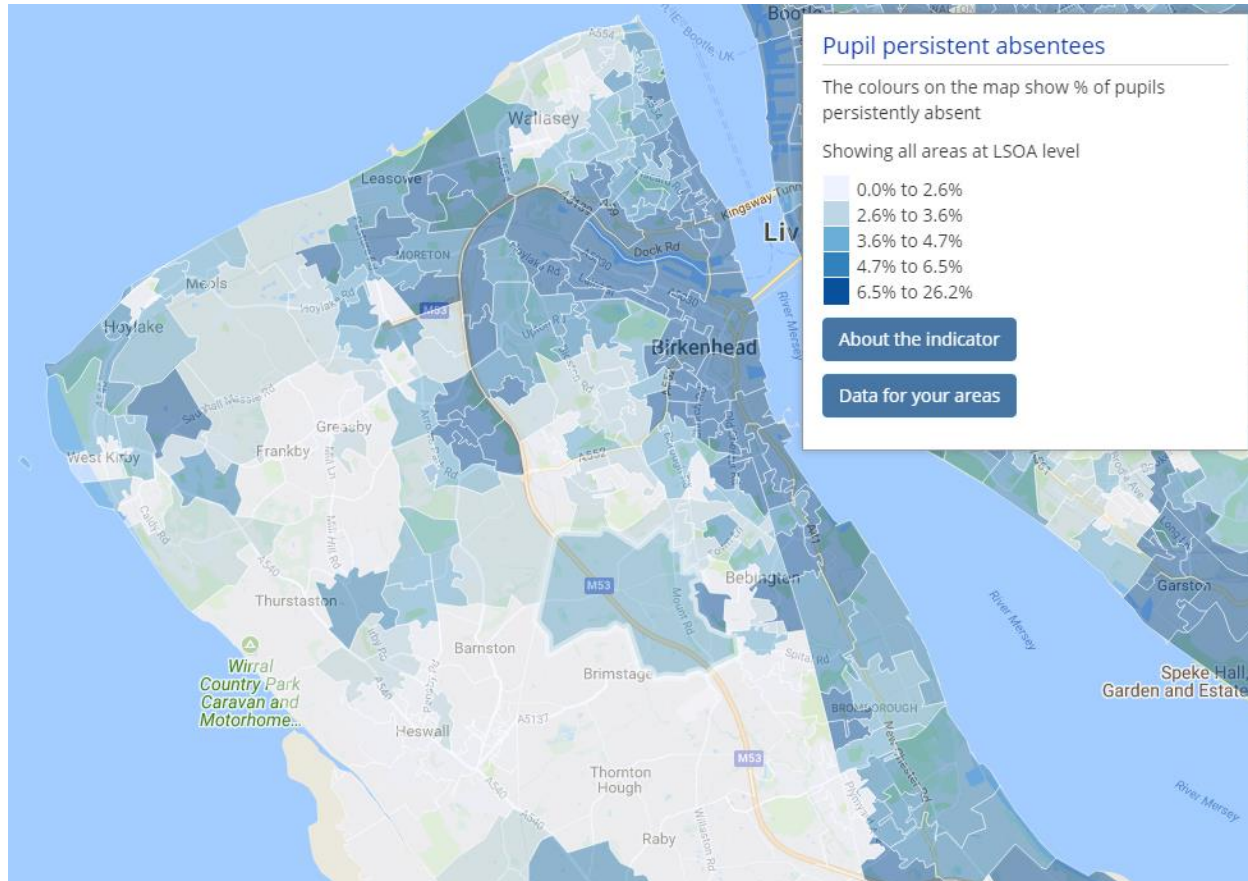
Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: Children (aged 0-15) providing informal unpaid care. Figures are based on self-reported responses to the 2011 Census. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. Rate calculated as = (People aged 0-15 providing unpaid care)/(Population aged under 16 (Census 2011))*100

Unlike many other maps within this document, Map 10 shows no clear difference between east and west Wirral. In fact, when looking at these figures at a ward level, Greasby Frankby & Irby ward has the highest proportion of children providing unpaid care (2.1%) ([Local Insight, 2017](#)) According to figures taken from Census 2011, there were around 748 children (aged 0-15) providing unpaid care in Wirral at the time of the Census.

