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# **Wirral Market Position Statement 2016**

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## **Our Population and Adult Social Care**

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**Produced by  
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**Key Messages for Adult Social Care in Wirral****Document: Wirral Market Position Statement 2016****Authors:** John Highton, Hannah Cotgrave and Sarah Kinsella**Title of Author:** JSNA Lead Public Health Intelligence Team, Wirral Council**Contact details:** 0151 666 5151**Information request email address:** [johnhighton@wirral.gov.uk](mailto:johnhighton@wirral.gov.uk)**Version: 4.0 June 2016**

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## Key messages for Adult Social Care in Wirral

### Summary

- Wirral residents Life Expectancy continues to improve and for some people they could have one or more long-term health conditions, and for others it may increase frailty with in general the potential higher demand for Adult Social Care services to offer some level of support for people
- Since 2003 the number of people aged 65 and over has increased by an estimated 23.4% (57,500 to 70,952) and this looks set to continue and faster than the national average (Figure 2)
- The older male population is expected to increase at a faster rate than female, by an estimated 44.9% between 2016 and 2036, compared to 37.5% for females (Figure 4)
- As the population age increases in Wirral, the gap in terms of numbers between males and females also widens with more females than males (Table 2)
- Heswall Ward has the highest projected number of Wirral residents above 65 years of age, with Birkenhead and Tranmere Ward being estimated to have the fewest. (Figure 5)
- The very elderly population (people aged 85 and over) continues to grow with some parts of the borough nearly 5% of residents are aged 85 and over, these areas include parts of Heswall, Hoylake & Meols and West Kirby & Thurstaston (Figure 6)
- Birkenhead & Tranmere has the largest overall population at 16,439, but less than 2,000 of these residents are aged 65 and over with Clatterbridge Ward estimated population at 14,354 of which nearly 4,000 are aged 65 and over (Figure 6)
- Average size of households is estimated to decrease by 2037 and this suggests that there will an increase in single-person households (Figure 7) and a projected 25% increase of those aged 65+ to be living alone by 2030 (Figure 8) with ONS (2016) estimating that 15.3% of Wirral households consist of one person aged 65+ living alone.
- Between 2017 and 2027 estimates suggest that the proportion of residents aged 65 and over in Wirral will increase at a faster rate than Merseyside and England. from around 1% to 10%, compared to 5% in Merseyside and England (Figure 9)
- Wirral residents, aged 65 years and older, predicted to be living in a local authority or non-local authority care home (with or without nursing needs) is suggested could rise from the estimated figure of just over 2,300 in 2015 to approaching 3,500 residents in 2030. The largest predicted increase is proposed for people aged 85 years and older rising possibly by approximately 50%, from almost 1,400 to over 2,100 in that period (Figure 10)
- The best ethnic population estimate still relies on Census 2011 and that suggested just over 5% of Wirral's population was then from a BME group (i.e. not white British) which compares to almost 3.5% in 2001 (From 10,900 people in 2001 to 16,101 people in 2011). Later data continues to be sought (Table 4)

- Wirral women and men both have lower life expectancy and more years in poor health when compared to England with almost one third of people's lives in Wirral likely to be spent in poor health (Figure 12)
- Estimates suggest Wirral has around 9,000 people, aged 18 – 64, with varying degrees of personal care needs/disabilities (Figure 13 & 14)
- Prevalence of people affected by continence issues (an issue at least once a week) is projected to increase with age and looks possible to increase from the suggested 14,500 in 2030 or an increase of 24% in the next 15 years (Figure 15)
- Wirral residents aged 65 and over, unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own, could rise by almost 40% to over 17,000 by 2030 (Figure 16 and 17) and those unable to manage at least one domestic task on their own is also predicted to increase by over 10,000 to 37,000 in that same 15 year period (Figure 18)
- Social isolation and loneliness are important because social relationships are central to well-being, critical for maintaining good health and the lack of them in older age puts people at higher risk of a variety of poorer outcomes such as depression, re-hospitalisation (4 to 5 times more likely within a year of discharge) and earlier death (Table 6)
- Wirral residents over 65 who may have a limiting long-term illness (limited a lot and a little) is projected to increase from over 35,000 and rising to over 46,000 by 2030. (Figures 19 and 20)
- Accurate estimates for the number of people providing care in Wirral are difficult to provide but self-reported status in Census 2011 suggests there were around 40,000 people in Wirral providing between 1 and 50 hours of care per week at that time with more recent data implying that only about 14% of those carers are accessing formal support or benefits (Table 7)
- The size of the adult population in Wirral with a learning disability aged 18 and over is estimated at 5,914 with a slight predicted increase between 2015 and 2030 (Figure 21)
- It is estimated that there are around 2,500 people aged 18 and over to have an Autism Spectrum Disorder with possibly up to 90% being male (Figure 23)
- Almost 20,000 Wirral residents, aged between 16 and 64, are predicted to have either a moderate or serious physical disability (Figure 26 and 27)
- Estimates suggest there are around 37,000 people in Wirral, aged 18 to 85 and over, have with a moderate, severe or profound hearing impairment and this number is predicted to rise to over 46,000 by 2030. (Figure 30 & 31)
- Loss of vision and sight, for a variety of reasons, continues to be an issue for Wirral residents with estimates ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 people affected (Figure 32, 33, 34)

- Estimates suggest that around 4,800 people predominantly aged 65+, possibly rising to over 7,000 by 2030, could have dementia. With this first number compared to current GP records for known dementia patients it suggests there could be around 1,600 people locally who have dementia, but are not known to services. Equally this estimate could be dominated with over 60% females having dementia (Figure 35 - Figure 39)
- Estimates point to almost 18,000 falls per year by people aged 65 and over, rising to almost 24,000 per year by 2030, a possible 33% increase in that 15 year period with figures suggesting that females could potentially suffer 30% more falls than males in that period. (Figure 42)
- Mental Illness affects one in four people at some point in their life and it is estimated that there are approximately 46,000 people (aged 18 to 64), experiencing a mental health issue in the borough (Figure 43 to Figure 45)
- Estimates suggest that around 65% (or almost in 2 in 3) of Wirral residents are considered to be overweight or obese and this equates to the number in the region of 64,000 to 77,000 people aged 16 years and over (Table 10)
- Wirral population predicted to have Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes is expected to increase from approximately 13,000 in 2015 to around 17,000 in 2030 (Figure 46)
- Different types of Cardiovascular Disease will have different impacts on Social Care with for example prevalence estimates implying there are over 2,200 residents, rising to over 2,500 by 2030, that may have a longstanding health condition as a result of a stroke with the consequences that translate to increased needs for social care and the support it requires (Figure 48)
- The Chronic Kidney Disease prevalence rate for Wirral of 6.9% which equates to approximately 18,000 Wirral residents, aged 16 and over, possibly with the condition (Figure 49)
- The prevalence rate for Wirral of 2.4% (2014/15) equates to approximately 8,000 Wirral residents who have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (Figure 50)
- Estimates suggest that 2 in 3 people living with cancer have personal or practical support needs and that 4 in 5 people have emotional support needs. With a figure of approaching 1,700 people in Wirral with cancer suggests there are a number of residents who could require support due to their diagnosis (Table 11)
- End of Life care should continue to be a major consideration in terms of support for individuals, their carers and families (Figure 51)

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## Population

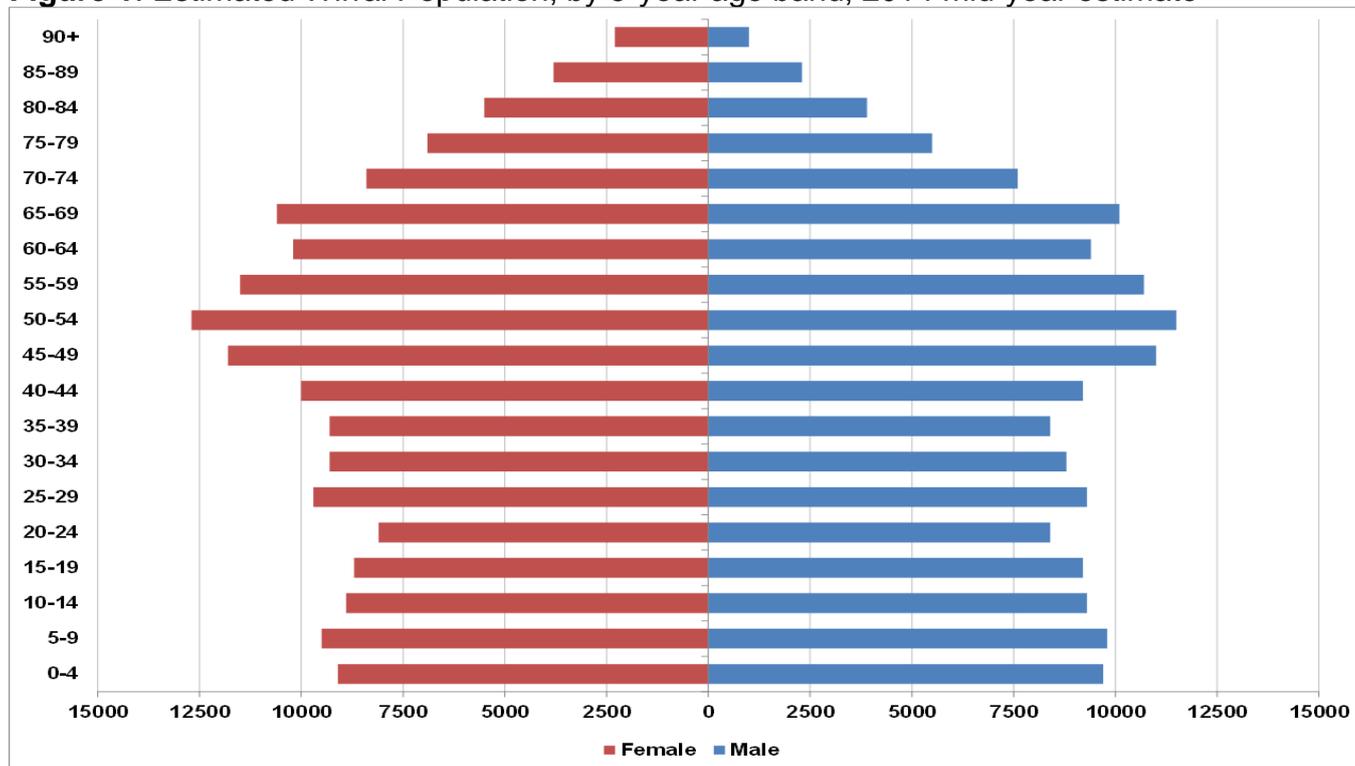
There are currently approximately 320,900 residents in Wirral (ONS 2015 Mid-Year Estimates). 48.2% of residents are male and 51.8% are female. There are an estimated 31,781 males and 39,171 females aged 65 or over living in Wirral (ONS 2015 Mid-Year Estimates) or an estimated total of 70,952 with 44.8% of this 65+ population are male and 55.2% are female. This is expected to increase to 323,900 by 2020 (Table 1). Figure 1, below, also shows the current population estimates broken down by age and gender.

**Table 1: Estimated Wirral Population, by 5-year age band, 2016 to 2020**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-4	18,900	18,400	18,300	18,300	18,300
5-9	19,200	19,700	19,700	19,800	19,700
10-14	18,200	18,500	18,900	19,200	19,500
15-19	17,800	17,400	17,100	17,000	17,000
20-24	16,600	16,200	15,800	15,500	15,100
25-29	19,000	19,200	19,000	18,900	18,800
30-34	18,200	18,400	18,800	19,000	19,100
35-39	17,700	18,200	18,500	18,700	18,700
40-44	19,300	18,300	17,700	17,800	17,900
45-49	22,800	22,400	21,900	21,000	20,300
50-54	24,100	23,900	23,600	23,200	22,800
55-59	22,100	22,700	23,100	23,600	23,900
60-64	19,700	19,900	20,100	20,500	21,000
65-69	20,700	19,800	19,400	19,200	19,000
70-74	16,100	17,500	18,300	18,800	19,100
75-79	12,400	12,600	12,900	13,400	13,700
80-84	9,400	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000
85-89	6,000	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300
90+	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700
<b>All ages</b>	<b>321,500</b>	<b>322,000</b>	<b>322,600</b>	<b>323,200</b>	<b>323,900</b>

Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#).

**Figure 1: Estimated Wirral Population, by 5-year age band, 2014 mid-year estimate**



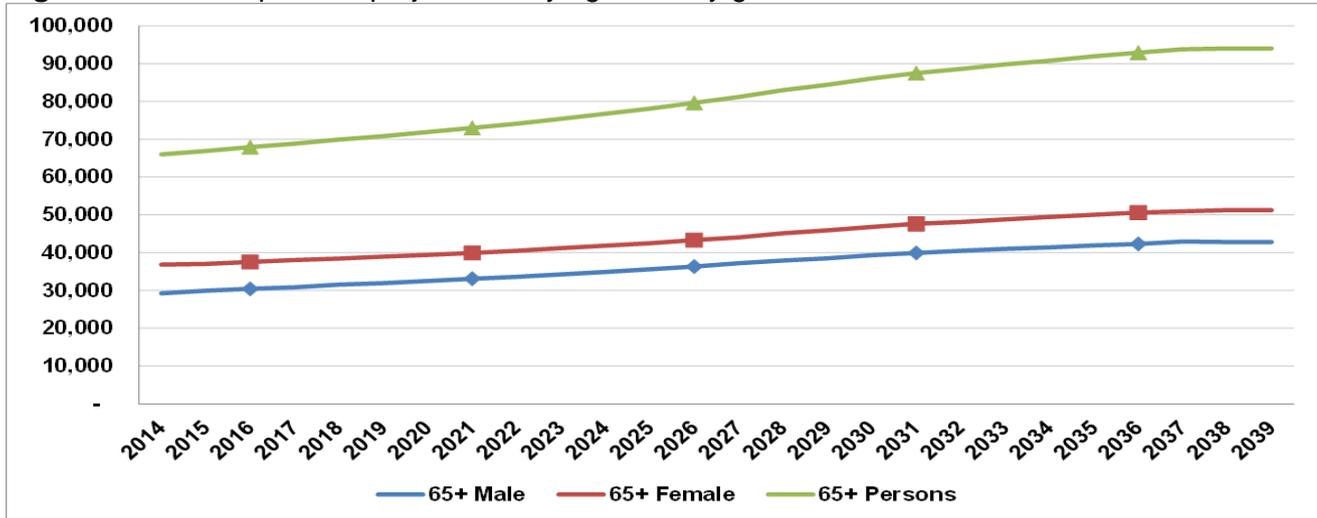
Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#).

## Age Structure

The age structure of Wirral's population has changed significantly over the past ten years.

Since 2003 the number of people aged 65 and over has increased by an estimated 23.4% (57,500 to 70,952) and population projections indicate that the ageing population is set to continue with the proportion of older people growing at a faster rate than the national average (figure 2)

**Figure 2:** Wirral Population projections, by age 65+, by gender for 2014 to 2039

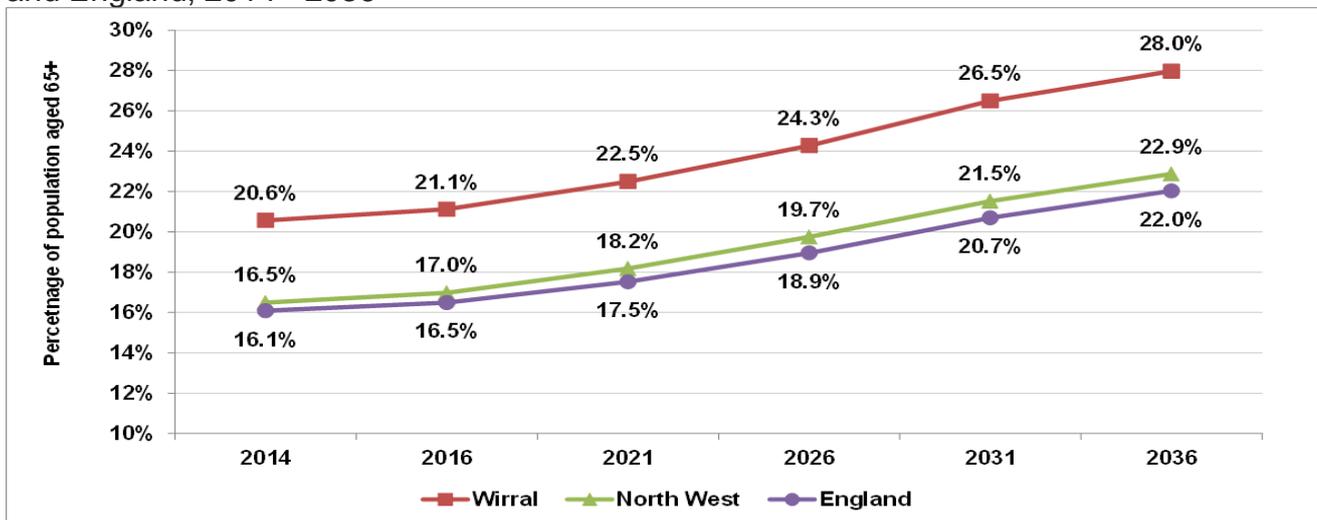


Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#),

The growth in population will vary considerably by age group; between 2016 and 2036 the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by nearly 37% (to a total of 92,900 people). The number of older people aged 85 and over is predicted to rise by over 130% in the same period, increasing from 3,300 to 7,700. Figure 3 shows the impact this will have on the population of Wirral; the overall the proportion of Wirral's population aged 65 and over will increase from 20.6% to 28.0% between 2014 and 2036, which is higher than both the North West and England.

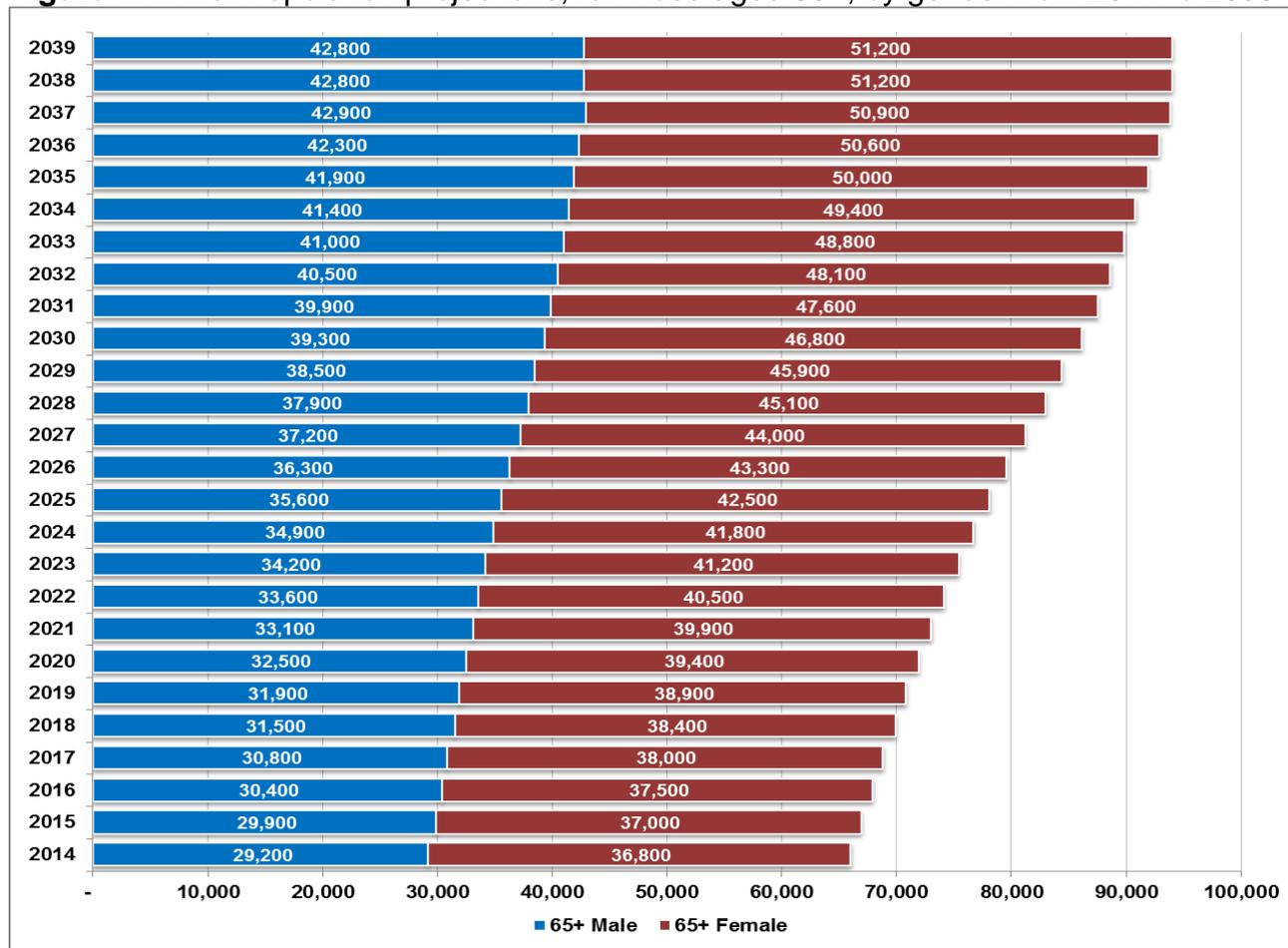
The older male population of Wirral is expected to increase at a faster rate than their female counterparts, by an estimated 44.9% between 2016 and 2036, compared to 37.5% for females (shown in Figure 4).

**Figure 3:** Trend in the proportion of population, aged 65 years and over, Wirral, North West and England, 2014 - 2036



Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#),

**Figure 4: Wirral Population projections, for those aged 65+, by gender from 2014 to 2039**



Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#),

Table 2 below provides both male and female population estimates for the next 5 years with slight increases of less than 1% for both genders in that period to 2020.

