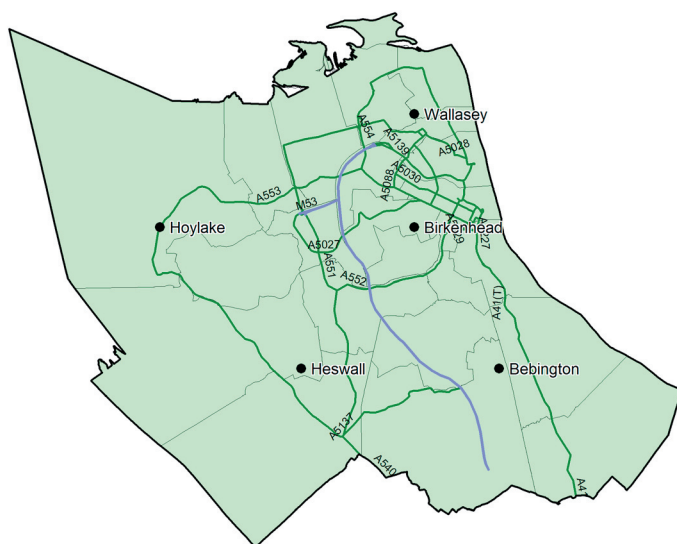


# Health Profile for Wirral 2006



## Introduction



**Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. With other local information<sup>1</sup> these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.**

<sup>1</sup>e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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## Key points

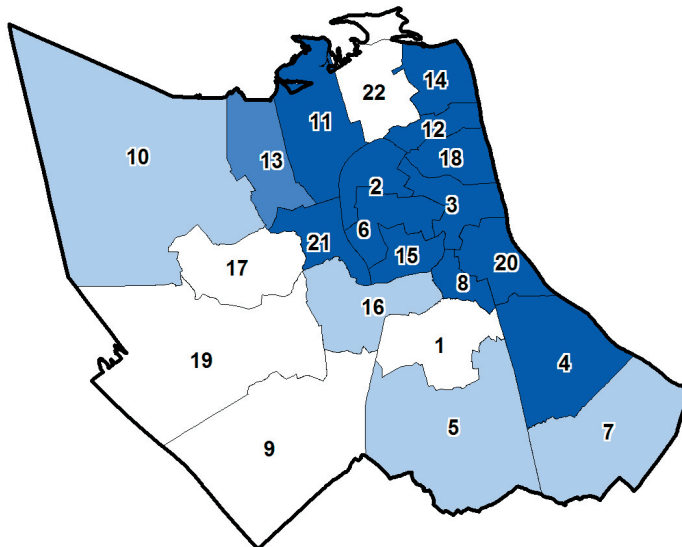
### This is a Spearhead local authority

- For Wirral, four of the 25 indicators are better than the national and 12 better than the regional average. 20 indicators are worse than the national average.
- Men can expect to live 75.4 years in Wirral and women 80.2 years, both more than the regional but less than the national average. Within Wirral, there is a gap in life expectancy of 7.8 years between the poorest and the most affluent areas - the largest gap nationally being 10.1 years and the smallest 2.7 years.
- Alcohol misuse is a significant problem in the North West. It is estimated that 22.6% of adults in Wirral binge drink. This is close to the regional but more than the national average. Admissions to hospital for alcohol related conditions are one of the highest of all local authorities in England.

### Best & worst health indicators (in addition to life expectancy and alcohol)

- The number of people registered with their GP as having severe long-term mental health problems who are actively accessing treatment is better than the national average.
- The number of drug users aged 15-44 in contact with treatment services is significantly higher than the national and regional average and Wirral has the second highest drug misuse treatment referral rate of all local authorities in England.
- There are more deaths from cancer than the regional and national average.
- It is estimated that 18.6% of adults eat five or more pieces of fruit/vegetables per day, less than both the regional and national average.

### Health inequalities – life expectancy



This map shows inequalities in life expectancy at birth for males and females combined, by ward. It is based on significance above and below the England average.

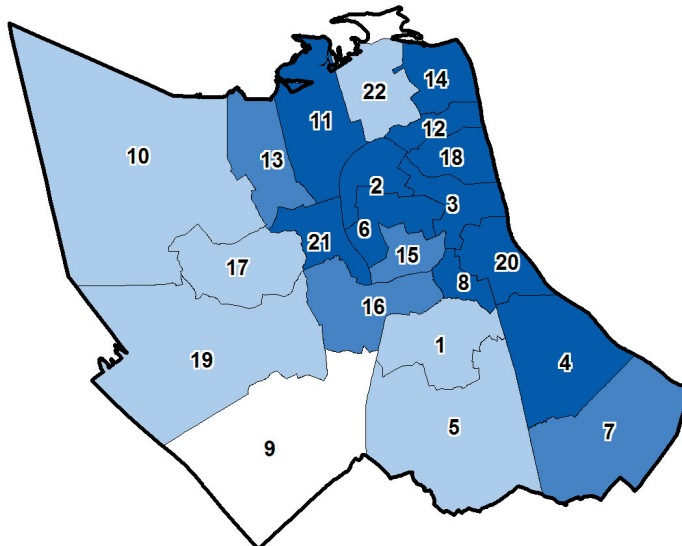
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

- Significantly lower
- Lower but not statistically significant
- Higher but not statistically significant
- Significantly higher

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 74.1 years compared with 81.9 years for the highest fifth.