Proportion of children persistently absent from school

Map 11: Proportion of children persistently absent from school, by Wirral LSOA, 2013/14



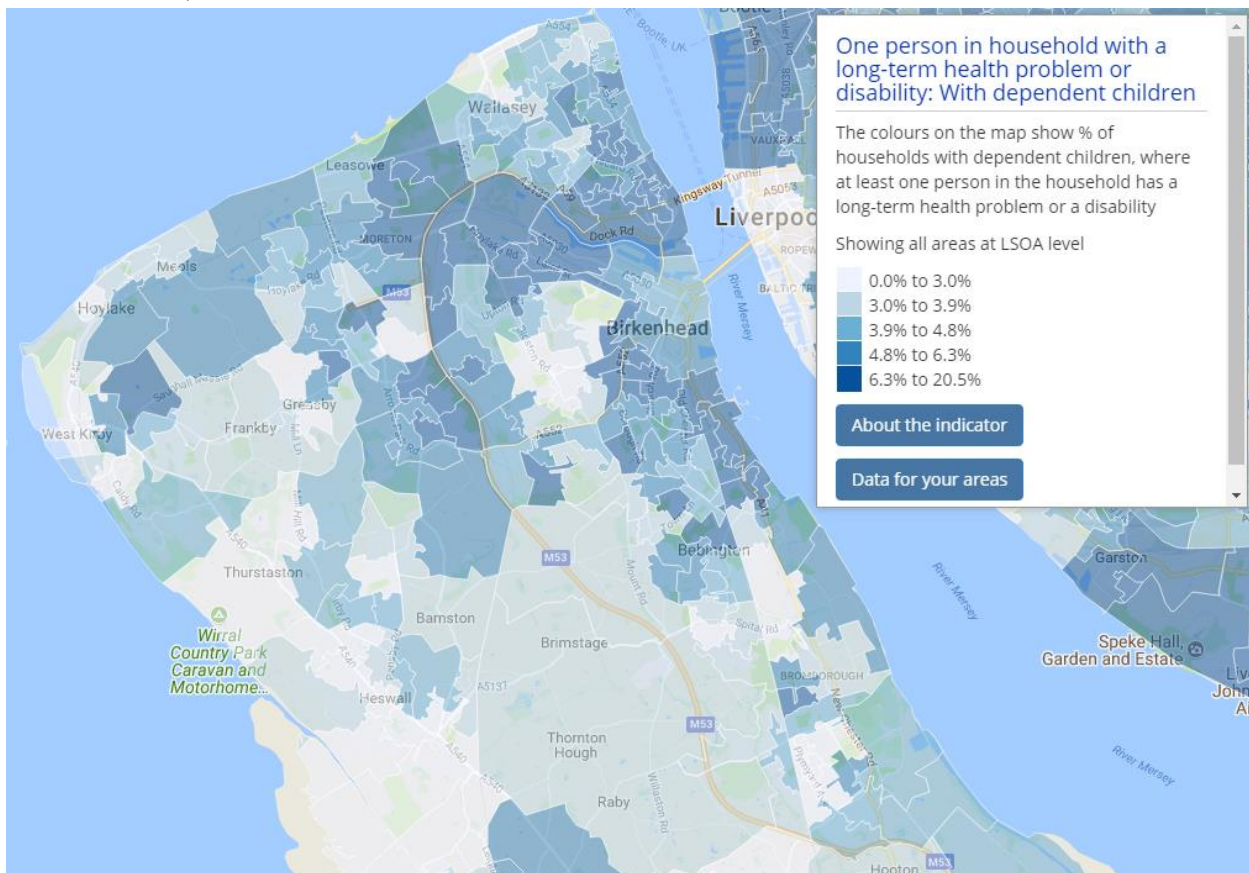
Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: Shows the proportion of pupils (in Primary and Secondary schools) who have been absent for 56 or more sessions during the year (around 15 per cent of overall absence) based on location of pupil residence.