As table 2 highlights, the number of males aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 12% between 2016 and 2020. This compares with an increase of 3.3% in the number of women aged 85 years and over in the same period. This may have a significant impact on the profile of social care service users and may have future workforce planning implications. To ensure person-centred care delivery, providers may want to consider the gender ratio of the workforce in their future workforce planning decisions.

Table 2 also shows that as the population age increases in Wirral, the gap between males and females widens. For example, in 2016 it is estimated that there are 8,400 males aged 20-24 and 8,100 females of the same age; however, there are more females than males aged 25-29 (9,700 compared to 9,200). This gap continues to widen throughout the age groups, reaching a difference of 1,300 between Wirral males and females aged 90 and over; 1,000 (males) compared to 2,300 (females).

As people in the borough are living for longer many people are likely to have one or more long-term health conditions, and for a significant number of people older age brings increased frailty.

**Table 2: Estimated Wirral Population, by 5-year age band, by gender, 2016 to 2020**

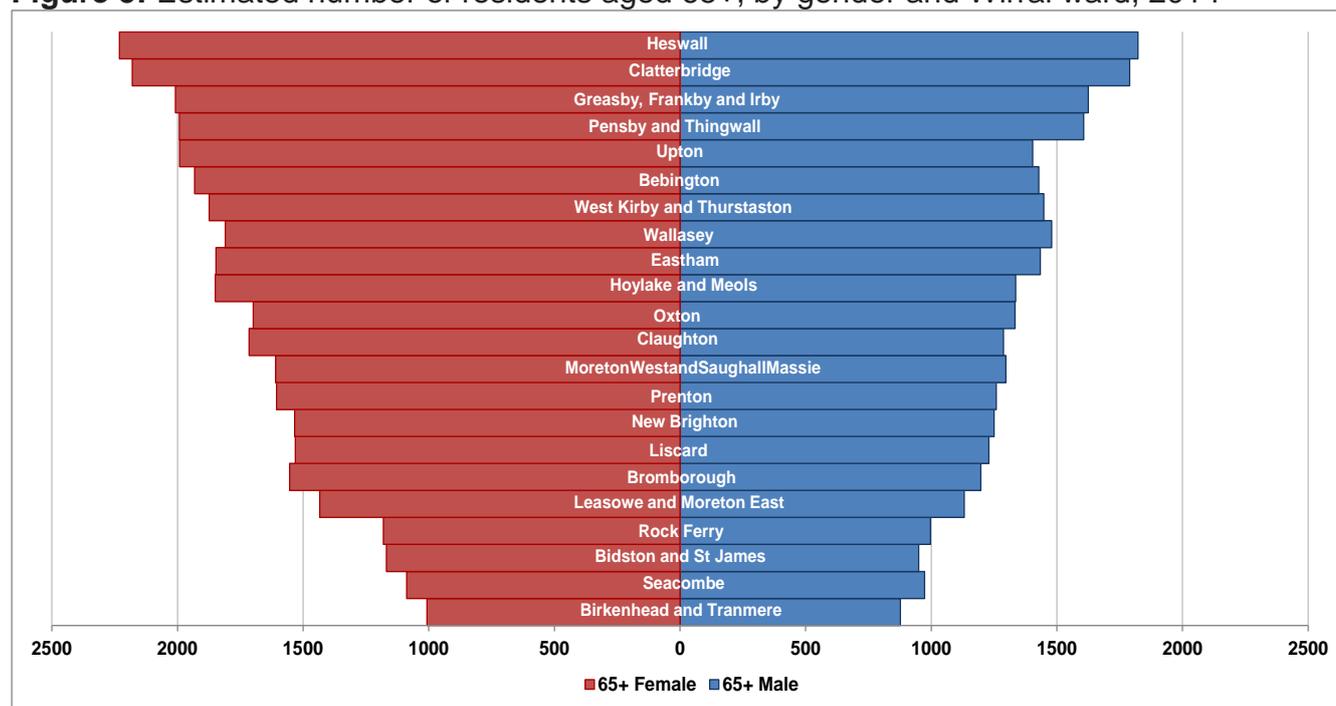
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	9,700	9,100	9,400	9,000	9,400	8,900	9,300	8,900	9,400	9,000
5-9	9,800	9,500	10,000	9,700	10,100	9,700	10,200	9,700	10,100	9,600
10-14	9,300	8,900	9,600	9,000	9,700	9,200	9,800	9,400	9,900	9,600
15-19	9,200	8,700	8,900	8,500	8,700	8,300	8,700	8,300	8,700	8,300
20-24	8,400	8,100	8,300	7,900	8,100	7,700	7,900	7,600	7,700	7,400
25-29	9,300	9,700	9,500	9,700	9,400	9,600	9,400	9,500	9,400	9,400
30-34	8,800	9,300	8,800	9,500	9,100	9,700	9,200	9,700	9,300	9,800
35-39	8,400	9,300	8,700	9,500	8,900	9,600	9,000	9,700	9,100	9,600
40-44	9,200	10,000	8,700	9,600	8,400	9,300	8,400	9,400	8,500	9,400
45-49	11,000	11,800	10,900	11,600	10,600	11,300	10,100	10,900	9,700	10,500
50-54	11,500	12,700	11,300	12,600	11,200	12,400	11,100	12,100	11,000	11,800
55-59	10,700	11,500	11,000	11,700	11,100	12,000	11,300	12,300	11,400	12,500
60-64	9,400	10,200	9,500	10,400	9,600	10,500	9,800	10,700	10,000	11,000
65-69	10,100	10,600	9,600	10,200	9,400	10,000	9,200	9,900	9,000	10,000
70-74	7,600	8,400	8,300	9,200	8,700	9,600	8,900	9,800	9,200	9,900
75-79	5,500	6,900	5,600	7,000	5,800	7,100	6,100	7,300	6,300	7,500
80-84	3,900	5,500	4,000	5,400	4,100	5,500	4,200	5,600	4,300	5,700
85-89	2,300	3,800	2,300	3,800	2,400	3,800	2,400	3,800	2,500	3,800
90+	1,000	2,300	1,000	2,400	1,100	2,400	1,100	2,500	1,200	2,500
All ages	155,200	166,300	155,500	166,500	155,800	166,800	156,200	167,000	156,600	167,300
Totals	321,500		322,000		322,600		323,200		323,900	

Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#)

## Ward Populations

In figure 5 we see that Heswall has the highest projected number of Wirral residents above 65 years of age, with Birkenhead and Tranmere Ward being estimated to have the fewest.

**Figure 5: Estimated number of residents aged 65+, by gender and Wirral ward, 2014**



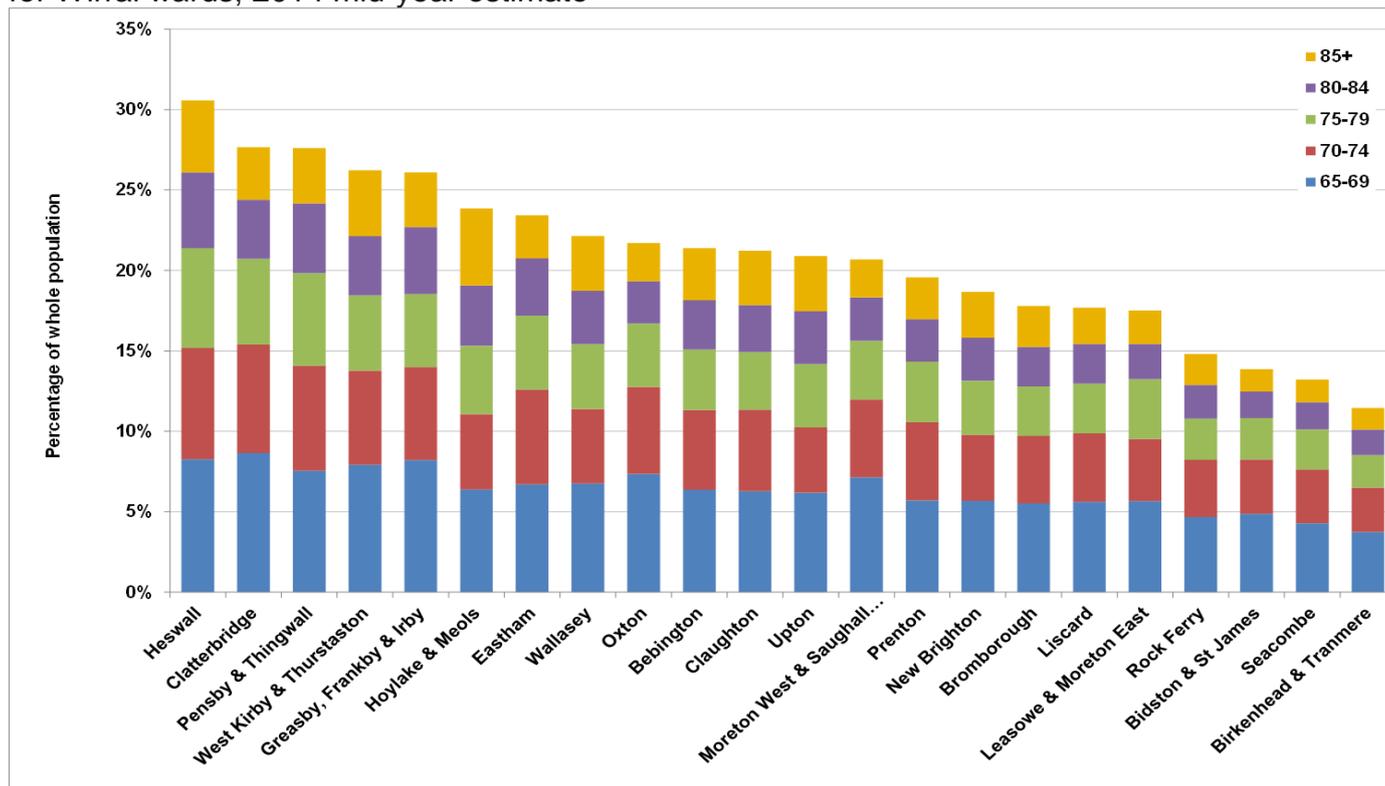
Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#)

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

In figure 6 below we see the proportion of the population aged 65 and over as percentage of their ward population. This highlights that the older population in Wirral are most likely to live in the areas such as Heswall, Clatterbridge, Pensby & Thingwall and West Kirby & Thurstaston. In some communities people aged 65 and over make up over 25% of the total population.

The very elderly population (people aged 85 and over) has grown over recent years. In some parts of the borough nearly 5% of residents are aged 85 and over, these areas include parts of Heswall, Hoylake & Meols and West Kirby & Thurstaston.

**Figure 6:** Estimated number of residents, aged 65+, as percentage of total ward population for Wirral wards, 2014 mid-year estimate



Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#).

The wards with the lowest numbers of residents aged 65 year and over, are Birkenhead & Tranmere, Seacombe, Bidston & St. James and Rock Ferry. This difference in populations between wards is reflected in the inequalities in life expectancy between wards, for example, residents in Heswall have a life expectancy of 84.4 years, whereas Seacombe has a life expectancy of 76.4 years (based on 2007-11 estimates). Life expectancy is discussed in more depth later in this document.

Table 3 below provides population estimates of the numbers of residents aged 65 and over by Wirral ward for 2014. This is the latest data available at this geography.

The data shows that wards with a higher overall population do not necessarily have a high number of residents aged 65 and over. For example, Birkenhead & Tranmere has the largest overall population at 16,439, but less than 2,000 of these residents are aged 65 and over. Contrastingly, Clatterbridge has an estimated population of 14,354 of which nearly 4,000 are aged 65 and over.

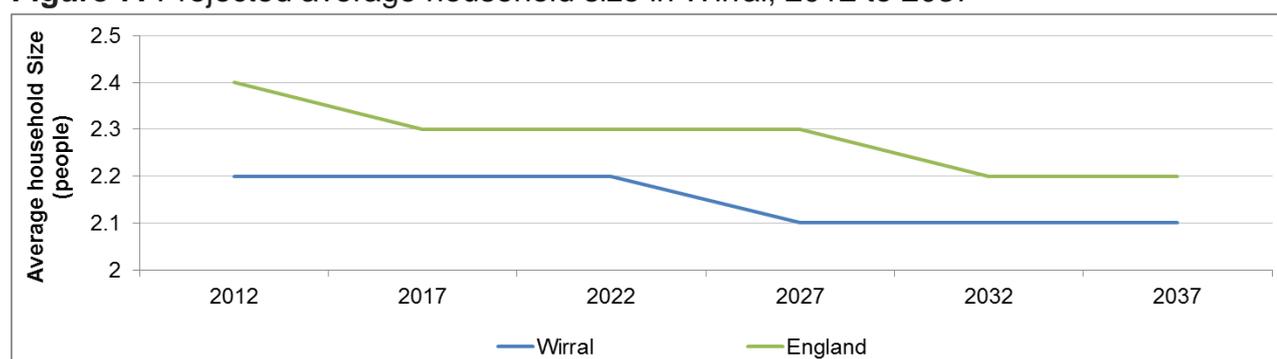
**Table 3: Estimated number of residents (all ages and above 65+, by Wirral ward, 2014**

Ward	All Ages	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Birkenhead and Tranmere	16,439	616	453	331	260	224
Upton	16,254	1,005	660	640	533	558
Bebington	15,709	1,001	778	591	481	509
Liscard	15,610	878	663	483	385	351
Seacombe	15,601	668	521	390	264	218
Bromborough	15,466	853	649	476	379	394
Bidston and St James	15,281	744	517	393	251	214
New Brighton	14,918	848	611	503	397	425
Wallasey	14,857	1,004	688	599	492	506
Rock Ferry	14,714	688	523	376	309	282
Leasowe and Moreton East	14,649	831	564	545	320	305
Prenton	14,633	835	710	551	386	383
Clatterbridge	14,354	1,241	968	767	526	468
Cloughton	14,143	888	717	506	412	479
Moreton West and Saughall Massie	14,051	1,003	681	512	380	330
Eastham	14,002	939	825	645	497	375
Oxton	13,972	1,027	757	550	366	332
Greasby, Frankby and Irby	13,925	1,144	805	632	579	473
Hoylake and Meols	13,356	852	625	570	498	641
Heswall	13,264	1,097	917	823	624	593
Pensby and Thingwall	13,046	985	852	751	566	446
West Kirby and Thurstaston	12,670	1,004	742	592	466	518

Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#)

## Living Arrangements

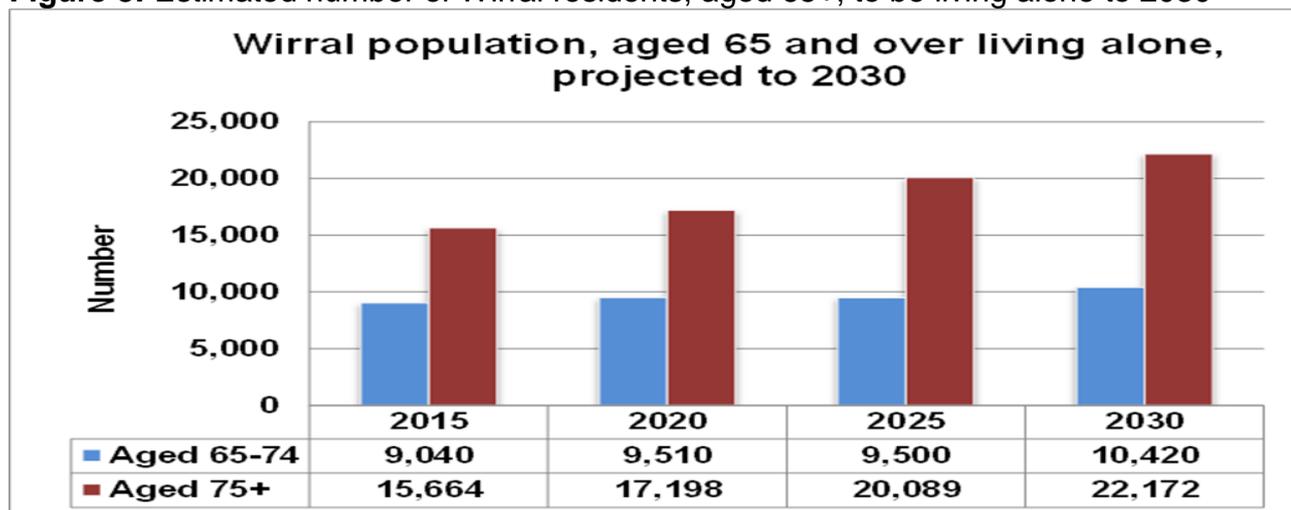
In 2016 there are a total of 144,968 households in Wirral. Over the last decade an increasing number of individuals live alone. Information from the 2011 Census tells us that there were 47,329 single person households in the borough, accounting for 33.7% of all households and providing an average household size of 2.3 people.

**Figure 7: Projected average household size in Wirral, 2012 to 2037**

Source: 2012-based household estimates, [ONS](#)

Figure 7 above shows that the average size of households is estimated to decrease by 2037. This suggests that there will be an increase in single-person households.

**Figure 8:** Estimated number of Wirral residents, aged 65+, to be living alone to 2030

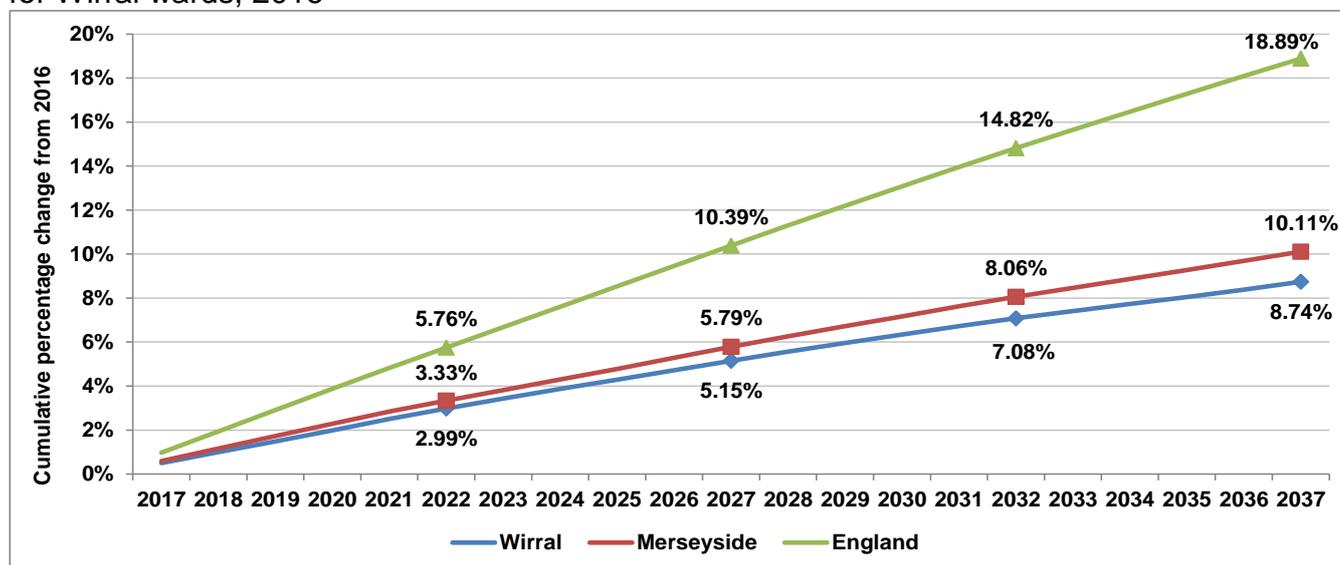


Source: [POPPI \(2016\)](#)

The number of people 65 years and older, projected to be living alone, (POPPI, 2016) will increase from almost 26,000 in 2015 to over 32,000 by 2030 as stated in figure 8 above, or almost 25% increase in just 15 years.

There are currently an estimated 46,083 all pensioner households in the borough (ONS, 2016); this includes almost 21,969 households consisting of an older person living alone (ONS, 2016). This means that 15.3% of all households in Wirral consist of one person aged 65 and over living alone.

**Figure 9:** Estimated number of residents aged 65+, as percentage of total ward population for Wirral wards, 2016

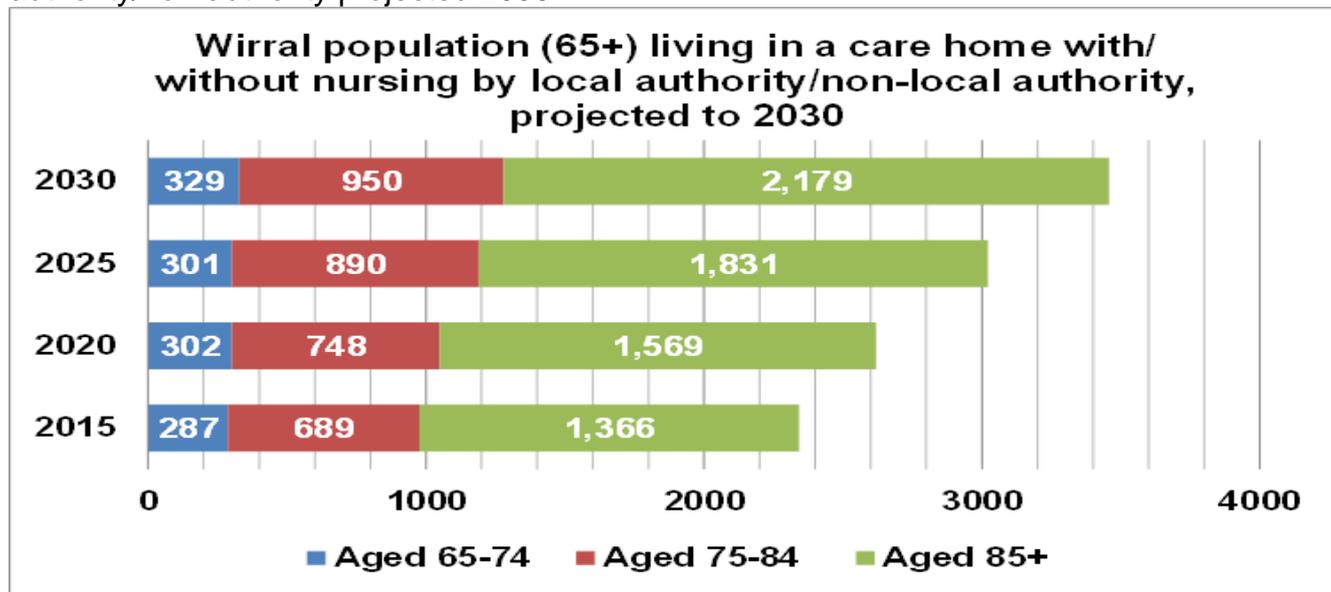


Source: [ONS 2014-based Population Projections](#)

Figure 9, above, suggests that the proportion of residents aged 65 and over in Wirral will increase at a faster rate than Merseyside and England. Between 2017 and 2027, it is estimated that the proportion of Wirral aged 65 and over will increase from around 1% to 10%, compared to 5% in Merseyside and England over the same time period.