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### Health inequalities – deprivation



This map shows deprivation by ward. The four categories are population-based, ie. 'most deprived 25%' refers to the most deprived wards accounting for 25% of England's population.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Ward averages

- Most deprived 25%
- Second most deprived 25%
- Second least deprived 25%
- Least deprived 25%

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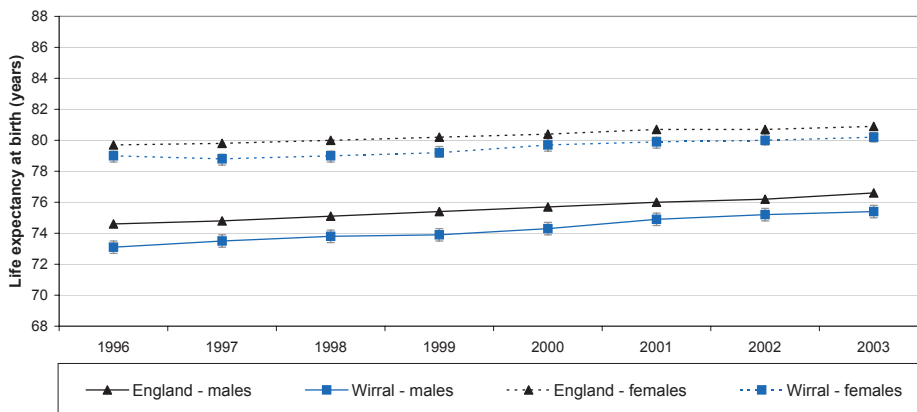
### Ward legend

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Bebington     | 15 Oxtan       |
| 2 Bidston       | 16 Prenton     |
| 3 Birkenhead    | 17 Royden      |
| 4 Bromborough   | 18 Seacombe    |
| 5 Clatterbridge | 19 Thurstaston |
| 6 Cloughton     | 20 Tranmere    |
| 7 Eastham       | 21 Upton       |
| 8 Egerton       | 22 Wallasey    |
| 9 Heswall       |                |
| 10 Hoylake      |                |
| 11 Leasowe      |                |
| 12 Liscard      |                |
| 13 Moreton      |                |
| 14 New Brighton |                |

Wards are Standard Table Wards, Census 2001. Boundaries may have changed.