Map 11 shows that the LSOAs with the highest proportion of pupils who are consistently absent tend towards the east coast of Wirral; from New Brighton to Eastham many LSOAs are in the highest range (6.5% to 26.2%). However, there are some clusters around the West Kirby and Thurstaston areas of Wirral.

Proportion of households with children where a member has a life-limiting condition

Map 12: Proportion of households with children where a member has a life-limiting condition, by Wirral LSOA, Census 2011



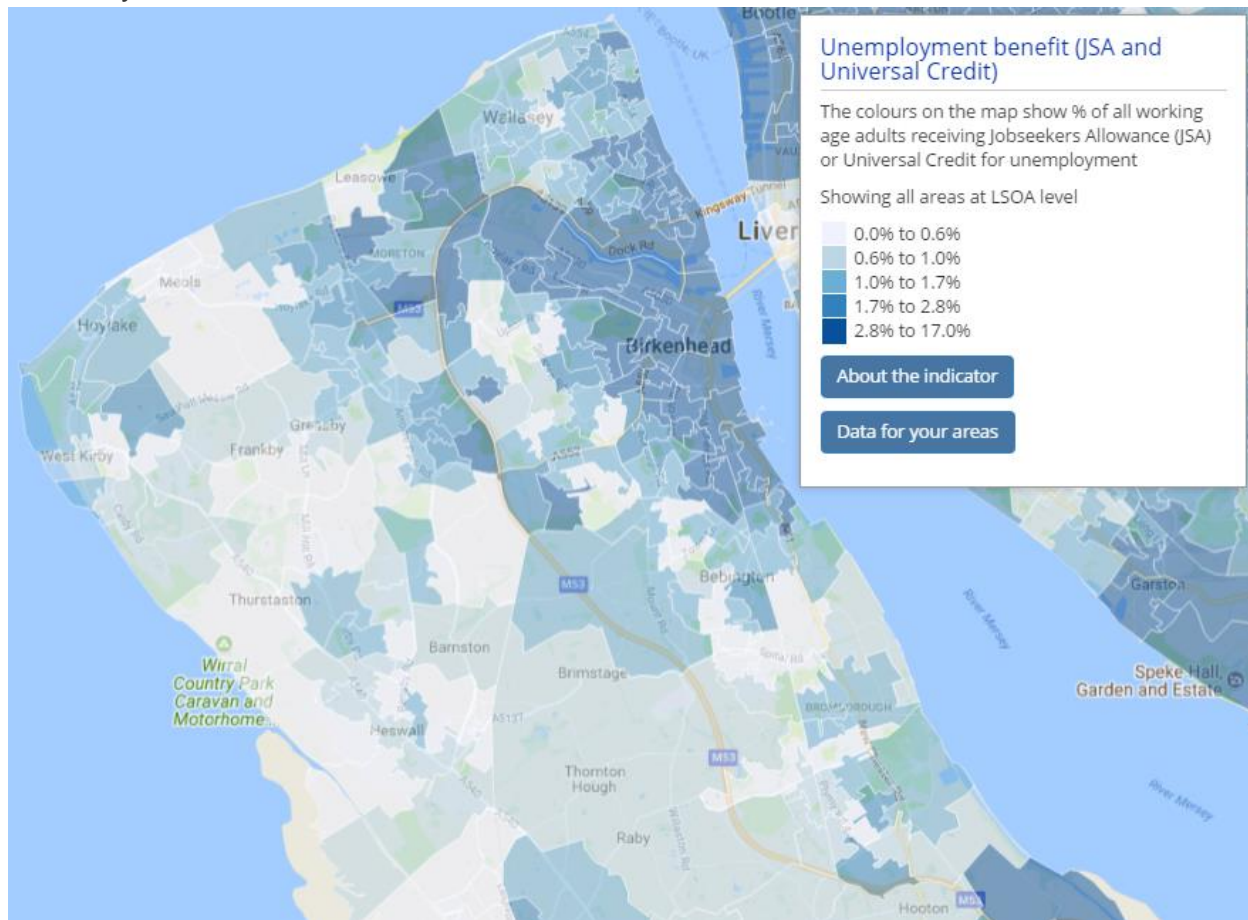
Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: Shows the proportion of households with dependent children, where at least one person in the household has a long-term health problem or a disability. Figures are self-reported and taken from household composition and general health questions from the 2011 Census. Rate calculated as = (One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability: With dependent children (census KS106))/(All households (census KS106))*100