Estimates suggest, figure 10 below, there could be just over 2,300 in 2015 to approaching 3,500 residents in 2030, aged 65 years and older, predicted to be living in a local authority or non-local authority care home (with or without nursing needs). The largest predicted increase could be seen in people aged 85 years and older rising by approximately 50%, from almost 1,400 to over 2,100 in that period.

**Figure 10:** Wirral population (65+) living in a care home with/without nursing by local authority/non-authority projected 2030



Notes: [POPPI \(2016\)](#)

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

## Diversity

Although predominantly White British, since the 2001 Census there is estimated to be a growth in the number of people from black and ethnic minority groups in the borough.

Wirral saw an overall increase in population from 314,700 in the 2001 Census to 319,783 in the 2011 Census. That ONS Census data highlighted Wirral has a small, but increasing, ethnic minority population but with the overwhelming majority, 96.8% of the population, being classified as white (White British, White Irish or White Other). This compares to the Census 2001 figures of 98.4% locally.

Table 4 provides a breakdown of Wirral population by ethnic group and the net change from 2001 Census.

**Table 4: Census 2011 Wirral Population by Ethnic Group**

Ethnicity	Census 2001	Census 2011	% of 2011 population	Net Change (from 2001)
<b>White: British</b>	303,800	303,682	94.70	-118
<b>White: Irish</b>	3,100	2,667	0.88	-433
<b>White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller</b>	0	77	0.03	77
<b>White: Other White</b>	2,700	3,730	1.23	1,030
<b>Mixed: White and Black Caribbean</b>	500	964	0.32	464
<b>Mixed: White and Black African</b>	300	558	0.18	258
<b>Mixed: White and Asian</b>	500	949	0.31	449
<b>Mixed: Other Mixed</b>	500	815	0.27	315
<b>Asian or Asian British: Indian</b>	700	1,344	0.44	644
<b>Asian or Asian British: Pakistani</b>	100	226	0.07	126
<b>Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi</b>	400	851	0.28	451
<b>Asian or Asian British: Chinese</b>	1,300	1,653	0.54	353
<b>Asian or Asian British: Other Asian</b>	200	1,042	0.34	842
<b>Black or Black British: African</b>	300	389	0.13	89
<b>Black or Black British: Black Caribbean</b>	200	189	0.06	-11
<b>Black or Black British: Other Black</b>	100	117	0.04	17
<b>Other Ethnic Group</b>	0	530	0.18	530
<b>All Groups</b>	<b>314,700</b>	<b>319,783</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,083</b>

Source: ONS, 2011 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons>)

Notes: See summary document for full notes [here](#)

Table 4 suggests that the overall population of Wirral has increased slightly, from 314,700 at the 2001 Census to 319,783 by 2011. It further suggests that according to the 2011 Census that 5.03% of Wirral's population is from a BME group (i.e. not white British) which compares to 3.46% in 2001 (From 10,900 people in 2001 to 16,101 people in 2011).

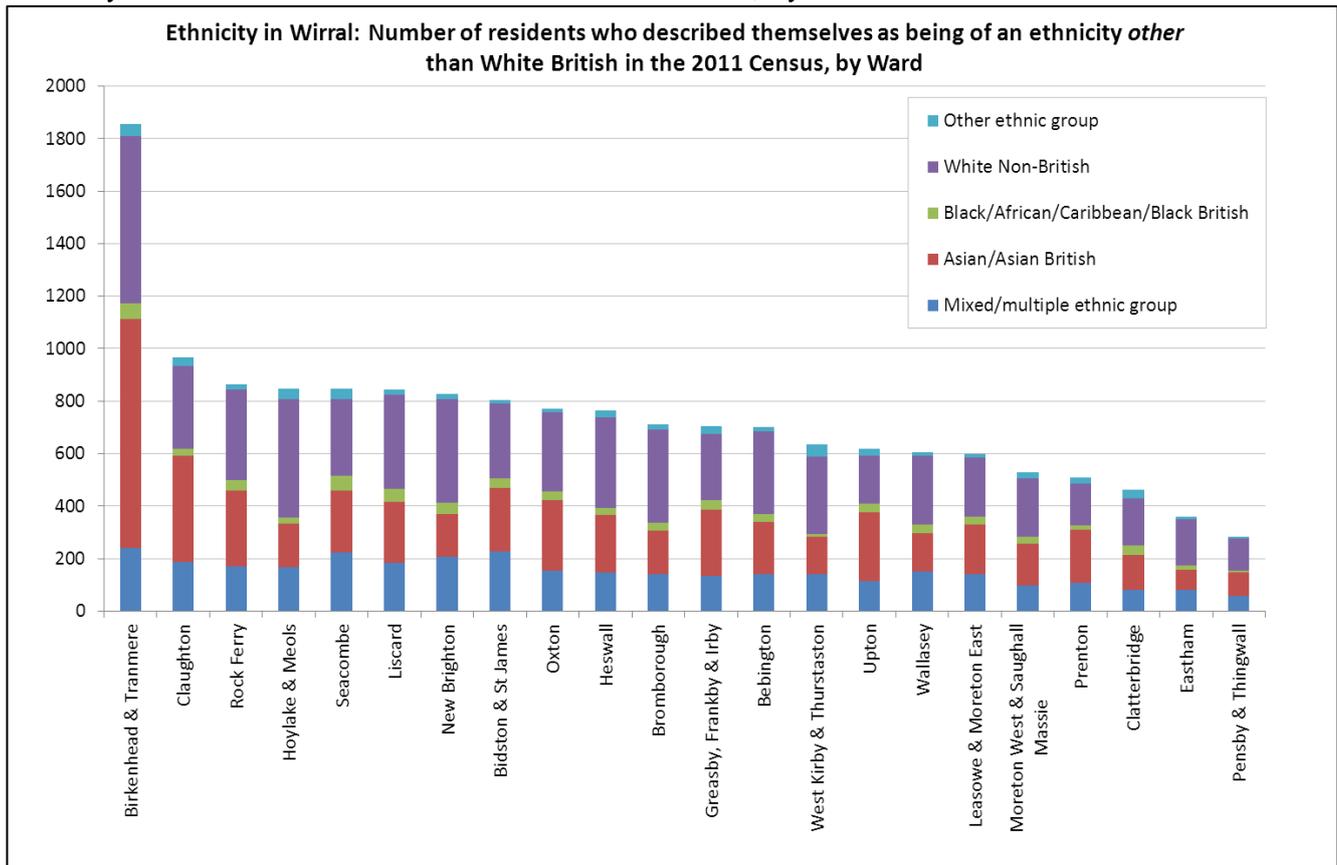
While there has been a slight increase in population numbers classified as white (White British, White Irish or White Other) from 309,600 in 2001 to 310,156 in 2011, the collated other ethnic group numbers have risen from 5,100 in 2001 to 9,627 in 2011. If we consider White British only population there has been a slight reduction from 303,800 in 2001 to 303,682 in 2011.

Considering all ethnic population groups in the same period, the numbers in these groups have increased from 10,900 in 2001 to 16,101 in 2011. The largest increase appears in the Other White population with an increase of 1,030 from 2001 to 2011 Census (From 2,700 to 3,730). In contrast, the, 'White: Irish' group appears to have shown the largest percentage decrease, from 3,100 in 2001, to 2,667 in 2011.

Other ethnic group appears for the first time with 530 people registering in this category. This includes a wide range of nationalities that individually are too numerous with too few recorded numbers to list separately by ONS.

In 2011 a Census category for Gypsy & Irish Traveller was included. Despite the potential barriers around identifying as Gypsy/Irish Traveller, 77 people in Wirral identified this ethnicity. Irish Traveller Movement for Britain (2013) report suggests this to be an underestimation with the North West alone by possibly 68% under recorded if compared to Local Authority Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments.

**Figure 11: Ethnicity in Wirral: Number of residents who described themselves as being of an ethnicity other than White British in the 2011 Census, by Ward**



**Source:** ONS 2011 Census (Data release 2013)

**Note:** see summary document for full notes [here](#)

Here the predominant ethnic groups in the Birkenhead & Tranmere ward (ward with highest ethnic group population) are Asian/Asian British and white non-British. The proportion of those groups highlighted in figure 11 is generally similar across all wards with the exception of Hoylake & Meols where the proportion of white non-British is higher than other wards.

## Life Expectancy

In table 5 it shows that the life expectancy of men in Wirral is 4.5 years lower than for women in Wirral. This is a larger gap between men and women than is the case both regionally (3.8 years) and nationally (3.7). Life expectancy for men in Wirral is 0.2 years less than men in the North West and 1.6 years less than men nationally. Women in Wirral are expected to live 0.5 years longer than North West and 0.8 years less than England females respectively.

**Table 5:** Life expectancy at birth (2011/13)

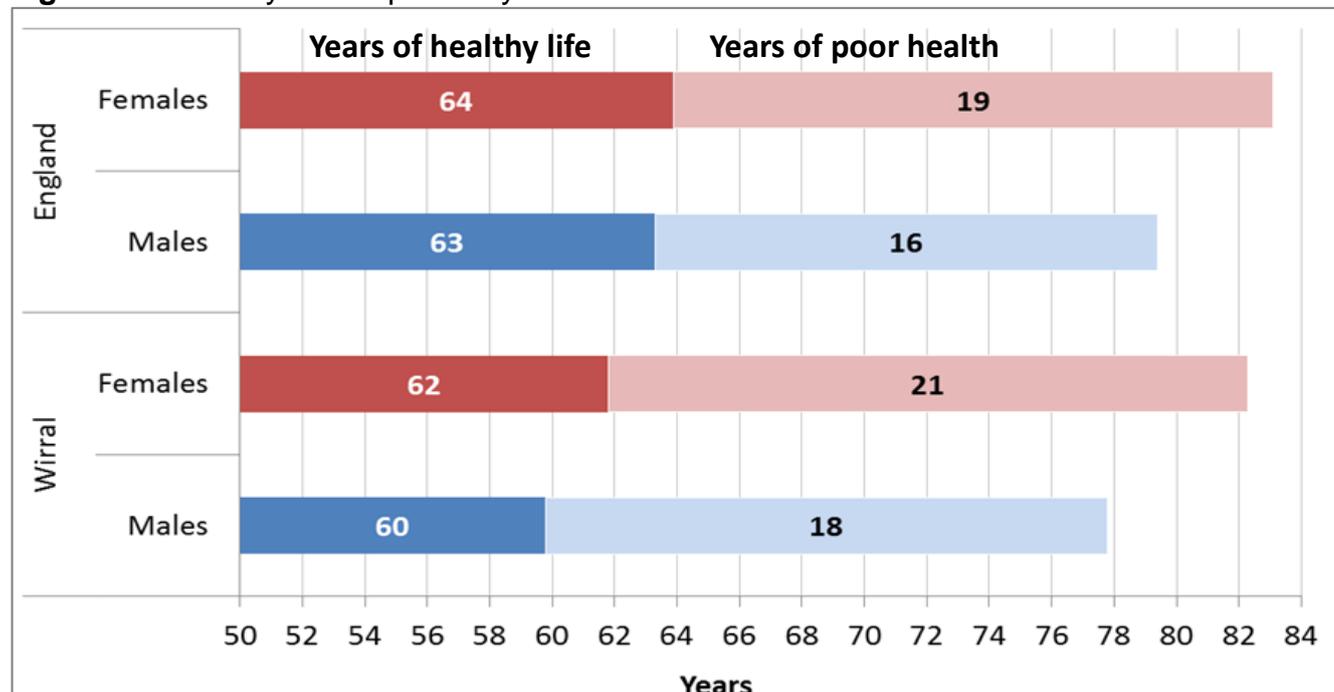
	Wirral (years)	North West (years)	England (years)
<b>Male</b>	77.8	78.0	79.4
<b>Female</b>	82.3	81.8	83.1

Source: [ONS](#), 2015

## Healthy Life Expectancy

As Figure 12 below describes, women in Wirral have longer life expectancy than men and are also expected to have a longer period of healthy life; 62 years compared to 60 years). Despite this, women in Wirral are also likely to spend more years spent in poor health (21 years compared to 18 years). This means that almost one third of people's lives in Wirral are likely to be spent in poor health. When compared to the national healthy life expectancies, both males and females in Wirral are expected to spend an additional 2 years in poor health.

**Figure 12:** Healthy Life Expectancy 2011-2013



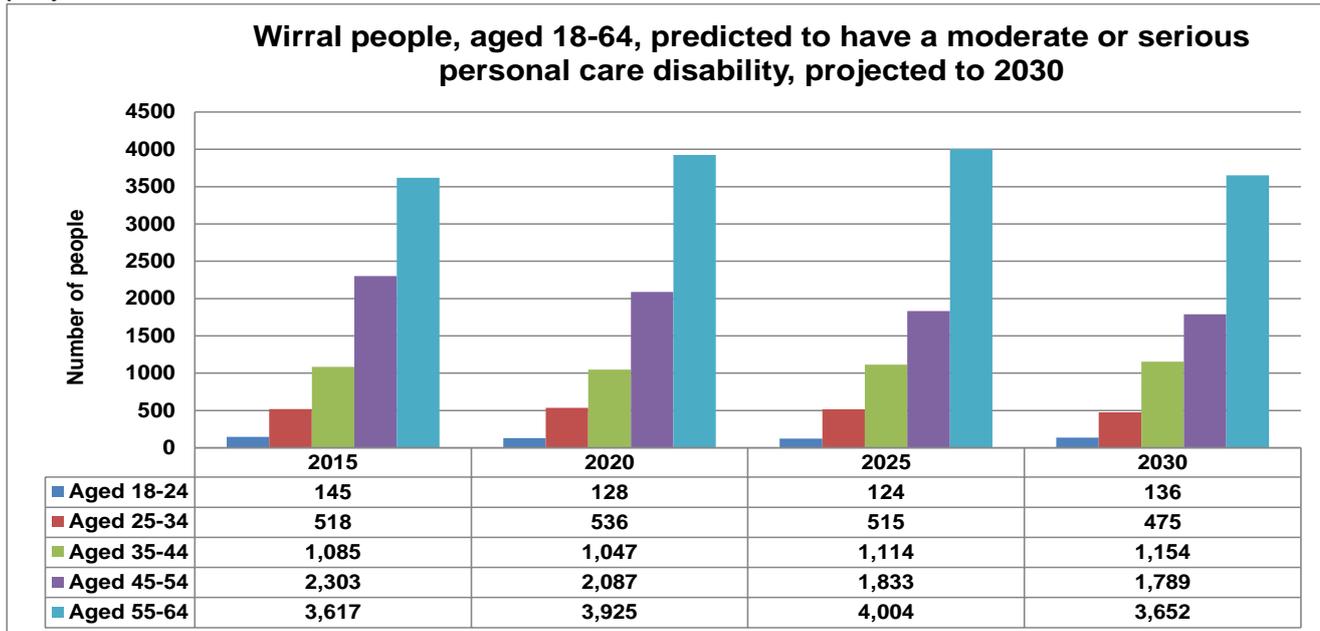
Source: [ONS](#), 2011

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

## Personal Care

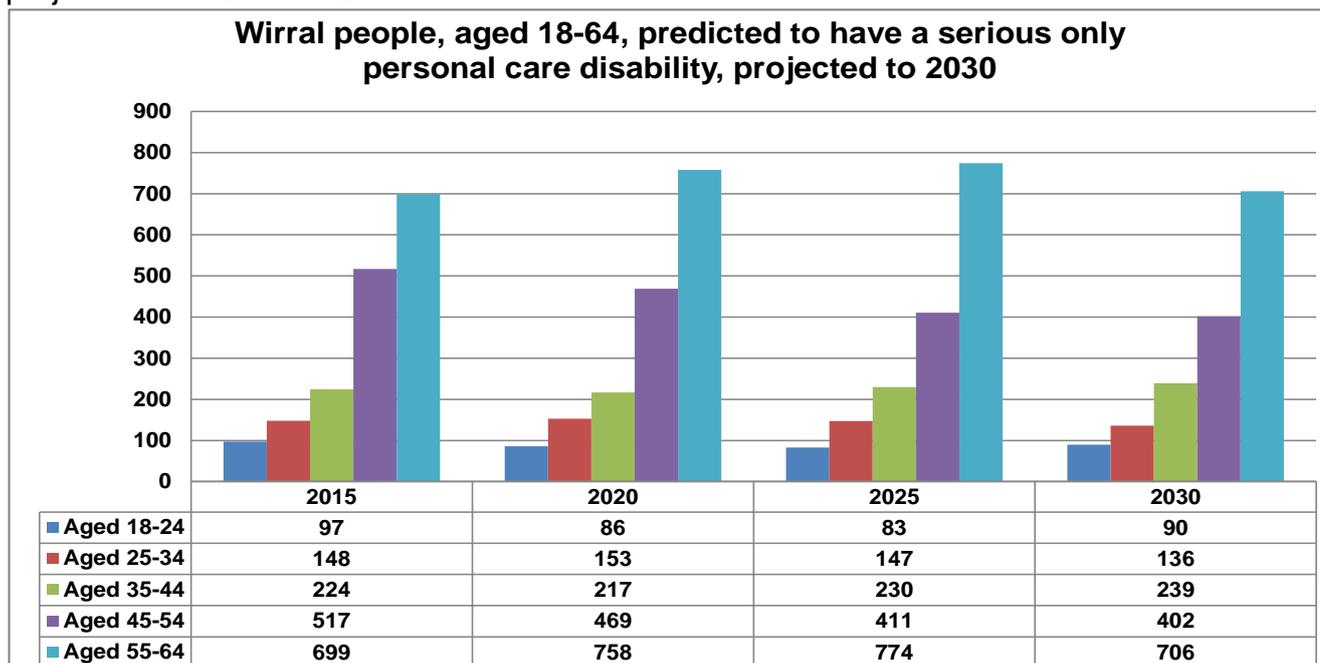
Figures 13 and 14 show PANSI/POPPI estimates of Wirral residents aged 18 to 64 in 2016 projected to 2030 who have a moderate or serious (and solely serious) personal care disability. The charts suggest Wirral has a slightly reducing need from just over 9,300 in 2015 to nearer 8,800 by 2030.

**Figure 13:** Wirral people predicted to have a moderate or serious personal care disability, projected from 2015 to 2030



Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

**Figure 14:** Wirral people predicted to have a moderate or serious personal care disability, projected from 2015 to 2030

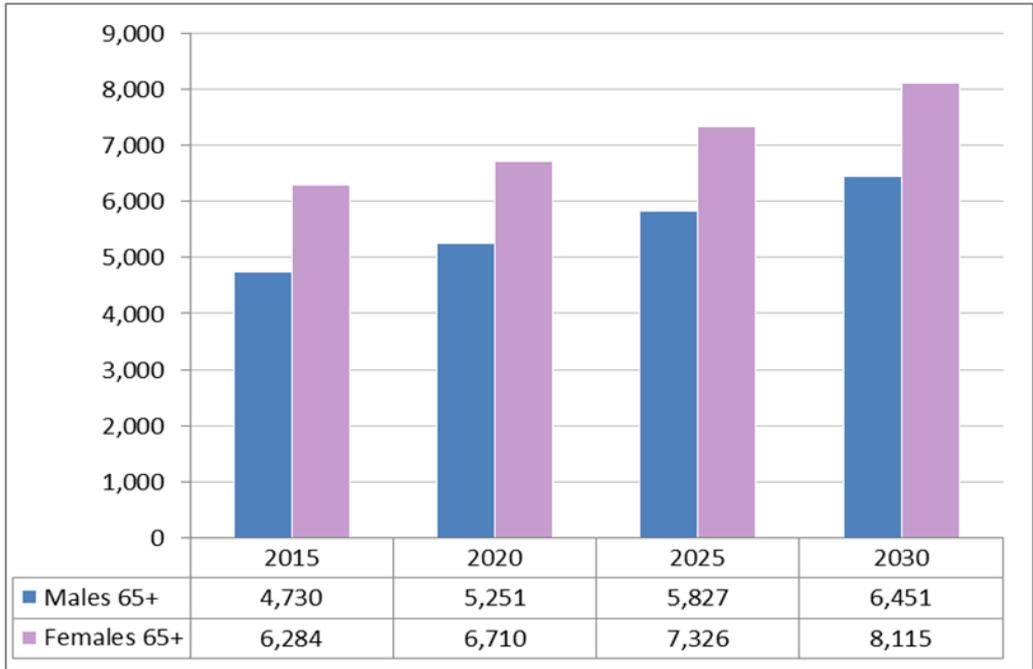


Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

## Contenance

**Figure 15:** Projected number of Wirral residents (65+) estimated to continence issues (at least once a week), 2015-2030



Prevalence of the number of people affected by continence issues is projected to increase with age as the chart (left) shows. As Figure 15, left, shows, the total number of people in Wirral estimated to have a continence issue (an issue at least once a week), looks likely to increase from 11,000 in 2015 to 14,500 in 2030 – an increase of 24% in the next 15 years.