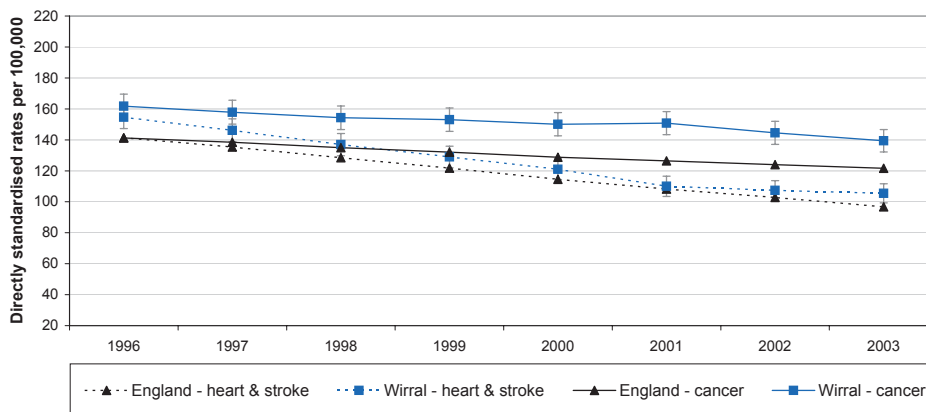
## Health inequalities

### Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy



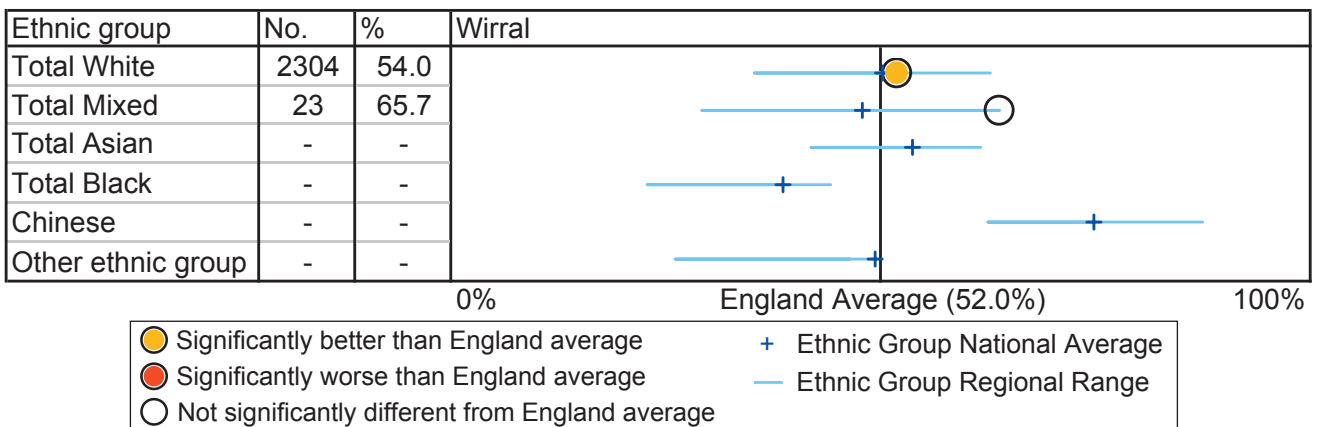
This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.

### Trend 2: Deaths from heart disease/stroke and cancer



This chart compares the trends in deaths for all persons under 75 years due to heart disease/stroke and cancer in this area with that for England.

## Health inequalities – GCSE achievement



This chart compares GCSE achievement (no. and % achieving 5 A\*-C grades in 2003/04) of children in different ethnic groups in this education authority's schools to the England average for all children. Completeness of ethnicity coding varies for different indicators - GCSE achievement is one of the most complete, at 96%. Where less than 30 children in a particular ethnic group took GCSE exams the % pass rate is not shown.

## Further information

You may use this prototype for non-commercial purposes provided the source (APHO and Department of Health) is acknowledged. Produced by APHO with interpretation by your regional PHO. Thanks to all partner organisations. More information at [www.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info) and your regional PHO [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk). Also see Audit Commission Area Profiles at [www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles](http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/areaprofiles). 'Health Profile of England' to be available at [www.dh.gov.uk](http://www.dh.gov.uk). © Crown Copyright 2006.

# PROTOTYPE

## Health summary

How to interpret:

First look at the circle which shows how this local authority is doing, compared with the England average (central line), best (right side) and worst (left side). Look at the numbers, values and time periods in the columns. Some numbers shown are totalled over more than 1 year. Red is significantly worse and amber significantly better than the England average (95% confidence intervals used for the local data). Amber may still indicate a significant public health burden. A clear circle is not significantly different from the England average. Then, compare with the regional average (+ symbol), and the range for similar areas - Industrial hinterlands (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Wirral	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	111,480	35.7	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*			%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	19,312	30.0	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	2,422	56.6	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	6,317	20.2	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	4,271	74.2	CR2		31.03.05	4
Giving children and young people a healthy start	Smoking in pregnancy						5
	Breast feeding						5
	Obese children*						5
	Physically active children*						5
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)*	906	45.5	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		26.6	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		22.6	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		18.6	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		20.9	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		75.4	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		80.2	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	2,047	139.9	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	1,172	105.5	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	1,515	139.4	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	43	4.2	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	398	11.7	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	34,126	9.6	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	2,647	0.8	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	5,708	360.6	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	2,237	1915.2	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	11,927	3.7	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		1.8	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

Significantly better than England average  
 Significantly worse than England average  
 Not significantly different from England average  
 England Worst      England Average      England Best  
 + Regional average      — Cluster range

## Notes

Full indicator information in metadata report, see [www.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info)

<b>Notes</b>	<p>1. No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England.      2. No significance is calculated for this indicator.      3. No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT).      4. Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data.      5. GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available.      6. Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England.      7. New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres.      8. High rates considered 'better' as reflects better service provision.      9. High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence.      10. Data incomplete or missing for some areas.      11. DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.</p>
<b>Key</b>	<p>* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.</p> <p><b>DSR1</b> Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over;      <b>DSR2</b> Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75;      <b>DSR3</b> Directly age standardised percentage;      <b>DSR4</b> Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population;      <b>CR1</b> Crude rate / 1,000 population;      <b>CR2</b> Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over;      <b>CR3</b> Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17;      <b>CR4</b> Crude rate / 1,000 live births;      <b>CR5</b> Crude rate / 100 million vehicle kilometres;      <b>CR6</b> Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44;      <b>CR7</b> Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.</p>