Map 12 provides information around households where at least one member has a life-limiting health problem or disability. This may include the children themselves, a parent or another relative. Again, there is no clear pattern to where the location of the LSOAs with the highest proportion of such households, however most LSOAs with the highest proportions tend to the east of Wirral.

Working age adults receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit

Map 13: % of all working age adults receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit by Wirral LSOA, Dec-2017



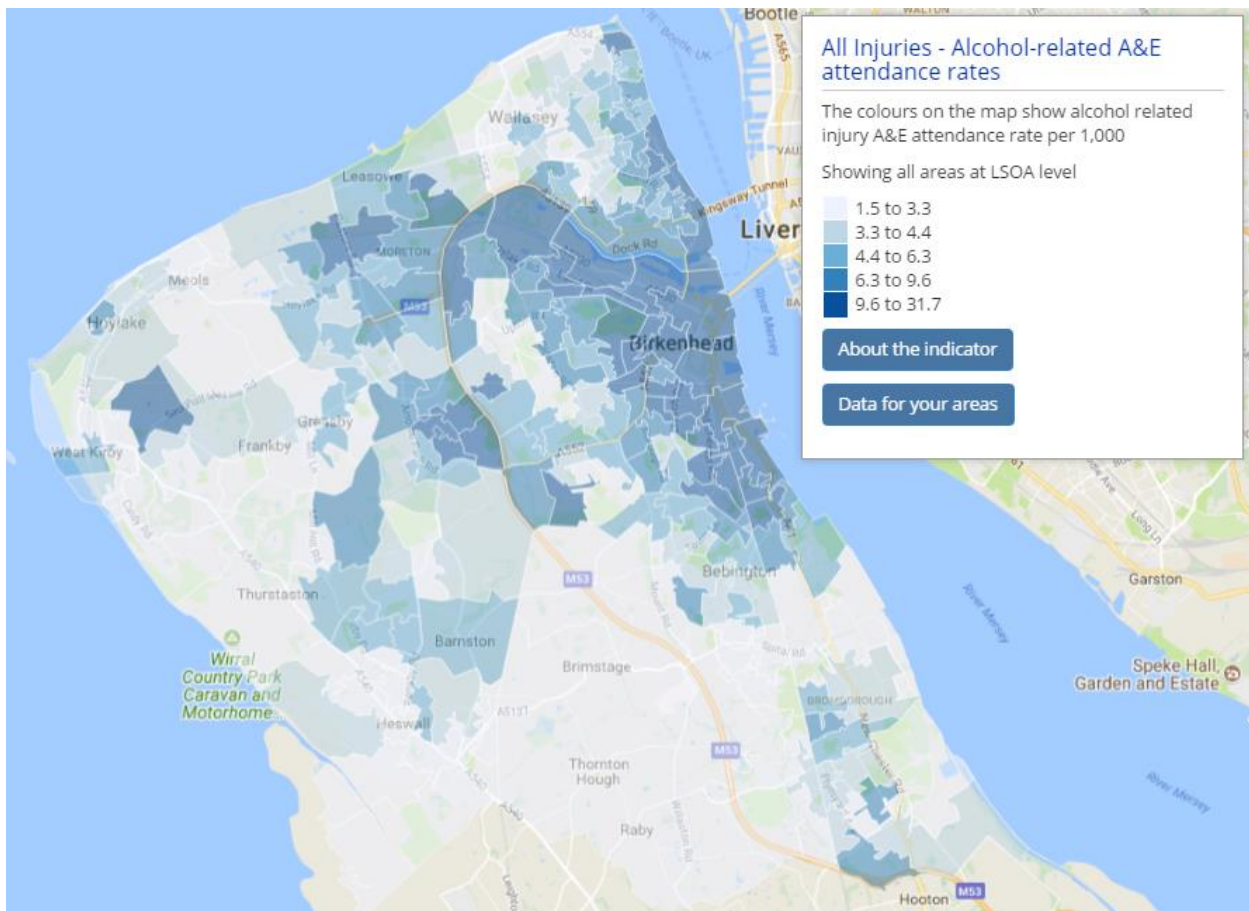
Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: Shows the proportion of people receiving benefits payable to people who, unemployed, are receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Rate calculated as = (Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants))/(Population aged 16-64)*100