Source: [POPPI](#), 2015

## Mobility

**Figure 16:** Wirral males, predicted to be unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own, aged 65+, projected to 2030

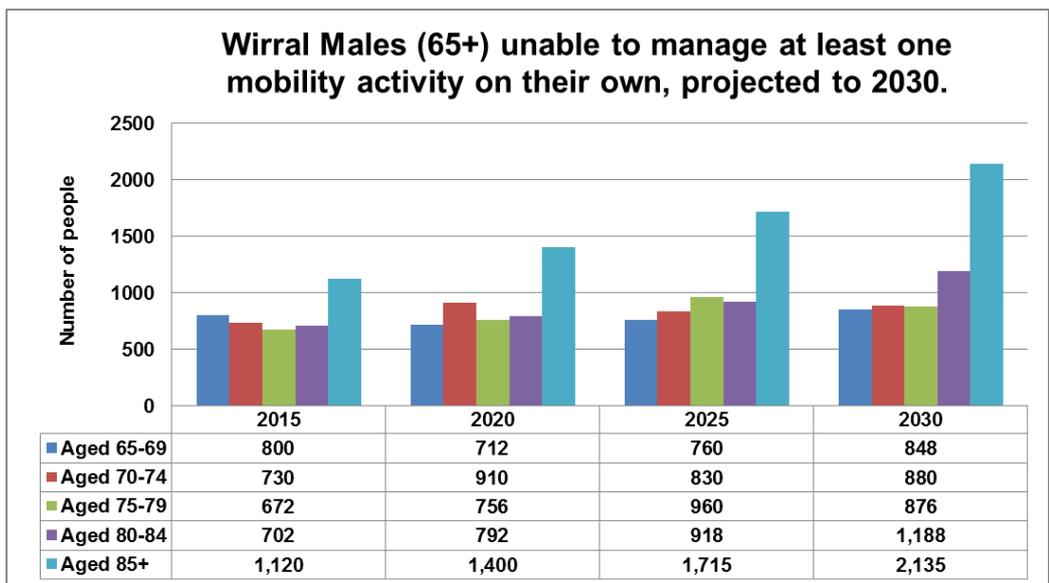


Figure 16, left, shows that the amount of males in Wirral who are unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own is predicted to increase between 2015 and 2030. It also shows that those aged 85 and over are more likely to be unable to undertake one mobile activity on their own.

Source: [PANSI](#), 2016

**Figure 17:** Wirral females, predicted to be unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own, aged 65+, projected to 2030

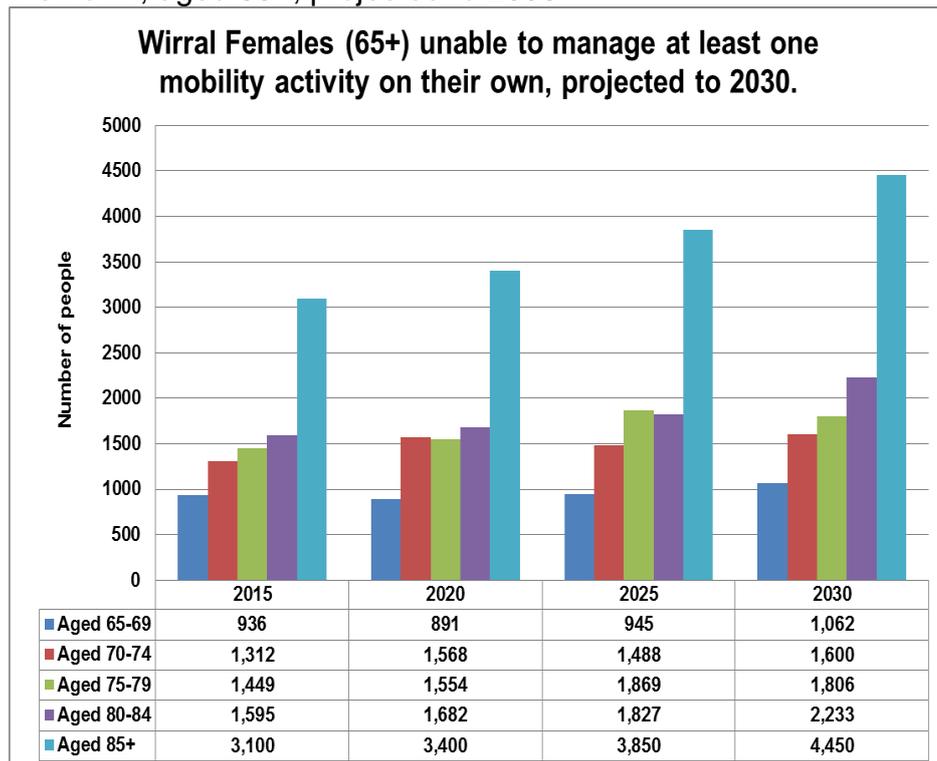
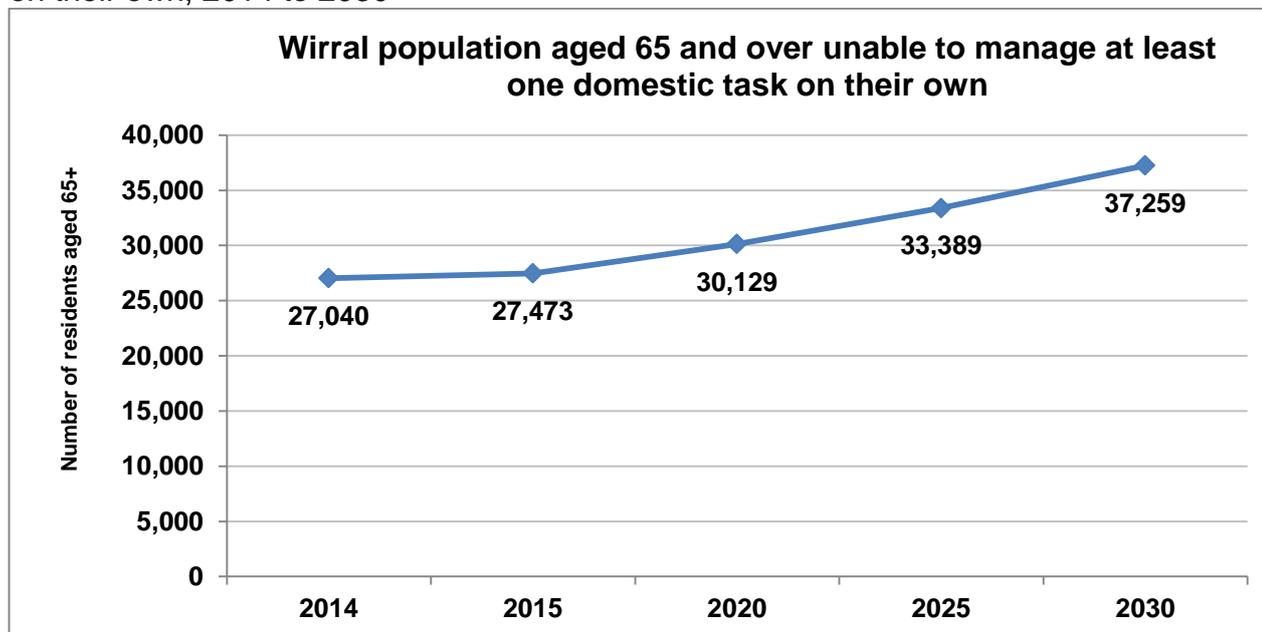


Figure 17, left, shows that the amount of female in Wirral aged 65 and over who are unable to manage one mobile activity on their own is predicted to increase between 2015 and 2030. When comparing figure 16 and 17, the number of females tends to be higher than the number of males. However, the female population is slightly larger in Wirral and females have a longer life expectancy that could account for the inequality.

Source: [PANSI, 2016](#)

## Domestic Tasks

**Figure 18:** Wirral residents aged 65 and over unable to manage at least one domestic task on their own, 2014 to 2030



Source: [POPPI, 2016](#)

The above chart, figure 18, indicates that the number of residents aged 65 and over who are unable to manage at least one domestic task on their own will increase by around 10,000 people between 2014 and 2030. This increase is likely to impact on social care needs as more people will require assistance in completing daily tasks.

## Social Isolation

Social isolation and loneliness are important because social relationships are central to well-being and are critical for maintaining good health. Conversely, the lack of them in older age puts people at higher risk of a variety of poorer outcomes such as depression, re-hospitalisation (4 to 5 times more likely within a year of discharge) and earlier death.

The impact on mortality of social isolation has been found to be comparable with the major, well established risk factors for premature death such as smoking and alcohol consumption, and exceeds that of physical inactivity and obesity. Social isolation is a growing problem due to changing patterns in society such as older people living longer and was named by older people in Wirral as the top issue facing older people locally (Age UK, 2015).

**Table 6:** Older People's Isolation Index (OPII) results by Wirral ward, 2015

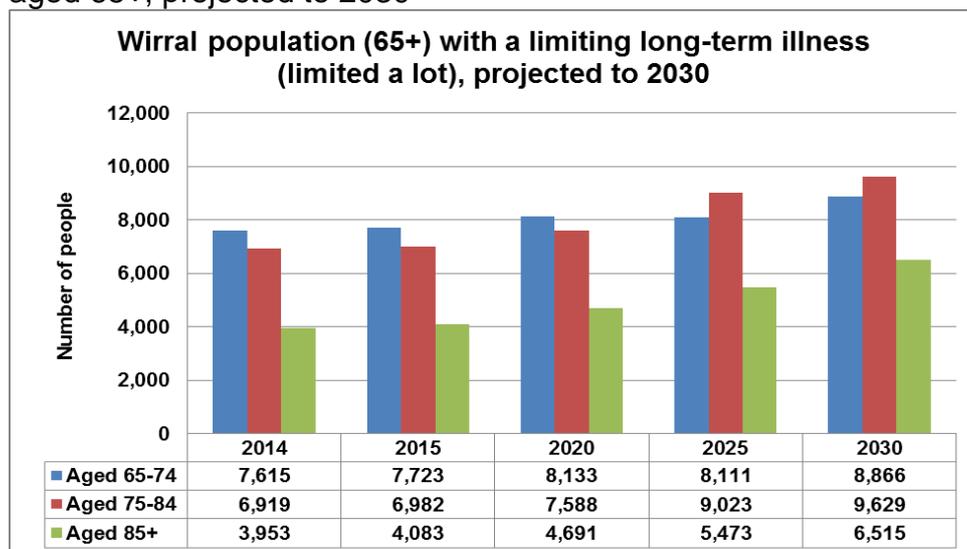
Ward	OPII
Greasby, Frankby and Irby	96.1
Clatterbridge	96.7
Wallasey	98.7
Heswall	99.2
West Kirby and Thurstaston	99.5
Hoylake and Meols	100.5
Prenton	103
Bebington	105.7
Moreton West and Saughall Massie	107.2
Oxton	108.1
Eastham	108.4
New Brighton	108.4
Cloughton	108.9
Liscard	109.3
Bromborough	111.1
Pensby and Thingwall	111.2
Leasowe and Moreton East	116
Upton	120.2
Seacombe	120.9
Rock Ferry	122.8
Birkenhead and Tranmere	122.9
Bidston and St James	129.9
<b>Wirral</b>	<b>109.2</b>

Source: [Wirral JSNA](#), 2015

Table 6 (above) shows that the wards with the highest average Older People Isolation Index (OPII) scores were the more deprived wards in Wirral. The highest scoring ward was Bidston & St James, followed by Birkenhead & Tranmere and Rock Ferry. The lowest scoring wards were Greasby, Frankby & Irby, closely followed by Clatterbridge and Heswall.

## Limiting Long Term Illness

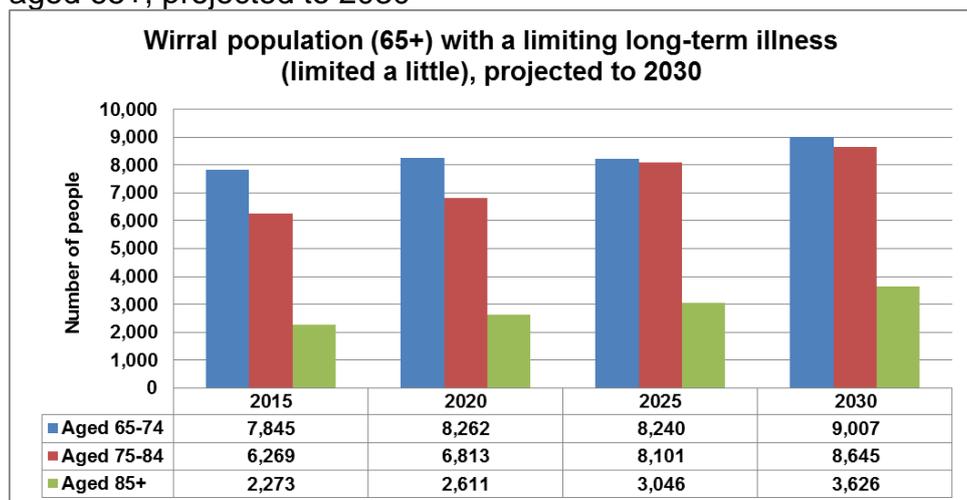
**Figure 19:** Wirral population, predicted to have a limiting long-term illness (limited a lot), aged 65+, projected to 2030



As figure 19, left, shows, the number of Wirral residents with a limiting long-term illness who are 'limited a lot' is expected to increase between 2015 and 2030. Perhaps, the most significant increase is in those aged 75-84 years; 6,982 in 2015 to 9,629 in 2030. Numbers of both aspects are predicted to be over 35,000 in 2015 and rising to over 46,000 by 2030.

Source: PANSI, 2016

**Figure 20:** Wirral population, predicted to have a limiting long-term illness (limited a little), aged 65+, projected to 2030



As figure 20, left, shows, the number of Wirral residents with a limiting long-term illness that are 'limited a little' is expected to slightly increase between 2015 and 2030. Perhaps, the most significant difference compared to figure 19 is that those aged 85 and over are more likely to be 'limited a lot'.

Source: [PANSI, 2016](#)

## Carers

It is difficult to accurately state the number of people providing care in Wirral. The most current data, shown in Table 7, has been extracted from the Census 2011, and shows that there were around 40,000 people in Wirral providing between 1 and 50 hours of care per week.

However, Table 7 also shows that the number of Carers in Wirral claiming Carers Allowance is around 6,100; however Wirral Adult Social Services have knowledge of 5,526 known to service.

**Table 7: Carers by Wirral Constituency**

Area as Local Constituency	Estimated number of Carers (Census, 2011)	Carers known to Wirral Council Department of Adult Social Services (Jun-2016)	Claimants of Carer Allowance (Nov-2015)
<b>Birkenhead</b>	9,344	1,588	2,350
<b>Wallasey</b>	9,538	1,476	1,930
<b>Wirral South</b>	11,127	1,172	920
<b>Wirral West</b>	10,331	1,081	910
<b>Wirral</b>	40,340	*5,526	6,110

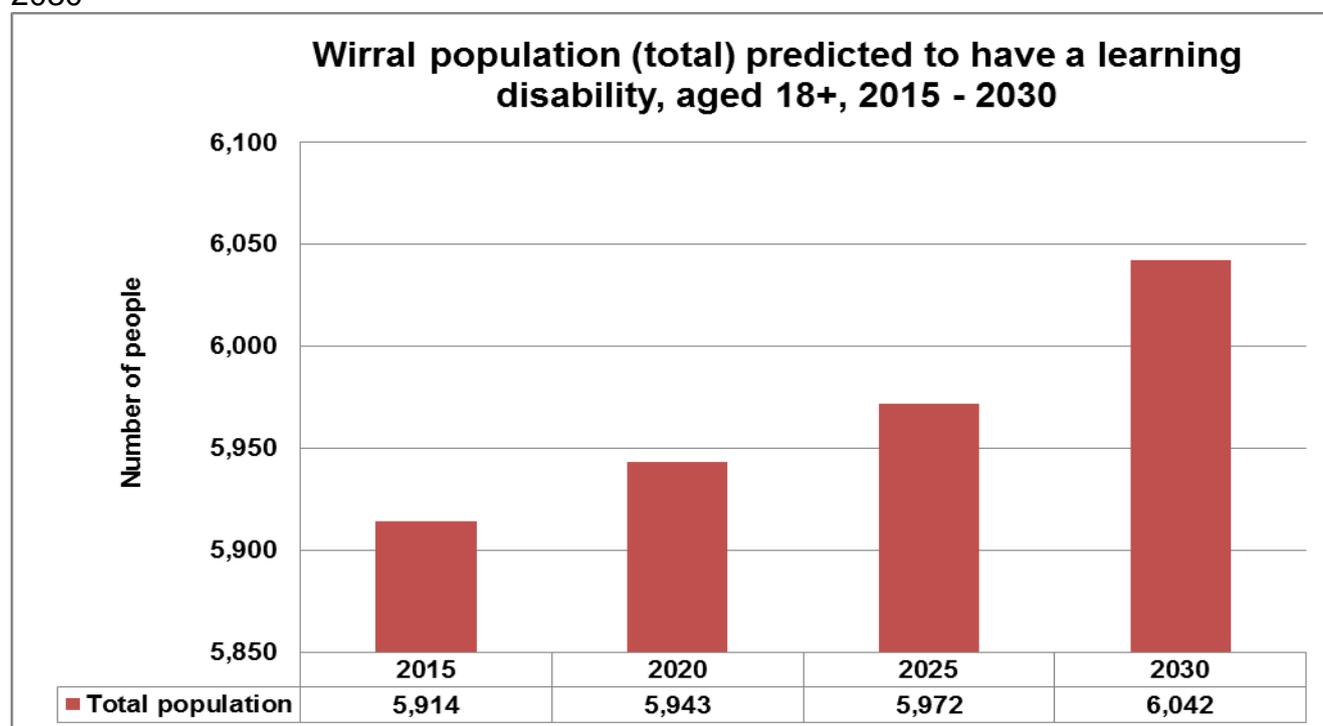
Source: \*This figure includes carers of Wirral residents who are not resident in Wirral themselves.

## People with Learning Disabilities

The size of the adult population in Wirral with a learning disability aged 18 and over is estimated at 5,914 (2016) with a slight predicted increase between 2015 and 2030 (Figure 21 and 22)

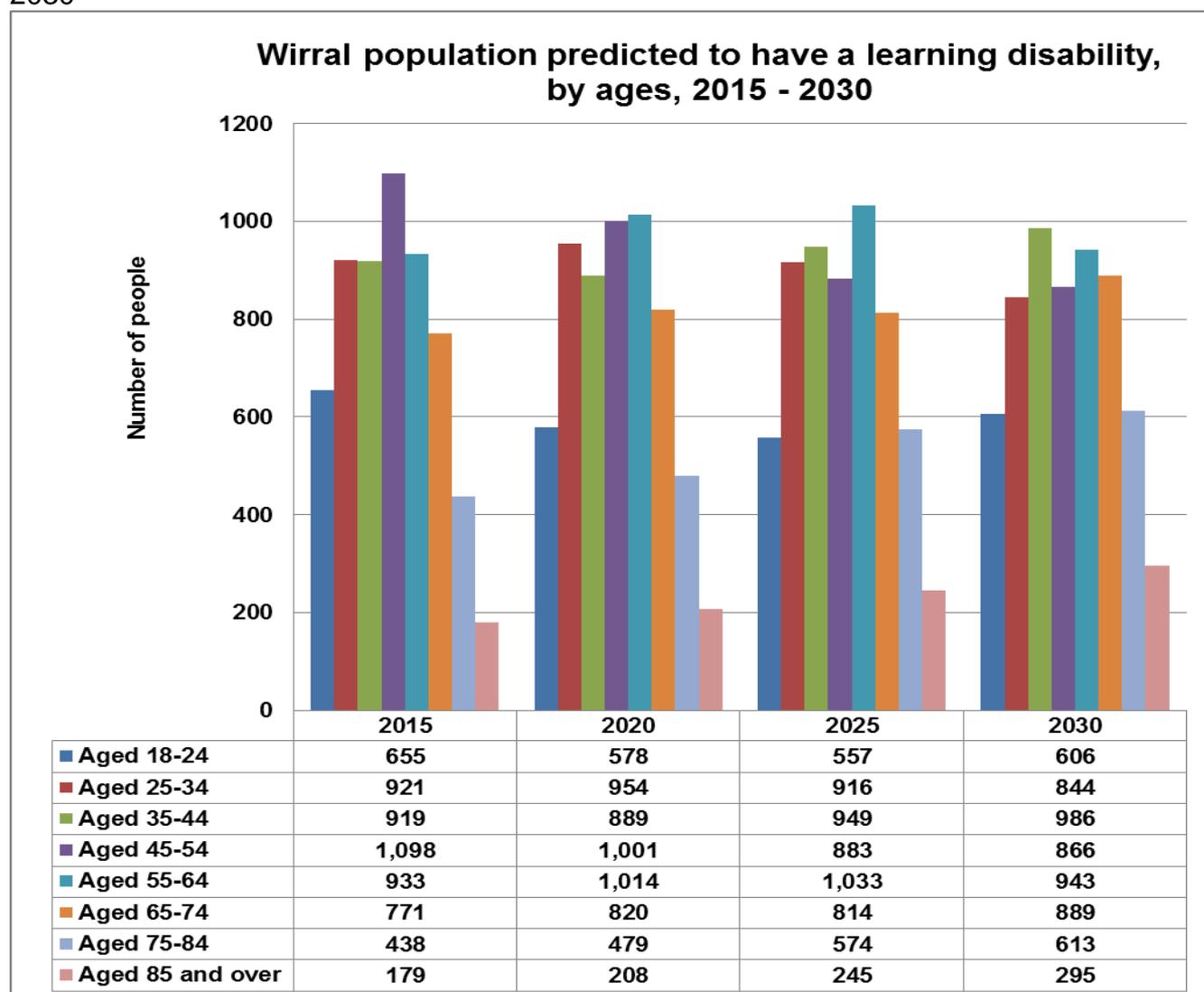
Whilst numbers of eligible adults with learning disabilities will remain relatively constant, people with complex health and social care needs are living longer and the numbers of older people with learning disabilities will increase. People with learning disabilities also have high levels of associated conditions such as higher levels of prevalence of dementia, epilepsy and sensory impairments. The service provision will also need to adapt to these specific changes.