This map shows the percentage of working age adults receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit within Wirral. Many of these adults receiving JSA or Universal Credit are located along the east side of Wirral – similar to where unemployment and deprivation is highest. Similar to other maps, there are small pockets around West Kirby and Thurstaston which are highlighted as having a relatively high percentage of adults receiving JSA or Universal Credit.

Alcohol-related A&E attendance

Map 14: Alcohol-related A&E attendance rates (per 1,000 population per year) by Wirral LSOA, 2013-16



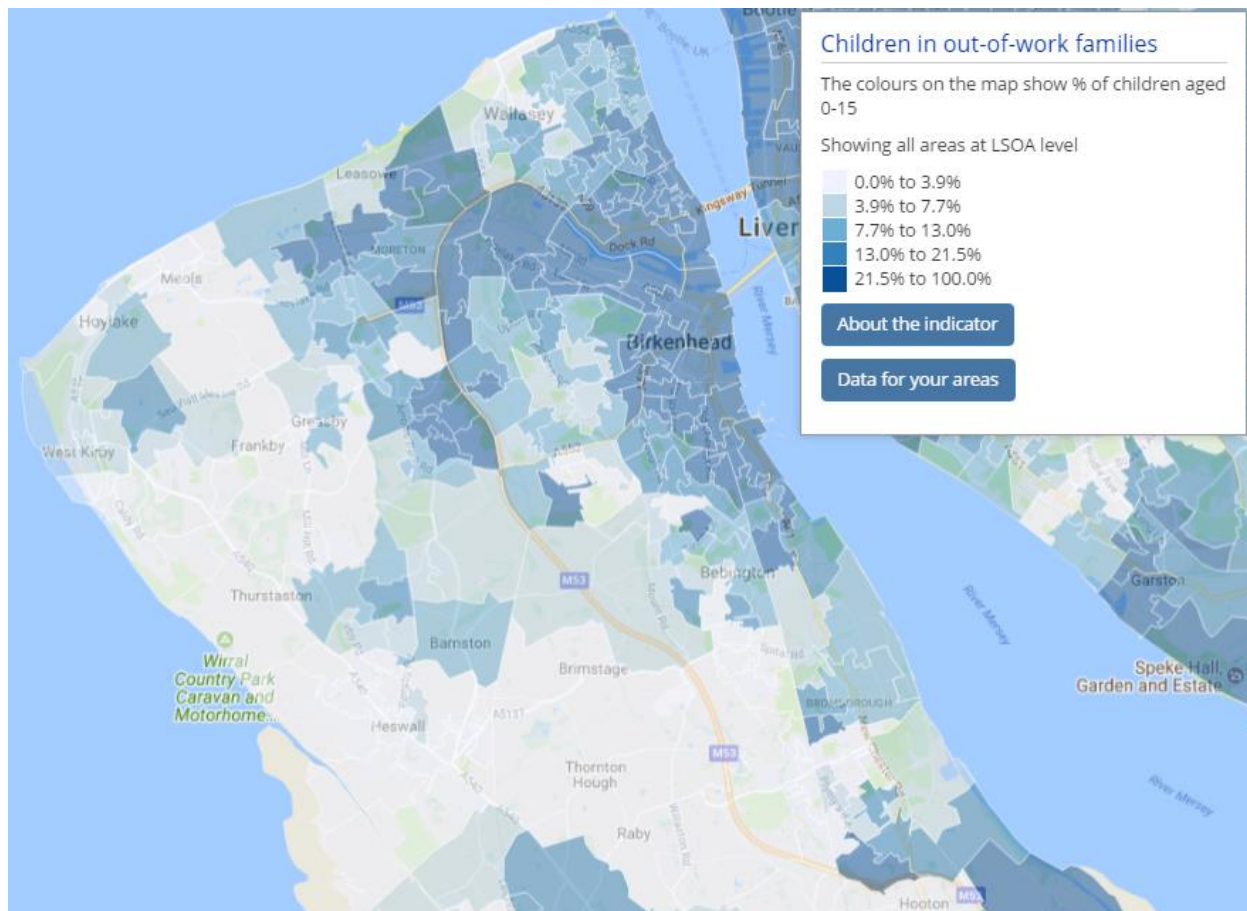
Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: Shows the rate of alcohol-related A&E hospital admissions per 1,000 population. This has been pooled over 4 years to prevent random year-on-year variations.

Map 14 shows that the LSOAs with the highest proportion of alcohol-related attendance rates (per 1,000 population) tend towards the east coast of Wirral; from New Brighton to Bromborough many LSOAs are in the highest range (9.6% to 31.7%). However, there are some clusters around the West Kirby and Thurstaston areas of Wirral.

Children aged 0-15 living in families where adults are in receipt of out of work benefits

Map 15: Shows the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in families where adults are in receipt of out of work benefits.

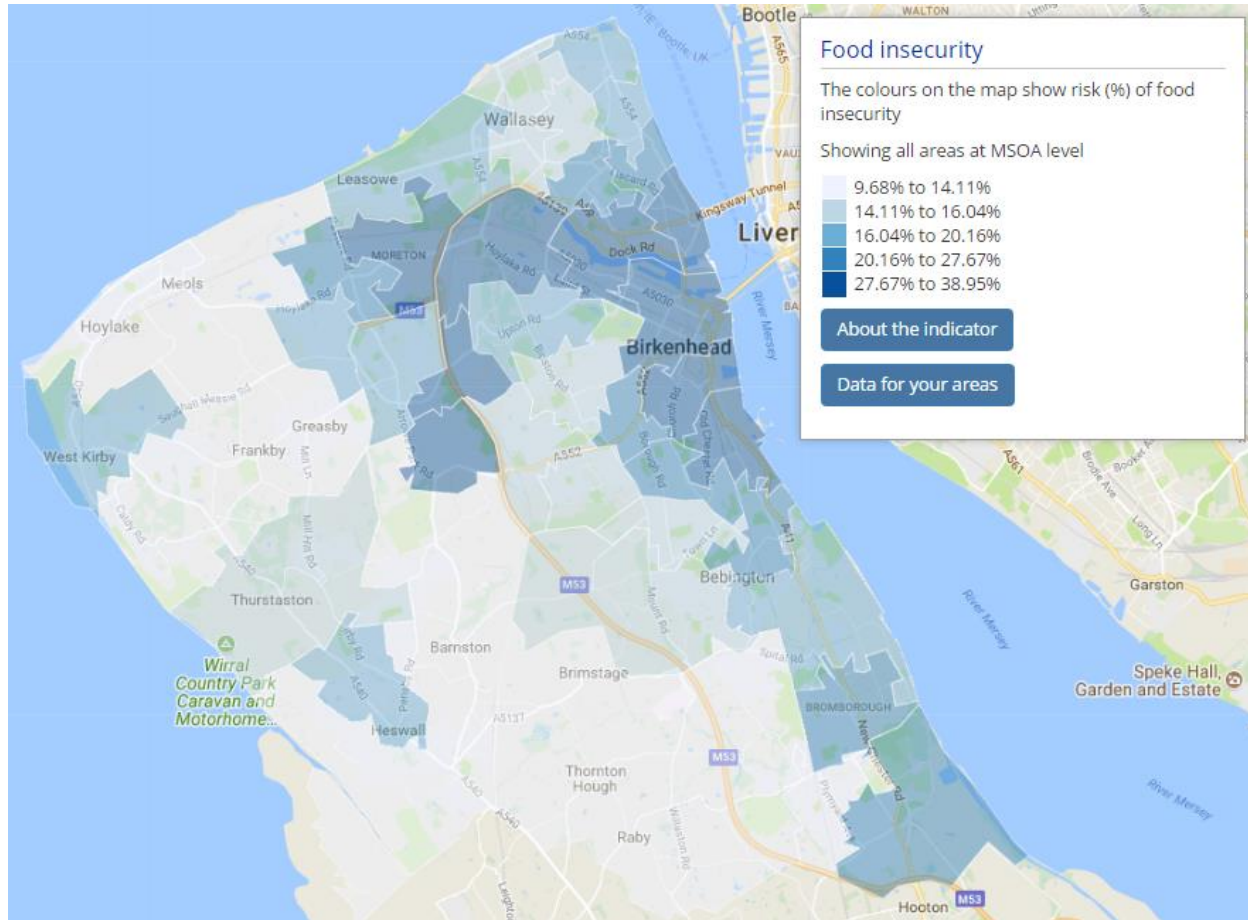


Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: Rate calculated as = (Children in out-of-work families (small area))/(Population aged 0-15)*100. Out of work benefits include Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Pension Credit. This also includes Universal Credit claimants.

Map 15 provides information around children living in households with families receiving out of work benefits. This may include their parents any other relative that lives within that household. The highest proportions of these families claiming correlate with areas of high deprivation; in particular, areas of Birkenhead and Tranmere, Rock Ferry and Bidston and St. James. These areas are estimated to have between 21.5% and 100% of households receiving out-of-work benefits. However, there are pockets in west Wirral which indicate a high proportion of children in out-of-work families.