**Figure 21:** Wirral Population predicted to have a learning disability, aged 18+ from 2015 to 2030



Source: [PANSI](#) & [POPPI](#), 2015

**Figure 22:** Wirral population projected to have a learning disability, by age, from 2015 to 2030



Source: [PANSI](#) & [POPPI](#), 2015

Those people predicted to have a moderate or server learning disability seems to remain constant at around 1,200 between 2015 and 2030 (Table 8)

**Table 8:** Wirral population aged 18+ predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability by age, 2015 - 2030

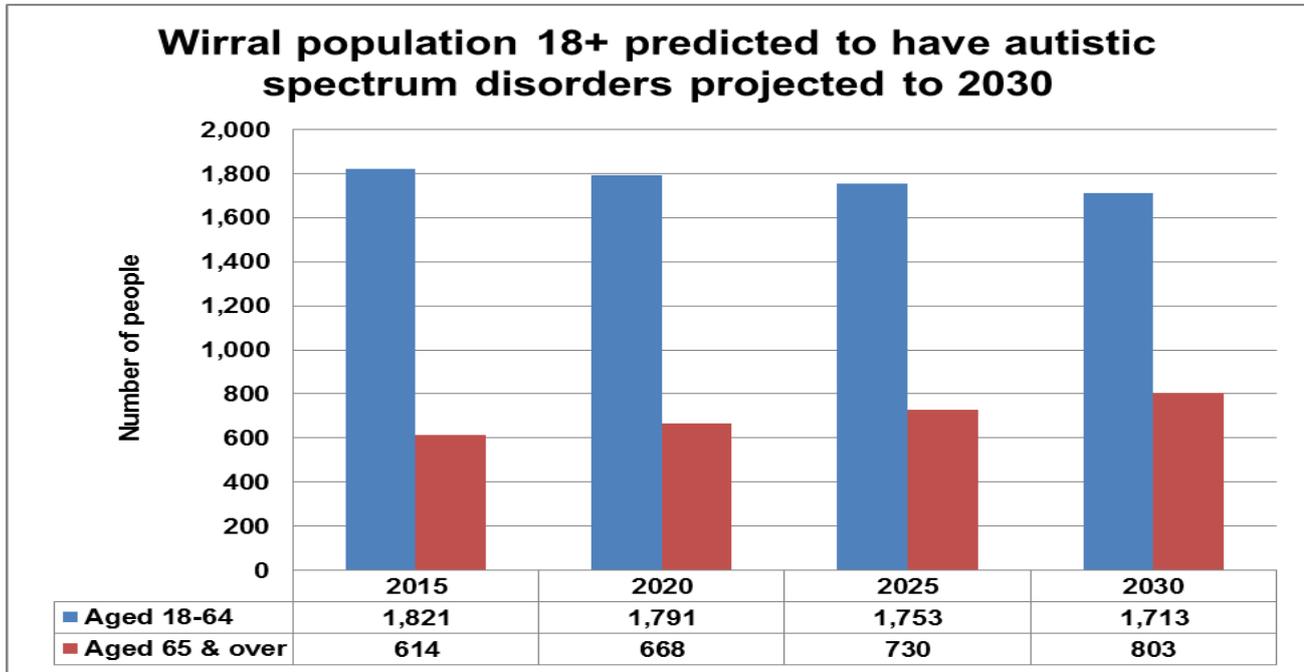
Age range	2015	2020	2025	2030
Aged 18-24	151	135	131	144
Aged 25-34	198	205	197	181
Aged 35-44	231	224	239	249
Aged 45-54	246	224	199	197
Aged 55-64	202	220	222	202
Aged 65-74	126	132	132	144
Aged 75-84	46	50	59	62
Aged 85 and over	17	19	23	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,207</b>

Source: [PANSI](#) & [POPPI](#), 2015

## People with Autism Spectrum Disorder

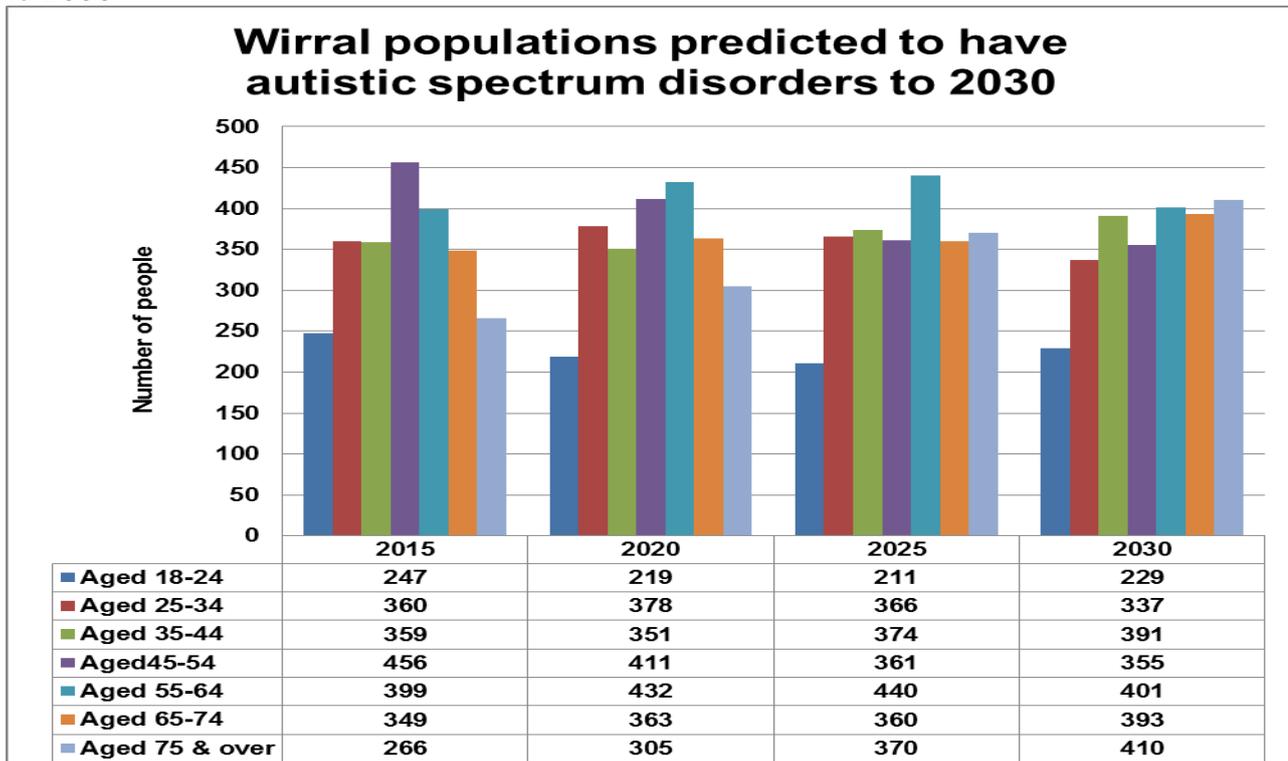
It is estimated that there are around 2,435 people aged 18 and over to have an Autism Spectrum Disorder with over 90% being male. The numbers are suggested to remain constant but possibly rising to around 2,500. Not every newly diagnosed person requests or requires a social care assessment. (Figures 23 and 24)

**Figure 23:** Wirral population aged 18+ predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders projected to 2030



Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

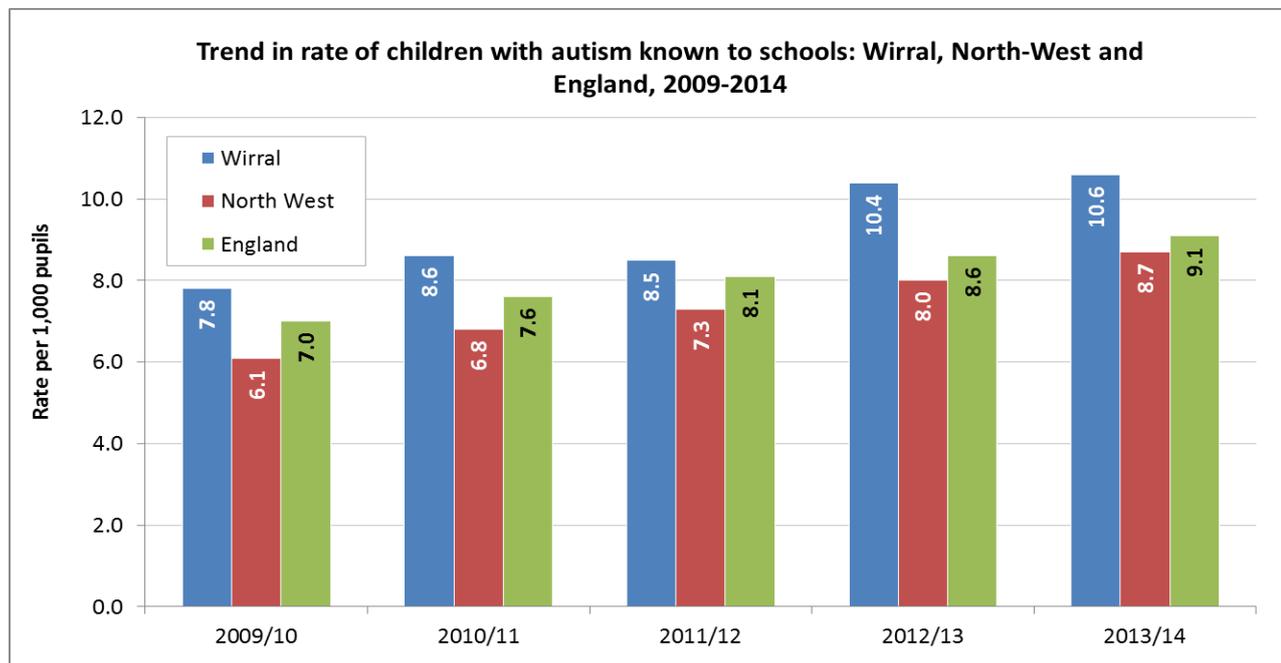
**Figure 24:** Wirral population aged 18+ predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder, projected to 2030



Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

In figure 25 we see the increasing rate of autism known to schools in Wirral where it has been rising from 7.8 per 1,000 pupils in 2009/10 to 10.6 per 1,000 pupils in 2013/14

**Figure 25:** Wirral trend in rate of children with autism known to schools between 2009 and 2014



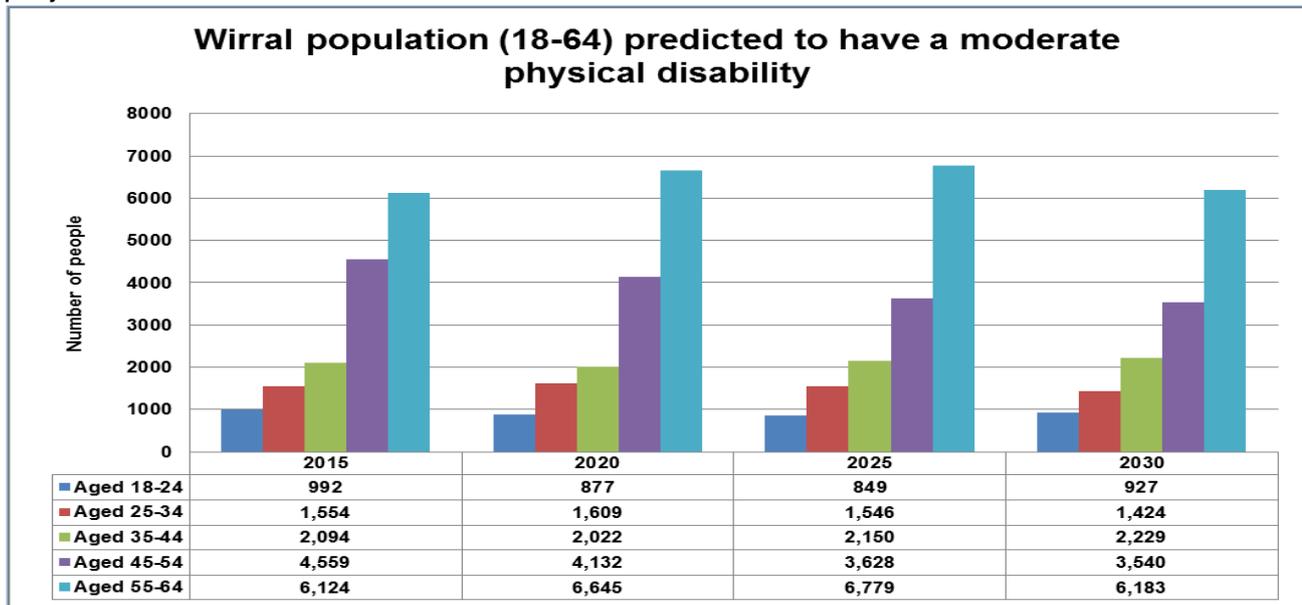
Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

### People with Physical Disability

It is estimated that there are approximately 15,300 people with a moderate physical disability aged 18-64 in 2015 (Figure 26), which is suggested to fall slightly to around 14,300 in 2030 (PANSI 2016). It is also estimated (Figure 27) that there are possibly over 4,600 people with a serious physical disability in Wirral aged 18-64 in 2015 and again possibly set to fall to around 4,300 in 2030 (PANSI 2016).

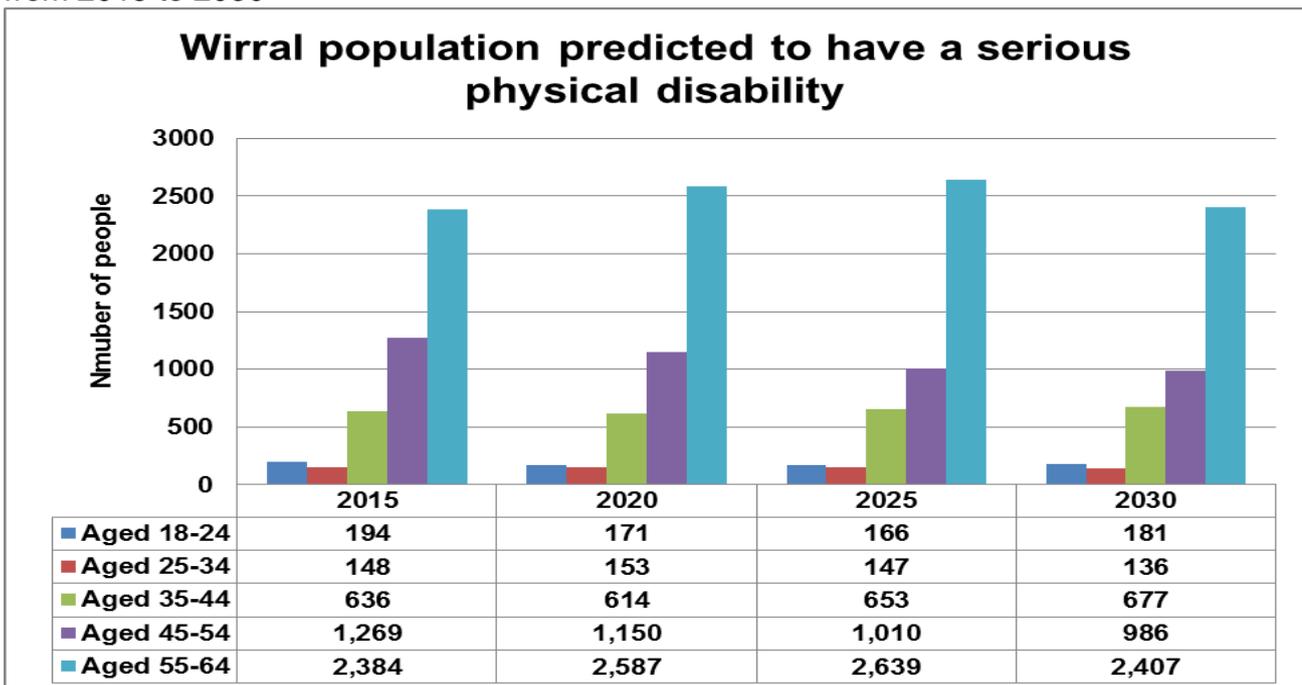
Not all people who have a physical disability would be eligible for Adult Social Care but there is a wide range of support available for people with physical disabilities including direct payments and assistive technology. Consideration is given to the specific needs of people with physical disabilities when we commission new services.

**Figure 26:** Wirral population, by age, predicted to have a moderate physical disability projected from 2015 to 2030



Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

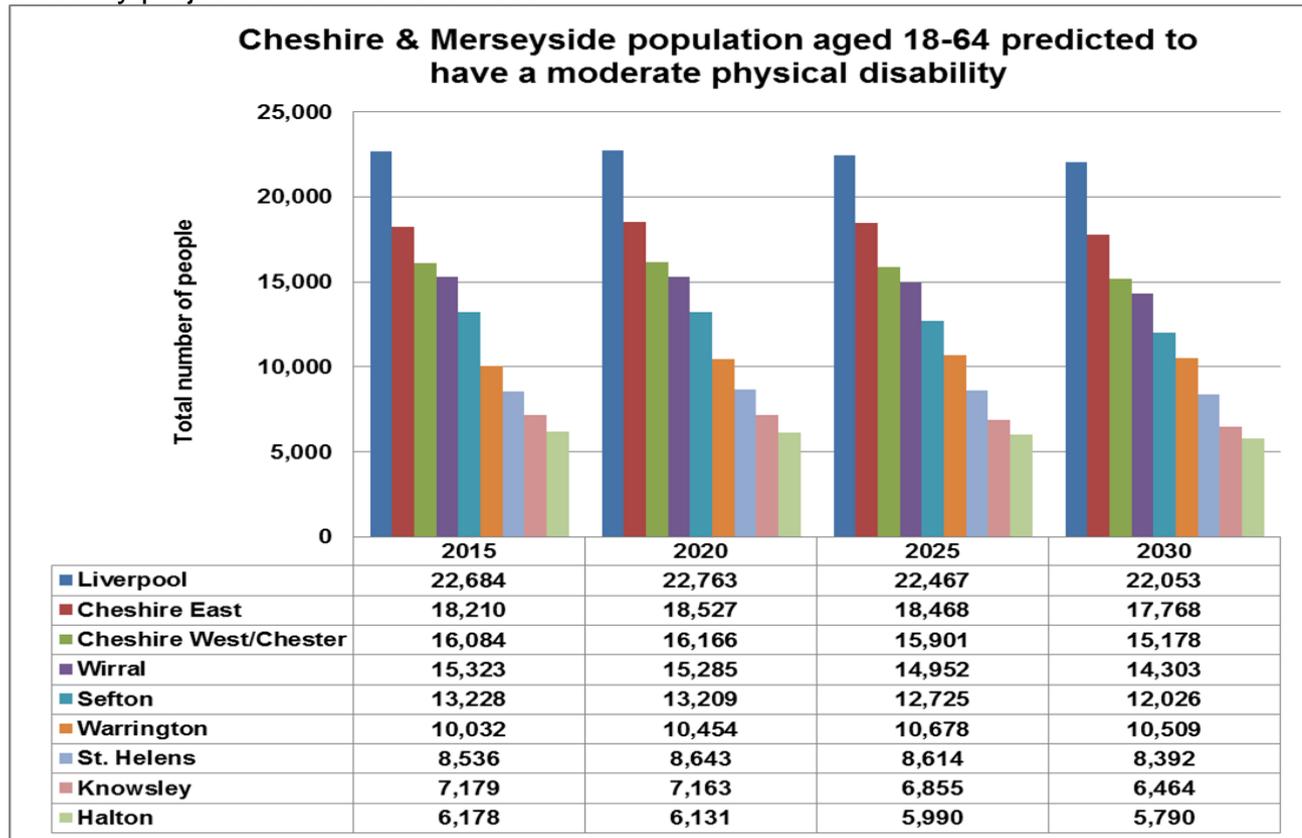
**Figure 27:** Wirral population, by age, predicted to have a serious physical disability projected from 2015 to 2030



Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

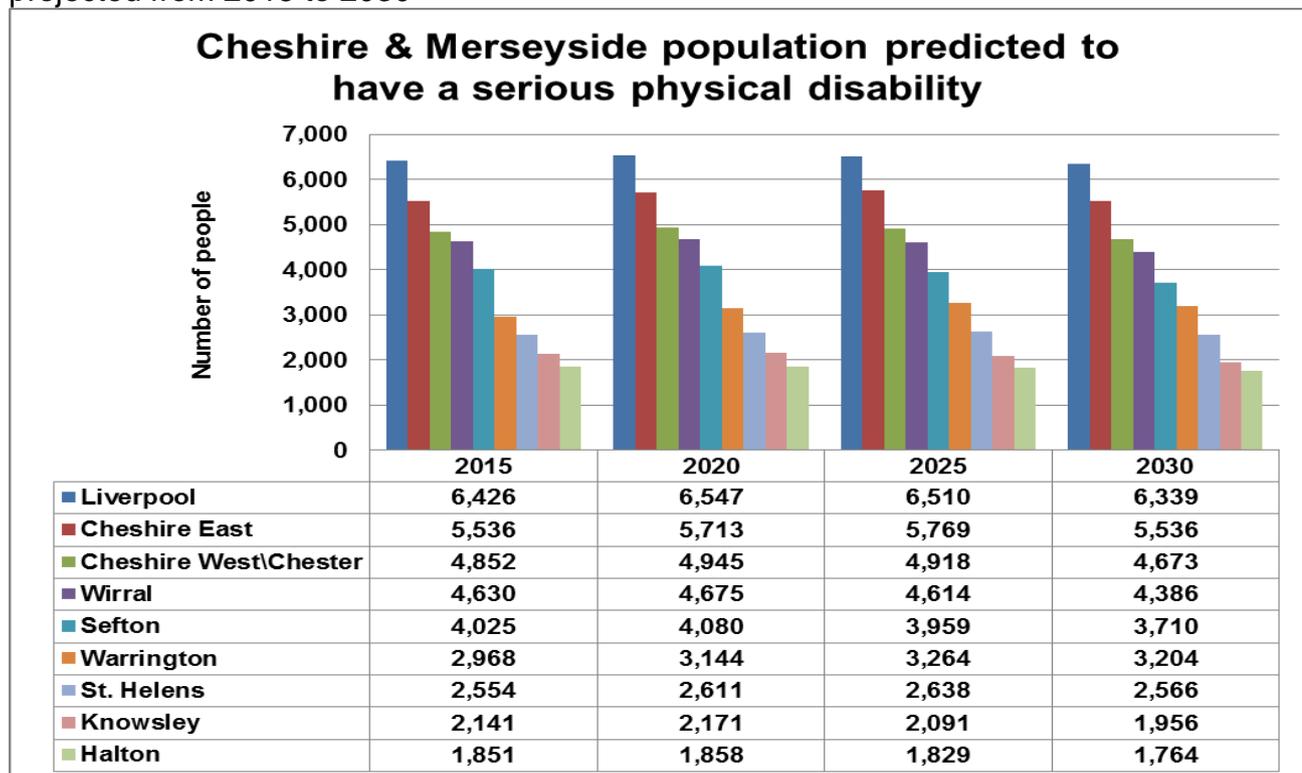
In figures 28 and 29 below we see a comparison of Wirral population predicted to have a moderate physical disability with other Local Authorities in Cheshire and Merseyside with Wirral's numbers falling slightly as are the majority of the other areas by 2030.