Map 16: Estimated prevalence (%) at risk of food insecurity by Wirral MSOA, 2017

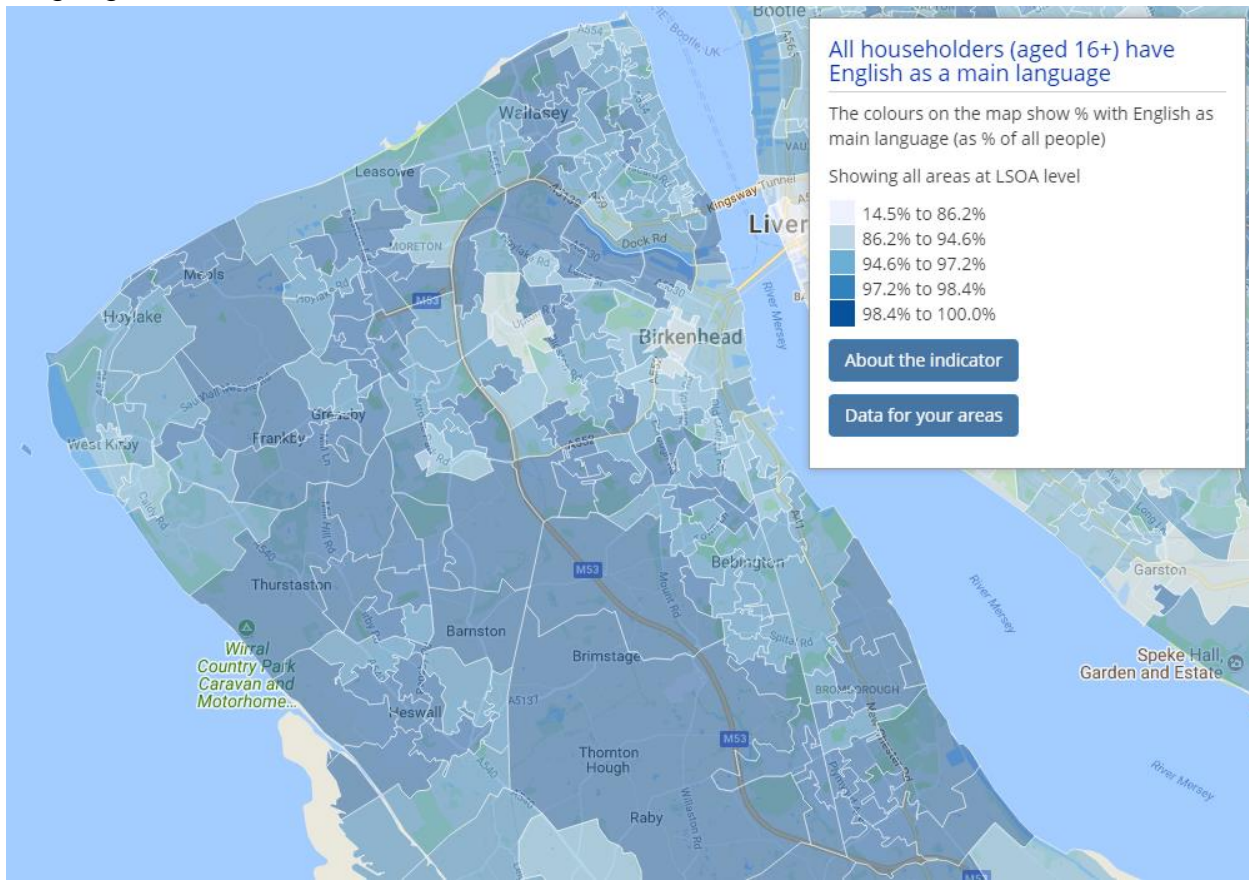


Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: Estimated prevalence (%) of households at high risk of food insecurity calculated using two domains of economic characteristics; household composition and income-related benefit claimants.

Food insecurity means not having reliable access to enough good, healthy, and culturally appropriate food. ([View more information here](#)). Map 16 provides information around households at risk of food insecurity. This may include the children themselves, a parent or another relative. There is a clear pattern that those in the most deprived areas of Wirral and those with a lower average household income will have a higher risk of food insecurity. The majority of these MSOA's are located towards the east of Wirral although there are also some MSOAs located within West Kirby and Heswall that may also be at risk.

Map 17: Proportion of households where all members (aged 16+) have English as main language, Census 2011



Source: <http://wirral.communityinsight.org>

Notes: This indicator shows the proportion of households where all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language. This information was created from responses to the languages spoken question in the 2011 Census which aims to classify households by the combination of adults and children within a household that have English (English,) as a main language question. The question covers all people aged 16+ usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales) (census KS206)) / (All households (census KS206)) * 100