**Figure 28:** Cheshire & Merseyside population predicted to have a moderate physical disability projected from 2015 to 2030



Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

**Figure 29:** Cheshire & Merseyside population predicted to have a serious physical disability projected from 2015 to 2030

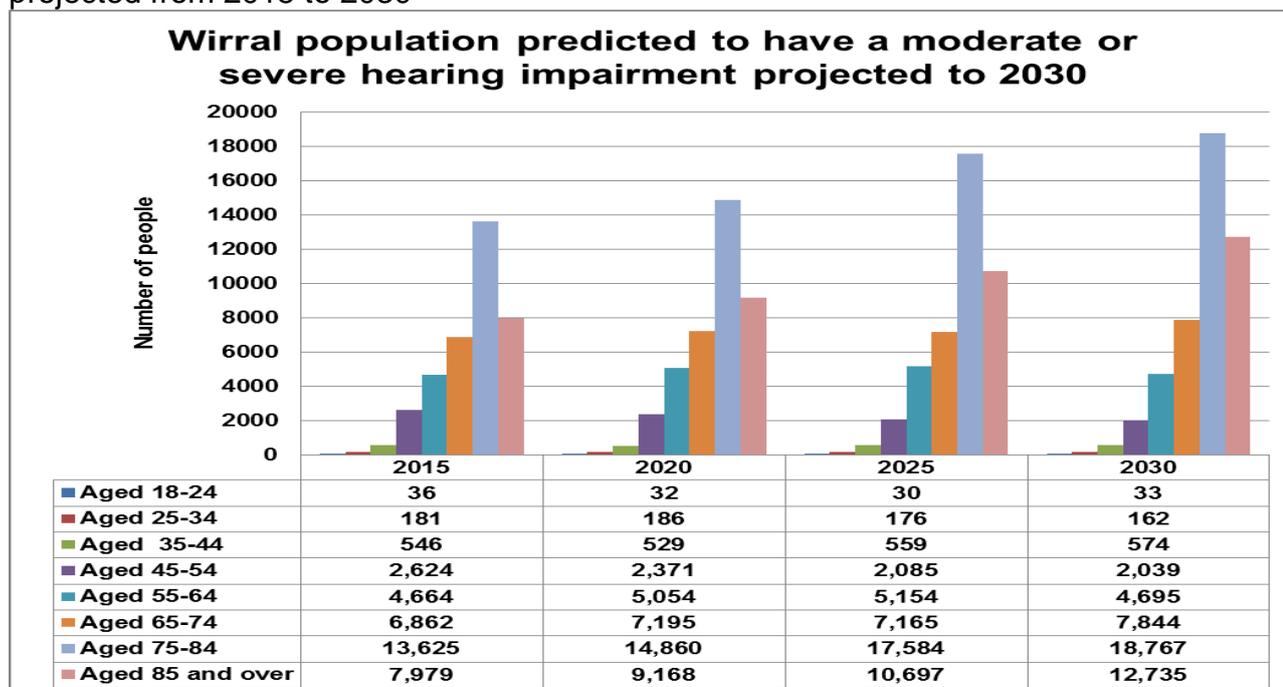


Source: [PANSI & POPPI 2015](#)

## People with a Hearing Impairment

Based on information from POPPI and PANSI, as described in figures 30 and 31, there are estimated to be around 37,000 people in Wirral, aged 18 to 85 and over, with a moderate, severe or profound hearing impairment and this number is predicted to rise to over 46,000 by 2030.

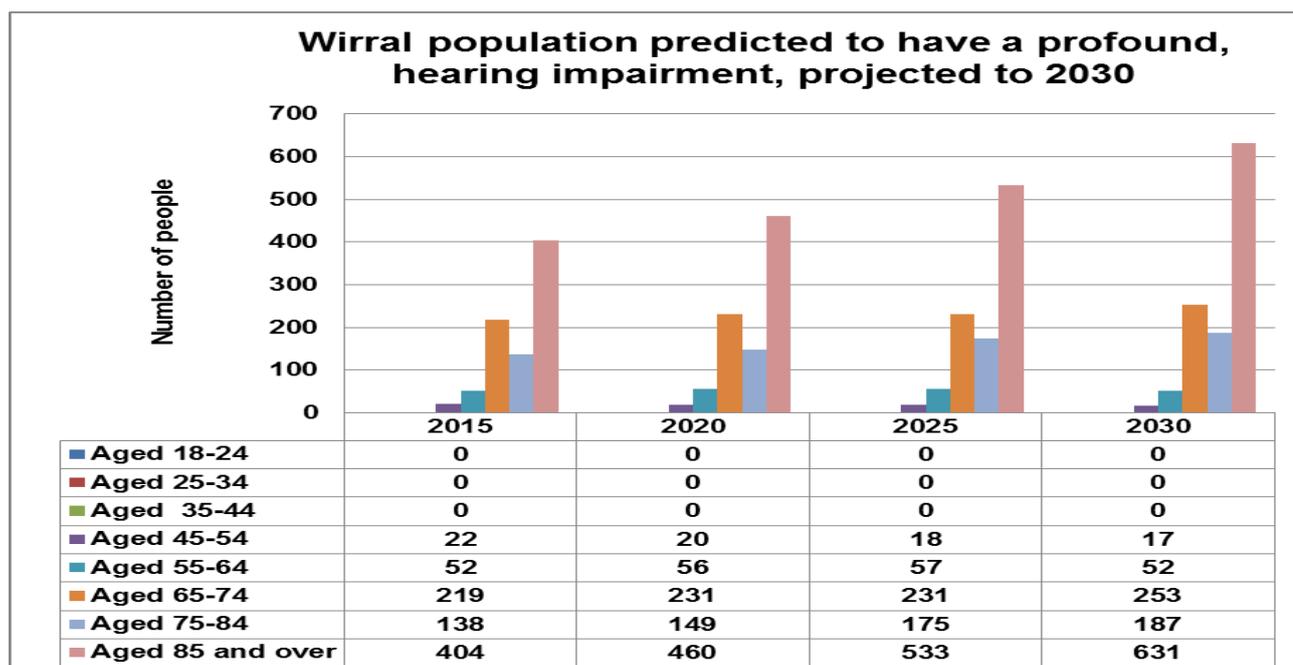
**Figure 30:** Wirral people predicted to have a moderate or severe hearing impairment projected from 2015 to 2030



Source: PANSI & POPPI 2015 [www.poppi.org.uk](http://www.poppi.org.uk) version 9.0

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

**Figure 31:** Wirral people predicted to have a profound hearing impairment projected from 2015 to 2030



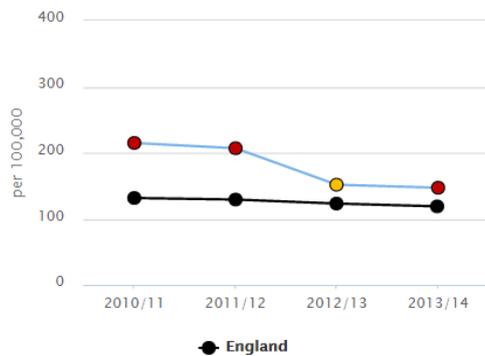
Source: PANSI & POPPI 2015 [www.poppi.org.uk](http://www.poppi.org.uk) version 9.0

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

## Preventable Eye Sight Loss

For all three conditions noted in figures 32a, 32b and 32c as age related macular degeneration (AMD); glaucoma and diabetic eye disease Wirral has higher numbers than both North West (NW) and England. This is despite AMD figures falling since 2010/11 they still remain above NW and England

**Figure 32a:** Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD) – Wirral – Crude rate per100,000 (PHOF, 4.12i)

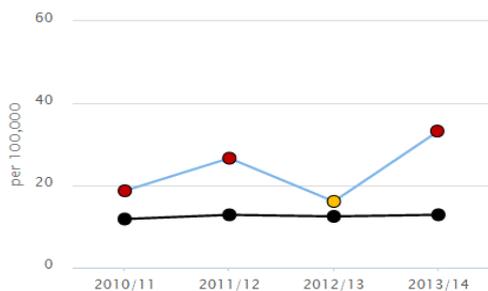


Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	North West	England
2010/11	130	214.8	179.4	255.0	123.4	131.5
2011/12	127	206.7	172.4	246.0	118.5	129.1
2012/13	96	151.6	122.8	185.1	115.8	123.1
2013/14	95	147.0	118.9	179.7	119.8	118.8

Source: Calculated by Public Health England Knowledge and Intelligence Team (West Midlands) from data provided by Moorfields Eye Hospital and Office for National Statistics

Source: [Public Health Outcomes Framework \(2016\)](#)

**Figure 32b:** Preventable sight loss – glaucoma – Wirral - Crude rate per100,000 (PHOF, 4.12ii)

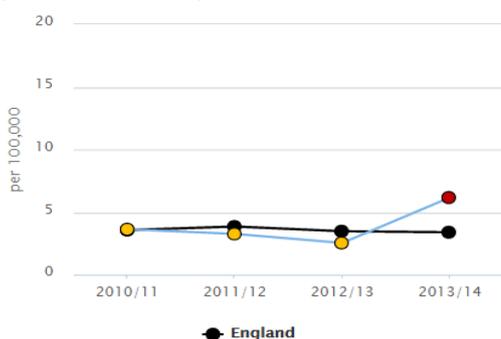


Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	North West	England
2010/11	32	18.7	12.8	26.4	12.4	11.8
2011/12	46	26.6	19.5	35.5	12.3	12.8
2012/13	28	16.1	10.7	23.3	11.2	12.5
2013/14	58	33.2	25.2	43.0	13.6	12.9

Source: Calculated by Public Health England Knowledge and Intelligence Team (West Midlands) from data provided by Moorfields Eye Hospital and Office for National Statistics

Source: [Public Health Outcomes Framework \(2016\)](#)

**Figure 32c:** Preventable sight loss - diabetic eye disease - – Wirral - Crude rate per100,000 (PHOF, 4.12iii)



Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	North West	England
2010/11	10	3.6	1.7	6.7	3.5	3.6
2011/12	9	3.3	1.5	6.2	3.9	3.8
2012/13	7	2.5	1.0	5.2	3.4	3.5
2013/14	17	6.2	3.6	9.9	3.4	3.4

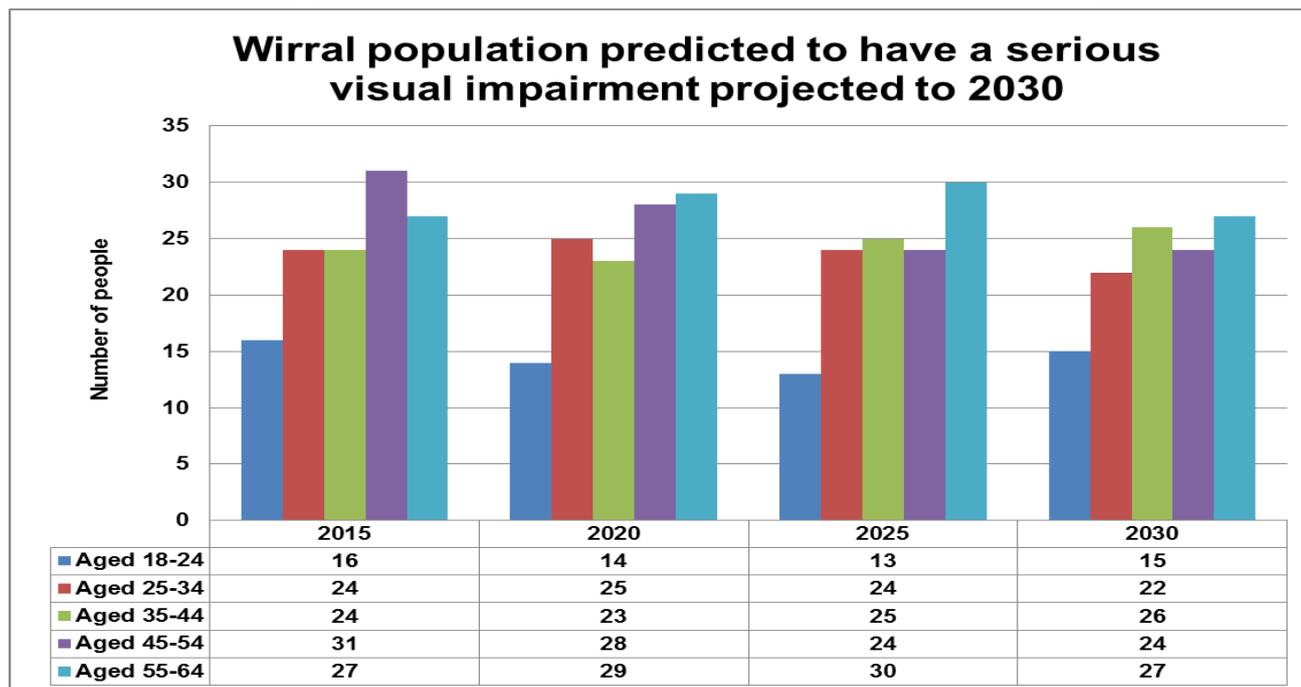
Source: Calculated by Public Health England Knowledge and Intelligence Team (West Midlands) from data provided by Moorfields Eye Hospital and Office for National Statistics

Source: [Public Health Outcomes Framework \(2016\)](#)

Figures from POPPI and PANSI (2016) estimate the number of Wirral residents, aged 18 to over 75, that have some form of moderate, serious or registrable eye condition to be near to 8,000 and possibly rising to almost 11,000 by 2030

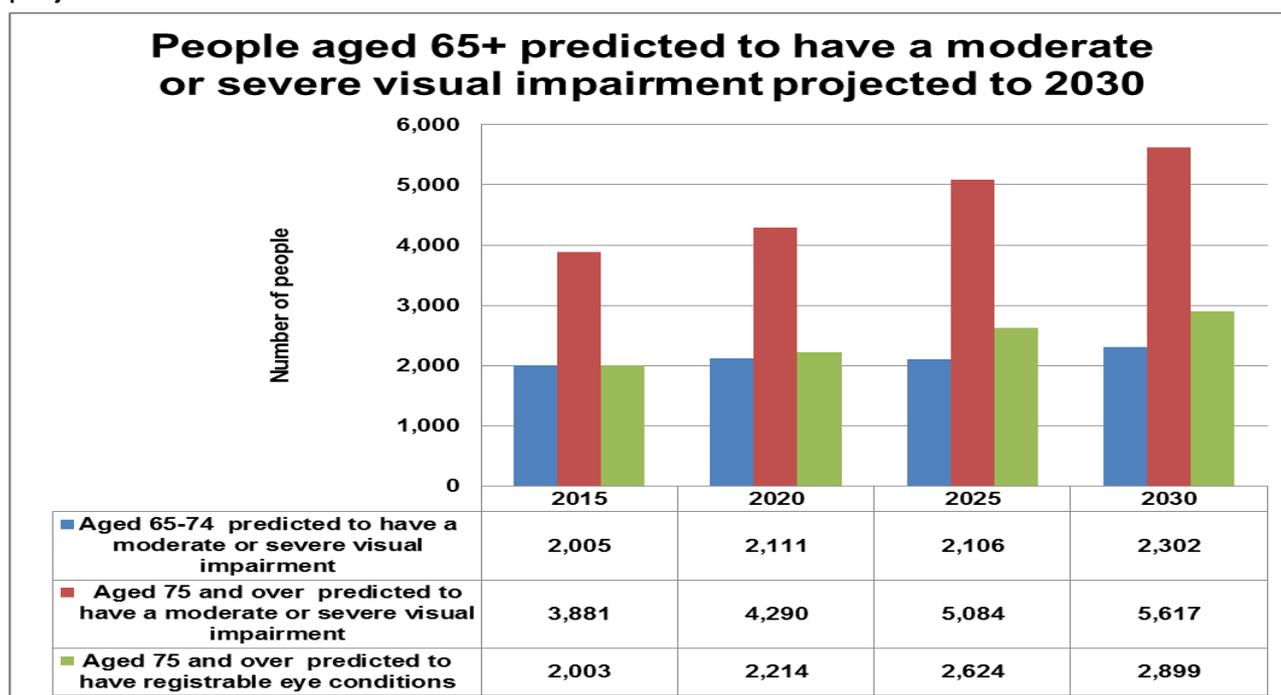
Wirral JSNA (2015) section on eye health suggests that this estimate could be higher with RNIB data pointing to a figure nearer to 10,000 and reaching 12,000 by 2020 (Figures 33 & 34)

**Figure 33:** Wirral population predicted to have a serious visual impairment, projected to 2030



Source: [PANSI \(2016\)](#)

**Figure 34:** Wirral population predicted to have a moderate or severe visual impairment, projected to 2030



Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

As we see in table 9 below, the number of people claiming disability living allowance for blindness, deafness or a combination of both has remained constant at 750 between 2012 and 2015.

**Table 9: Wirral Benefit Claimants by condition, 2012-15**

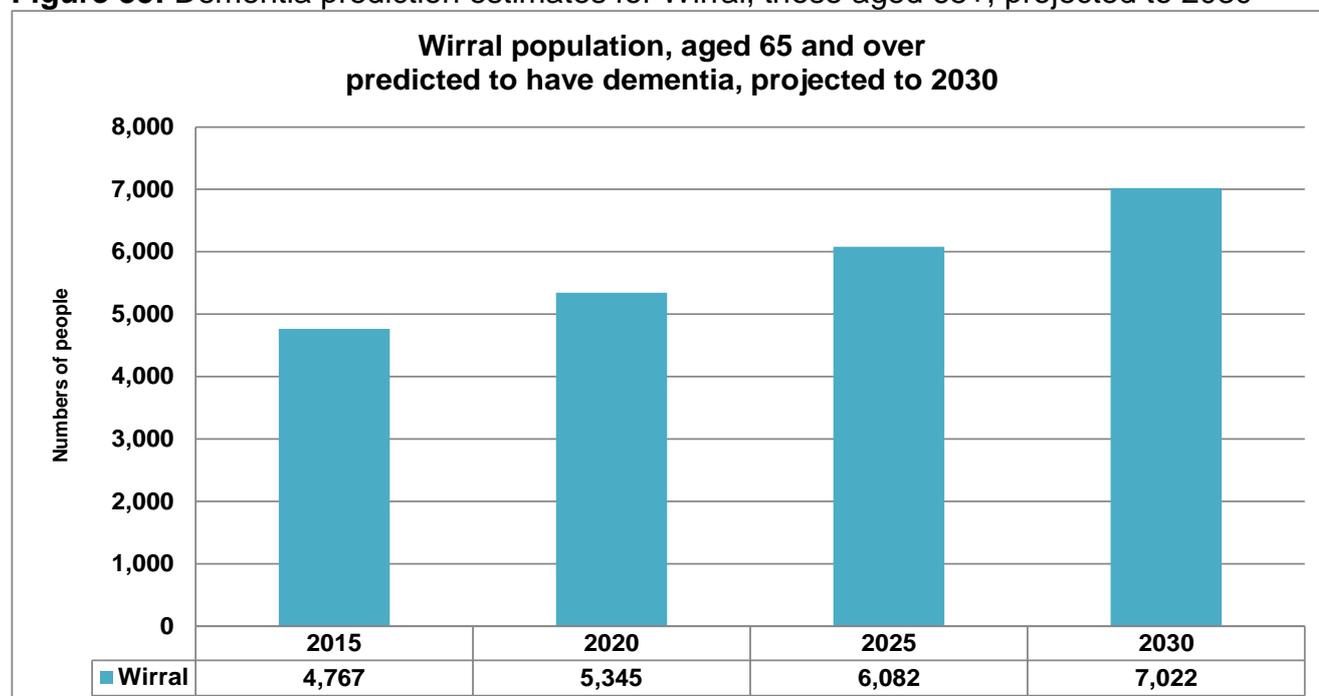
<b>Wirral Benefit Claimants - disability living allowance by disabling condition</b>				
<b>Condition</b>	<b>February 2012</b>	<b>February 2013</b>	<b>February 2014</b>	<b>February 2015</b>
Blindness	470	470	470	470
Deafness	280	290	280	280
Deaf/Blind	~	~	~	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Overall total Benefit Claimants for Wirral</b>				
	<b>26,350</b>	<b>26,880</b>	<b>26,490</b>	<b>26,040</b>

**Source:** Nomis, 2015 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/detailedstats.asp?resume=no>)  
**Notes:** ~ These figures are nil or negligible.

## Dementia

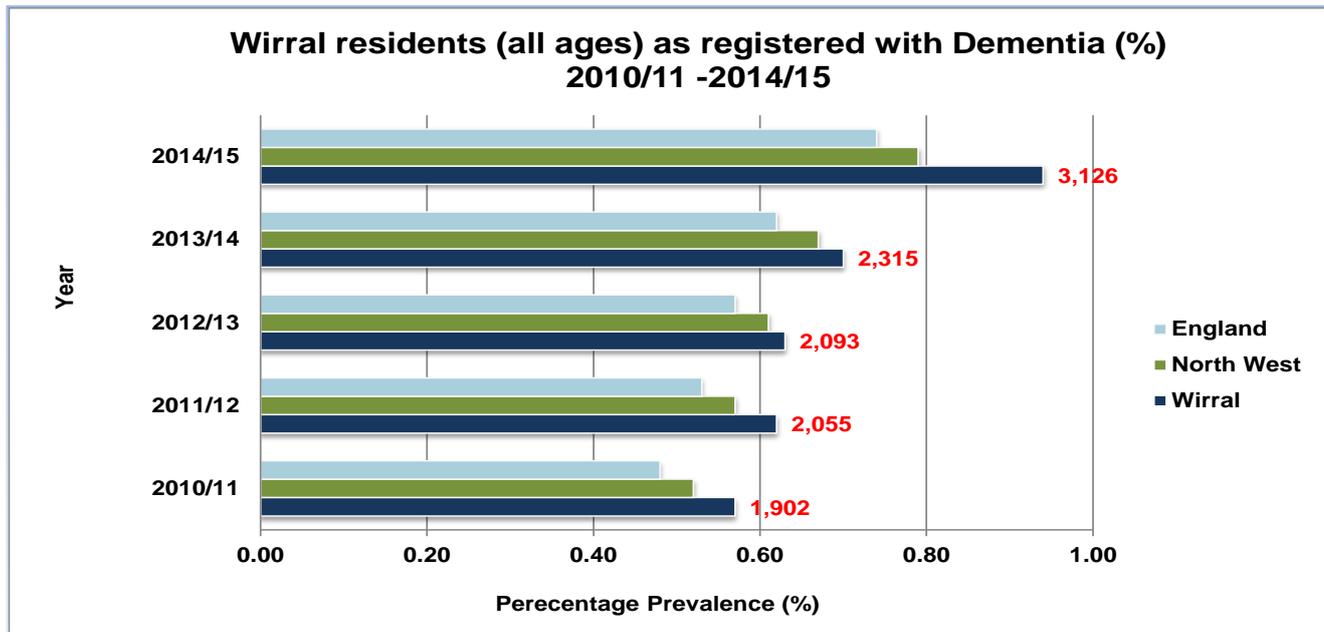
Dementia is most common in older people, affecting 5% of people aged over 65 and 20% of people aged over 80. Dementia is likely to be a significant ongoing health and social concern with a potential impact on providers. Projections from the JSNA indicate that the number of people with dementia will continue to rise. The early diagnosis of dementia can improve outcomes and work is ongoing to improve awareness, detection, and formal diagnosis of dementia.

Estimates produced by POPPI, figure 35, suggest that around 4,800 people predominantly aged 65+ will have dementia. GP records, figure 36, show that around 3,126 (2014/15) are recorded as having dementia, which means that there could be around 1,600 people locally who may have dementia, but are not known to services.

**Figure 35: Dementia prediction estimates for Wirral, those aged 65+, projected to 2030**

Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

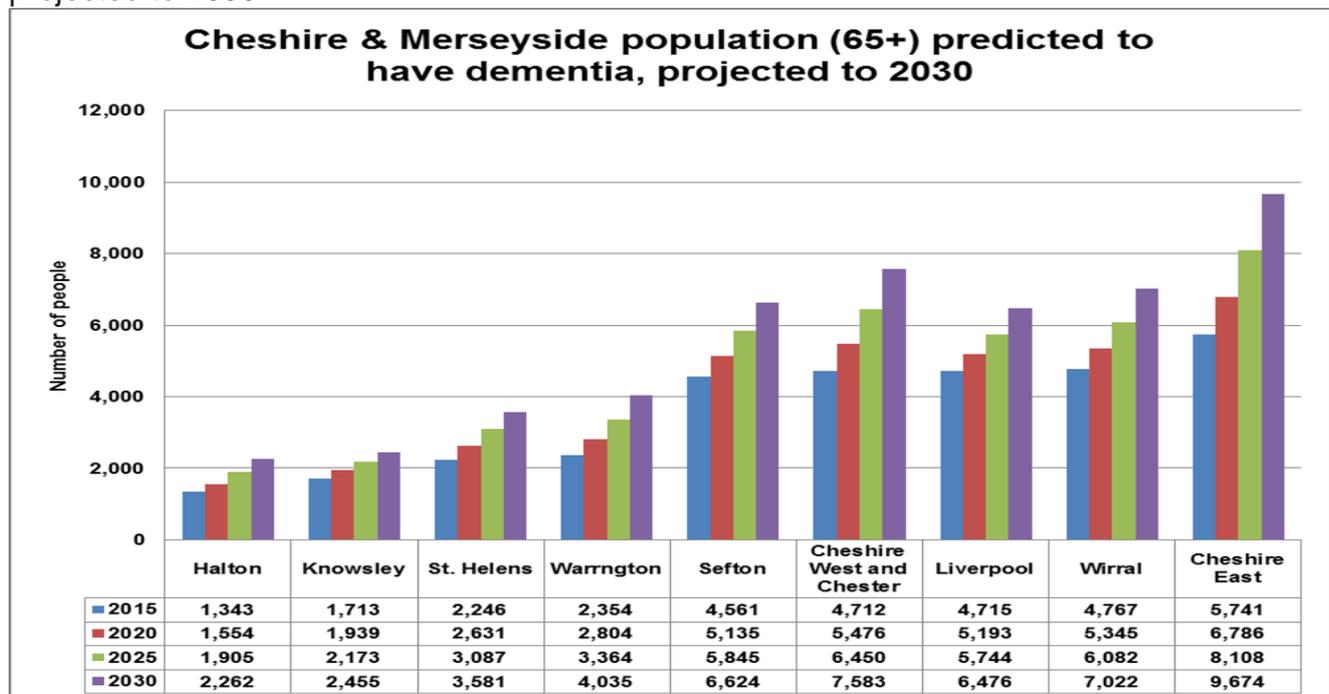
**Figure 36:** Wirral residents with dementia diagnosed, all ages, percentage, 2010/11 – 2014/15



Source: Wirral CCG 2015

In figure 37 Cheshire and Merseyside Local Authorities’ relative predicted numbers of residents who potentially have dementia sees Wirral the second highest behind Cheshire East which could relate to our aging population.

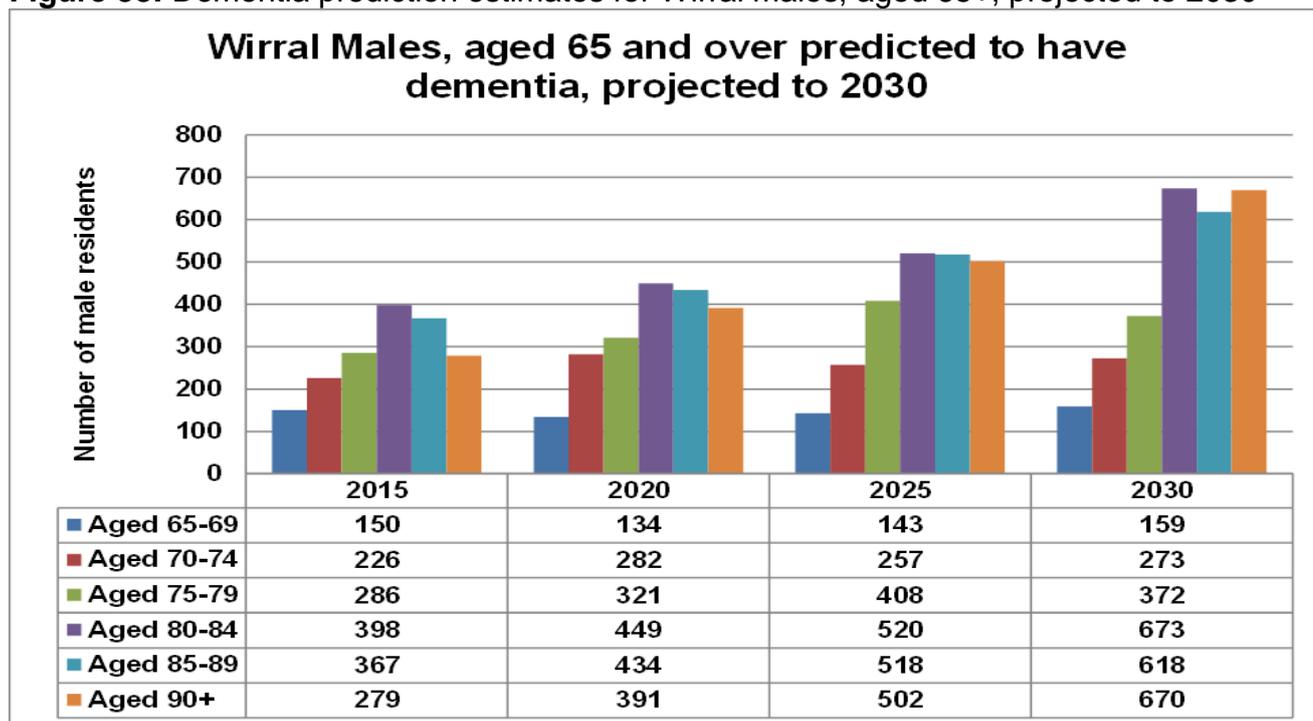
**Figure 37:** Dementia prediction estimates for Cheshire and Merseyside, aged 65+, projected to 2030



Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

In figures 38 below we see the predicted numbers of Wirral males, aged 65 and over, to have dementia and this highlights the ever increasing number and in turn the likely caring support needs to be met (both personal and service) and service support for people with dementia.

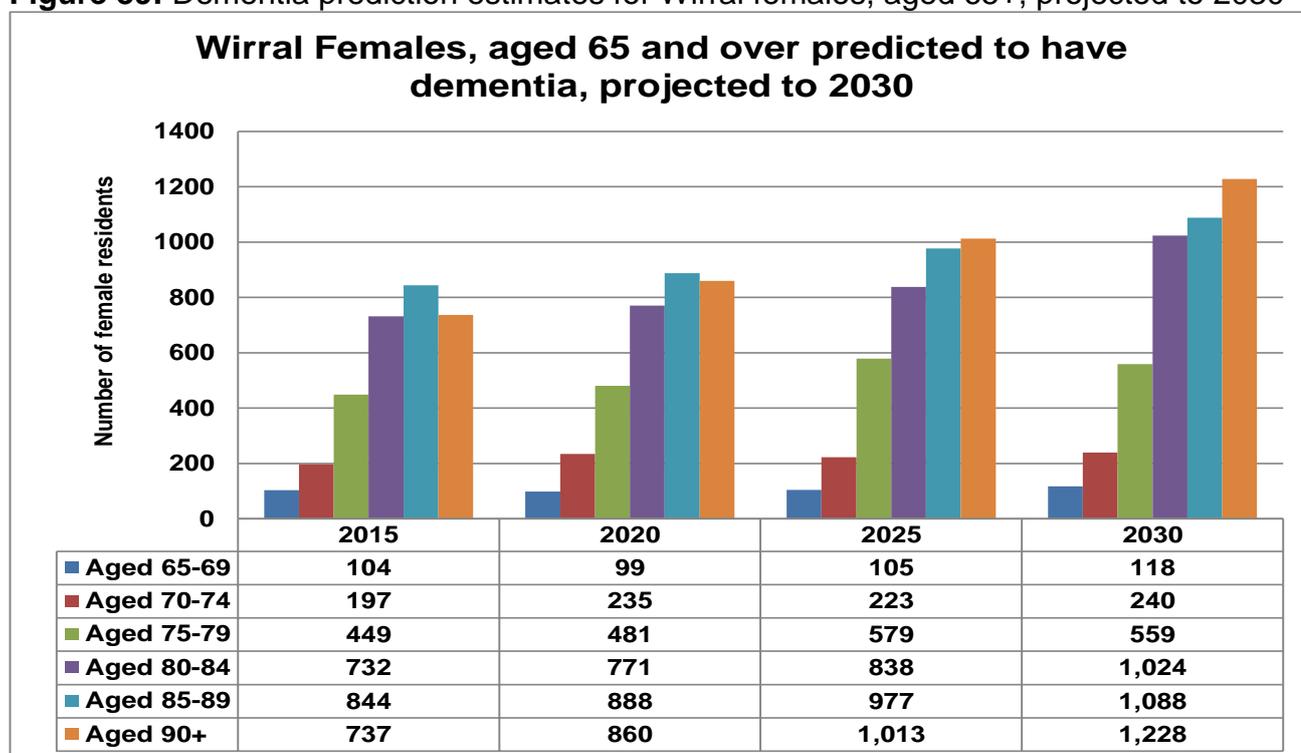
**Figure 38:** Dementia prediction estimates for Wirral males, aged 65+, projected to 2030



Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

In figure 39 below we see the predicted numbers of Wirral females, aged 65 and over, to have dementia and the higher numbers compared to males. In 2015 there are almost 4,800 residents with dementia, but over 3,000 are female, and by 2030 this is predicted to increase to over 4,200 females in a total (of those aged 65 and over) just over 7,000.

**Figure 39:** Dementia prediction estimates for Wirral females, aged 65+, projected to 2030

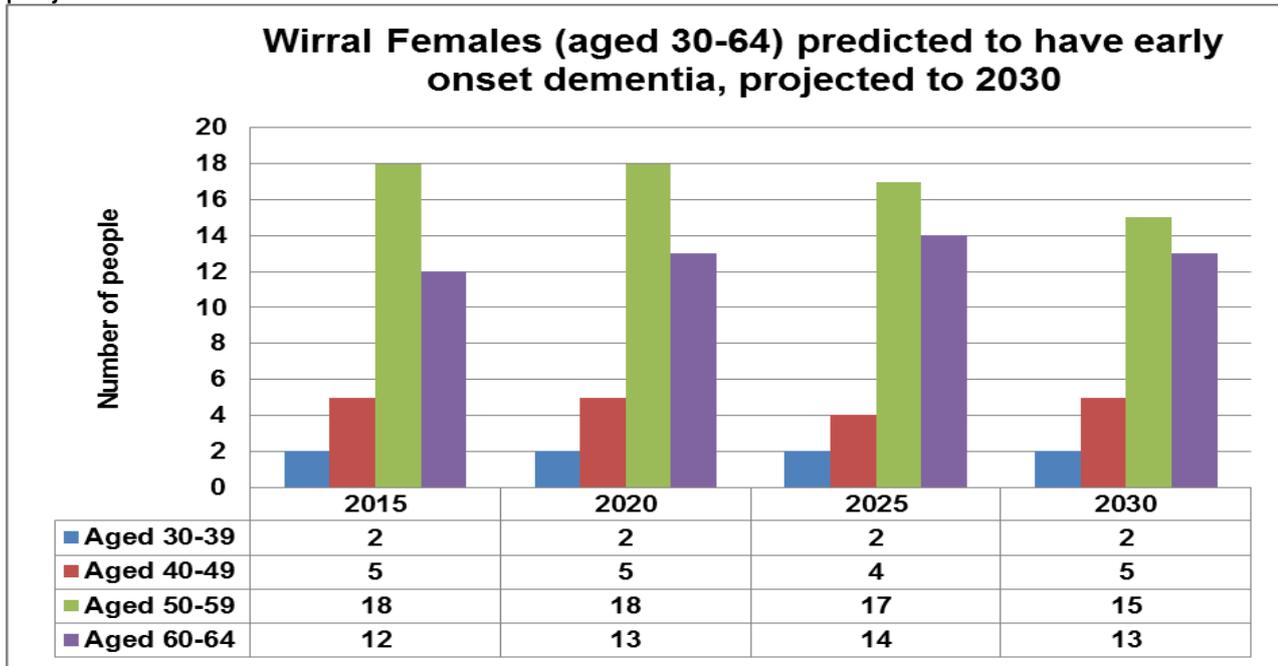


Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

## Early Onset Dementia

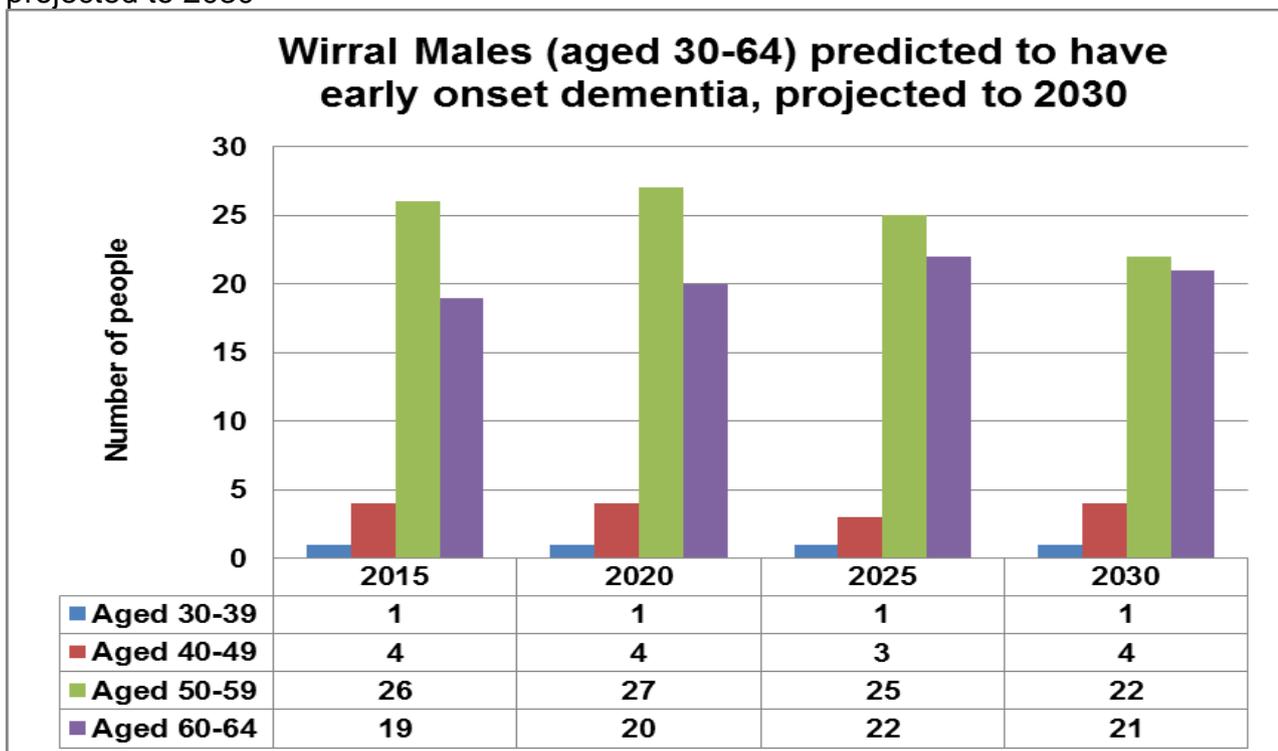
Dementia affecting younger people is called early onset dementia. The number of people within the borough aged 30-64 with dementia is predicted to remain fairly stable throughout the next decade (Figures 40 and 41). The impact of early-onset Alzheimer’s can be significant where people are often working and may have young families.

**Figure 40:** Early Onset Dementia prediction estimates for Wirral females, aged 30 to 64, projected to 2030



Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

**Figure 41:** Early Onset Dementia prediction estimates for Wirral males, aged 30 to 64, projected to 2030



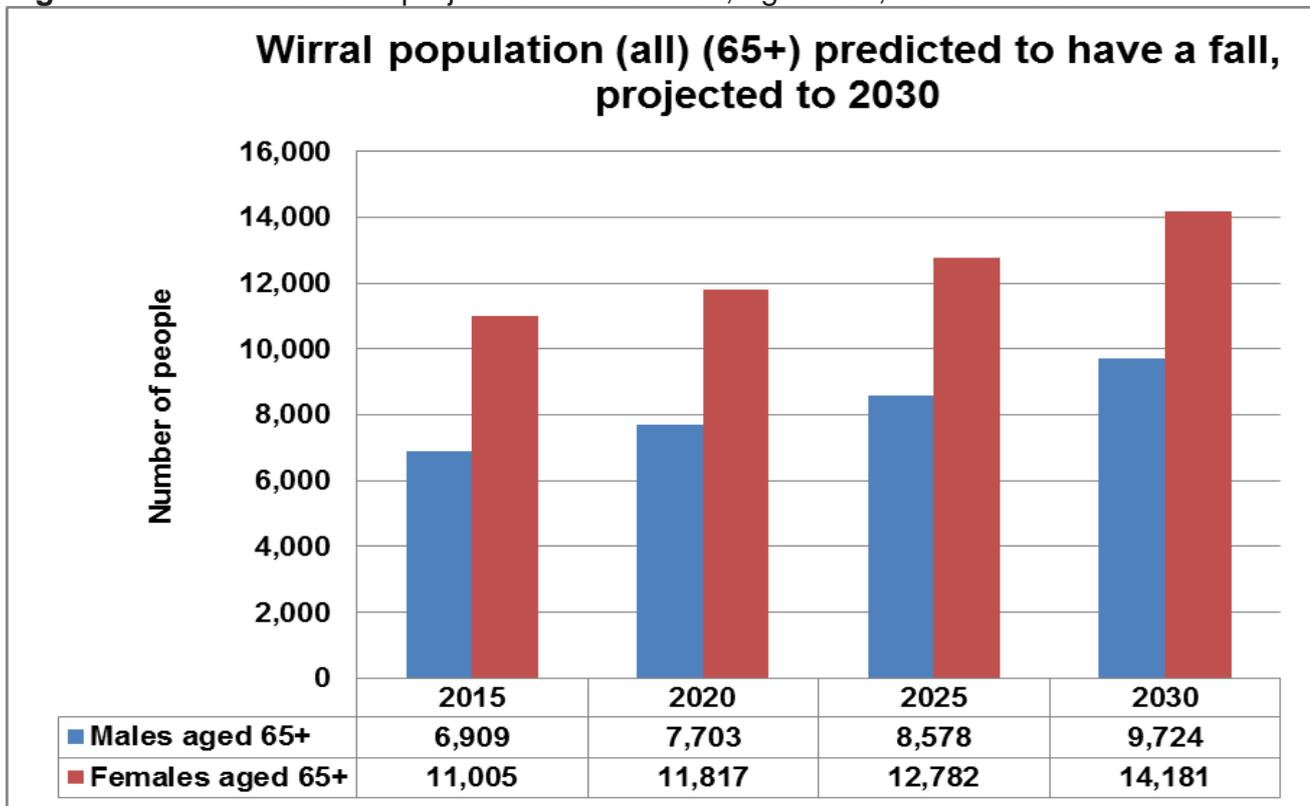
Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

## Falls

The consequences of falls are serious for older people. Half of older people are unable to live independently following a hip fracture arising from a fall and around 40% of all admissions to care homes are as the result of a fall. Prevention is therefore key to reducing falls and enabling people to stay independent and evidence suggests that targeting those at high-risk of falling and interventions/ services which target a range of risk-factors (multifactorial, not concentrating on just one risk factor alone) are the most successful. The biggest risk factors for falls are ever having fallen before and older age (being 80+).