Map 17 shows the LSOAs where the highest proportion of all members of a household aged 16 and over speaking English as their main language. Unsurprisingly, many LSOAs within Wirral can be seen to have over 90% of their population speaking English as their main language. However, there are small pockets in which this is less than 90% within Noctorum and Birkenhead Central.

Updates

- As and when Local Insight tool is updated we will look to see if any of the above chosen indicators can also be updated and recirculated to colleagues
- Mosaic is a geo-demographic population classification tool used to segment the population according to the type of neighbourhood in which they live. It is constructed from a range of sources including the Census, consumer behaviour, financial data, hospital episode statistics (HES) and lifestyle factor data. It is a useful tool for gaining more in-depth insight into the behaviour and beliefs of the population.
- With the support of colleagues in Children's Social Care to understand service boundaries and service users then we will look to undertake a MOSIC report in the future

Contact

- Hannah Cotgrave – Public Health & Commissioning Analyst at hannahcotgrave@wirral.gov.uk
- Jack Fontt, Data Analyst Apprentice, Wirral Intelligence Service jackfont@wirral.gov.uk
- John Highton, JSNA Programme Lead at johnhighton@wirral.gov.uk

To subscribe to Wirral Intelligence Service Bulletin

- Email your contact details to wirralintelligenceservice@wirral.gov.uk

To give us feedback

- Let us know your views or if you need to find out more about a particular topic or subject then go to <https://www.wirralintelligenceservice.org/about-us/contact-us/>