As falls is such an important issue for older people, the JSNA has a separate chapter dedicated to it. Please see the [Falls Chapter](#) for more information. Wirral had a very similar rate of hip fracture for those aged 65+ to England in 2013/14 (in numbers, 414 older people were admitted to hospital with a hip fracture in 2013/14).

**Figure 42:** Wirral residents projected to have a fall, aged 65+, 2015 to 2030



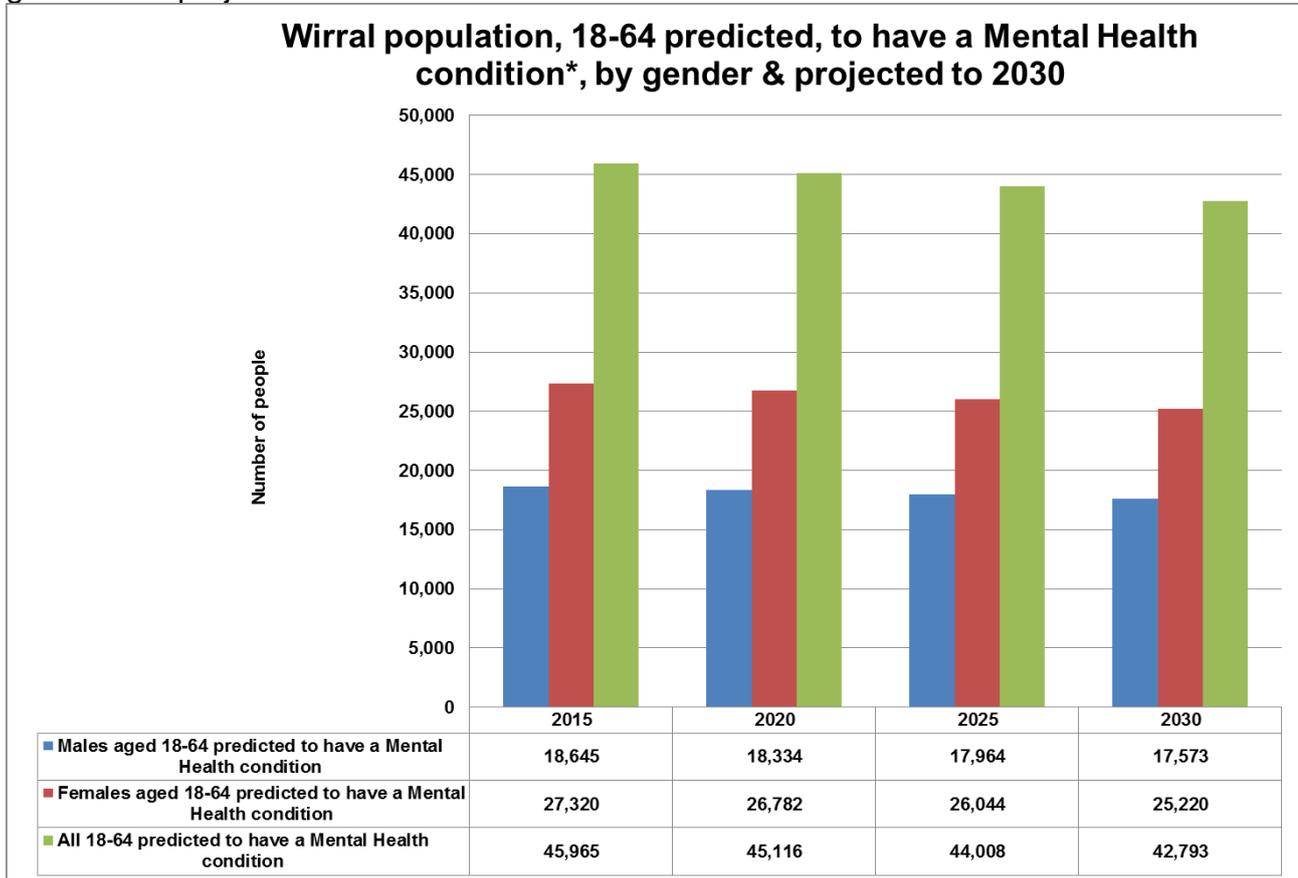
Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

Figure 42 above suggests there could be near to 18,000 falls by people aged 65 and over, with this rising possibly to almost 24,000 per year by 2030, a 33% increase in that 15 year period. This matter is further complicated when the figures suggest that females could potentially suffer 30% more falls than males in that period.

## People with Mental Health needs

Mental Illness is considered to affects one in four people at some point in their life. It is estimated that there are approximately 46,000 people (aged 18 to 64), figure 43, experiencing a mental health issue in the borough. This is predicted to remain stable, or possibly reduce, over the next 10 to 15 years. See Wirral JSNA: Mental Health page [here](#)

**Figure 43:** Wirral population, aged 16 - 64 predicted to have a Mental Health condition\*, by gender and projected to 2030

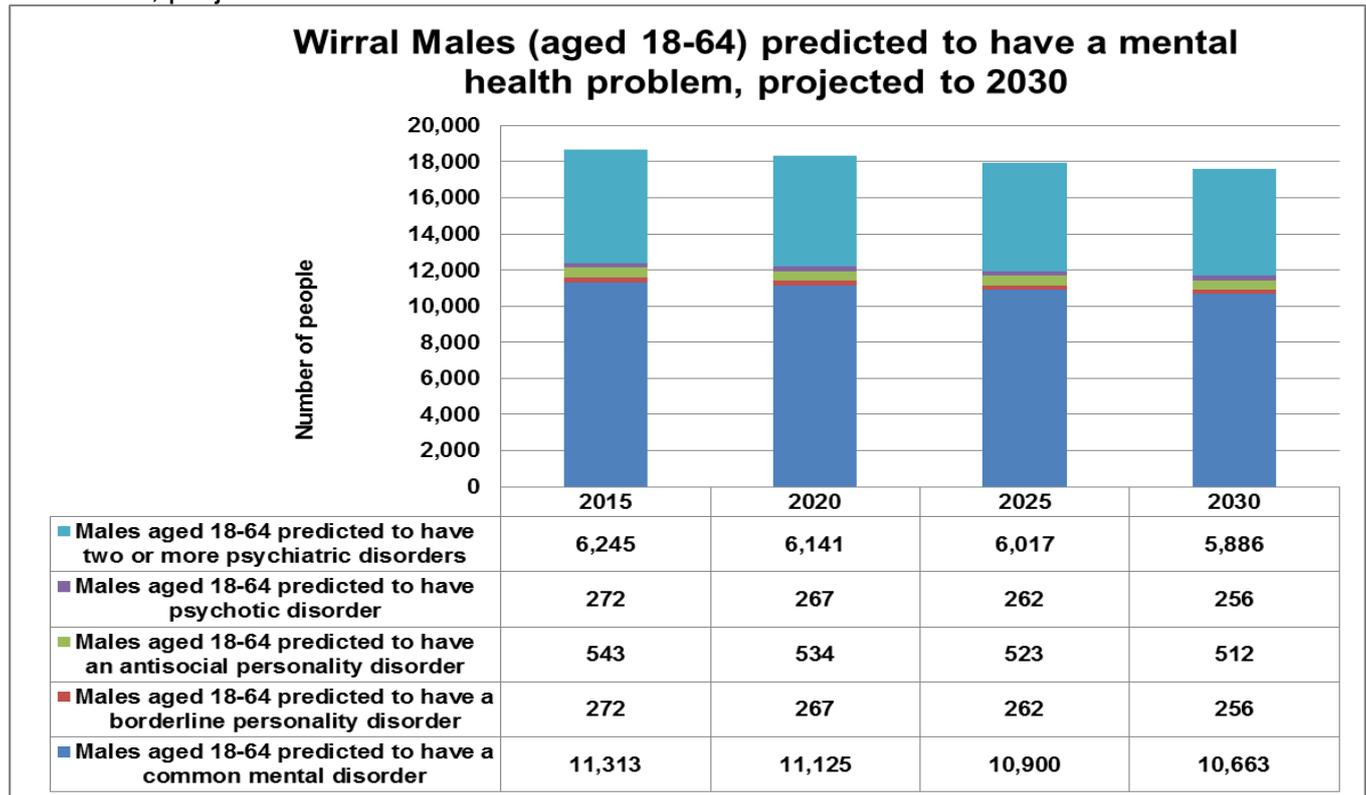


Source: [POPPI 2016](#)

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

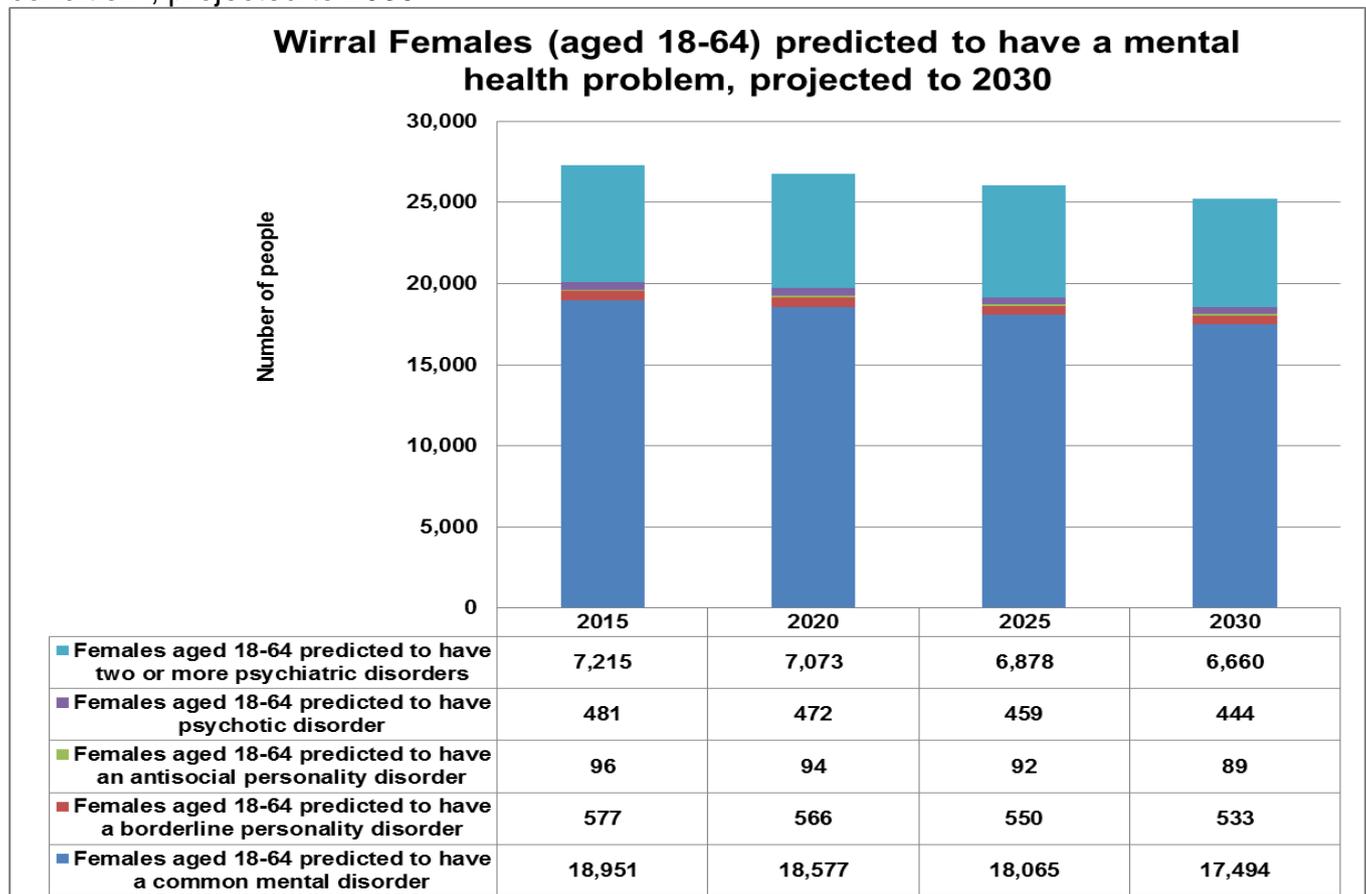
The mental health conditions are predicted to occur differently for gender and condition with figures suggesting 30% more Females could experience a mental health condition than Males and even different conditions disproportionately affecting gender as described in figure 44 and 45 below

**Figure 44:** Wirral male population, aged 16 - 64 predicted to have a Mental Health condition\*, projected to 2030



Source: [PANSI 2016](#)

**Figure 45:** Wirral male population, aged 16 - 64 predicted to have a Mental Health condition\*, projected to 2030



Source: [PANSI 2016](#)

## Chronic Conditions and Social Care

### Excess Weight

Obesity is a significant public health problem both in Wirral and the UK overall which results in long term negative social, psychological and physical consequences. Adults are classified as obese if they have a body mass index (BMI), of over 30.

**Table 10:** Estimated prevalence of overweight and obese adults, 2012-14

Area of Residence	% Overweight	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Obese	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Wirral	44.4%	41.7%	47.1%	21.8%	19.5%	24.0%
North West	41.1%	40.7%	41.5%	25.0%	24.6%	25.4%
England	40.6%	40.5%	40.7%	24.0%	23.9%	24.1%

Source: [Active People Survey, Sport England](#)

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

Table 10 shows that around 65% (or almost in 2 in 3) of Wirral residents are estimated to be overweight or obese, which is higher than estimates for both the North West and England; at 69.1% and 64.6% respectively. The data also estimate that the number of obese adults in Wirral is in the region of 64,000 to 77,000 people aged 16 years and over.

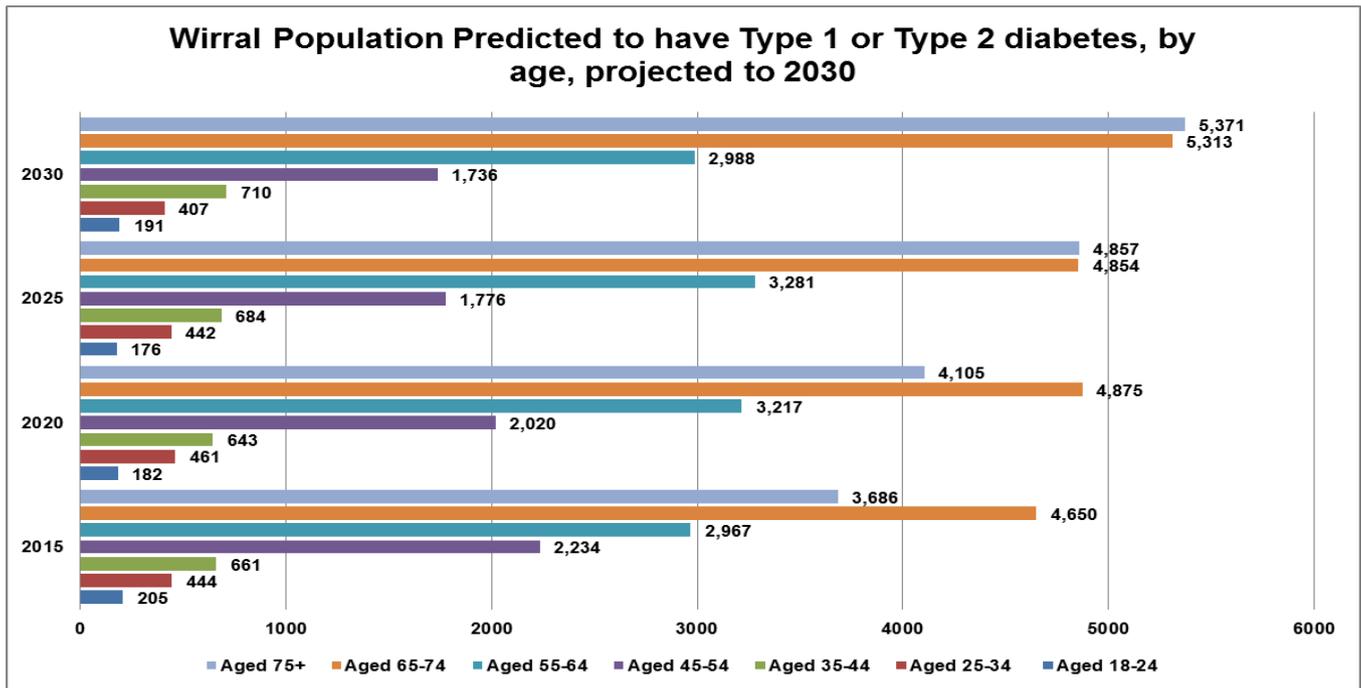
Obesity can increase the risk of long-term conditions such as diabetes, coronary heart disease and stroke as well as some cancers, which in turn can lead to increased demand for a range of social care services. More in-depth information around obesity in Wirral can be found in the [Adult Obesity Chapter](#) in the Wirral JSNA.

### Diabetes

Figure 46 below shows that the older Wirral population predicted to have Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes is expected to increase from approximately 13,000 in 2015 to around 17,000 in 2030. The long-term effects of diabetes are extensive and lead to a range of further health complications. The most common long-term complications of diabetes include: damage to the large blood vessels of the heart, brain and legs (microvascular complications) damage to the small blood vessels, causing problems in the eyes, kidneys, feet and nerves (microvascular complications).

All these have consequences such as the routine care for people with diabetes is itself expensive, but a far greater economic burden is the hospital care required to treat serious diabetes complications, which include kidney failure, heart attack and stroke. Major costs to society include lost economic productivity (as people take time off work through illness and retire early) and the expense of social care.

**Figure 46:** Wirral population predicted to have Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes, by age, projected to 2030



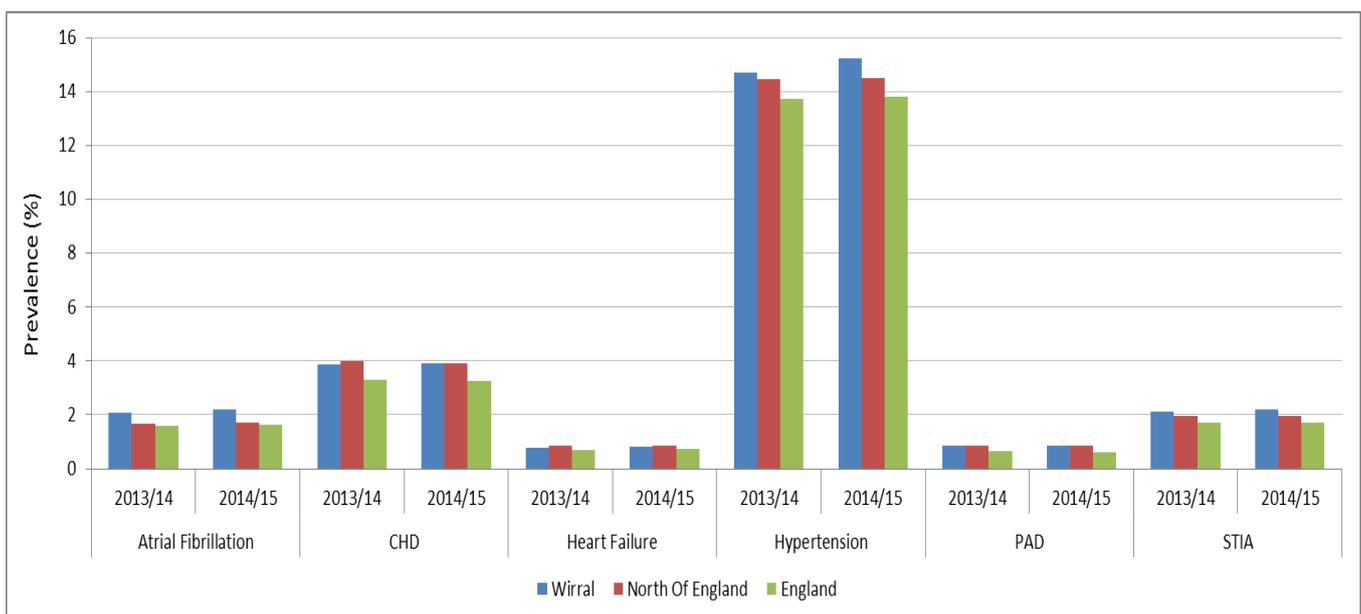
Source: [PANSI 2016](#)

### Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a general term that describes a disease of the heart and/or blood vessels. Types of CVD include;

- Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)
- Heart Failure
- Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD)
- Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack (STIA)
- Atrial Fibrillation

**Figure 47:** Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) recorded prevalence of Cardiovascular Diseases, 2013/14 and 2014/15

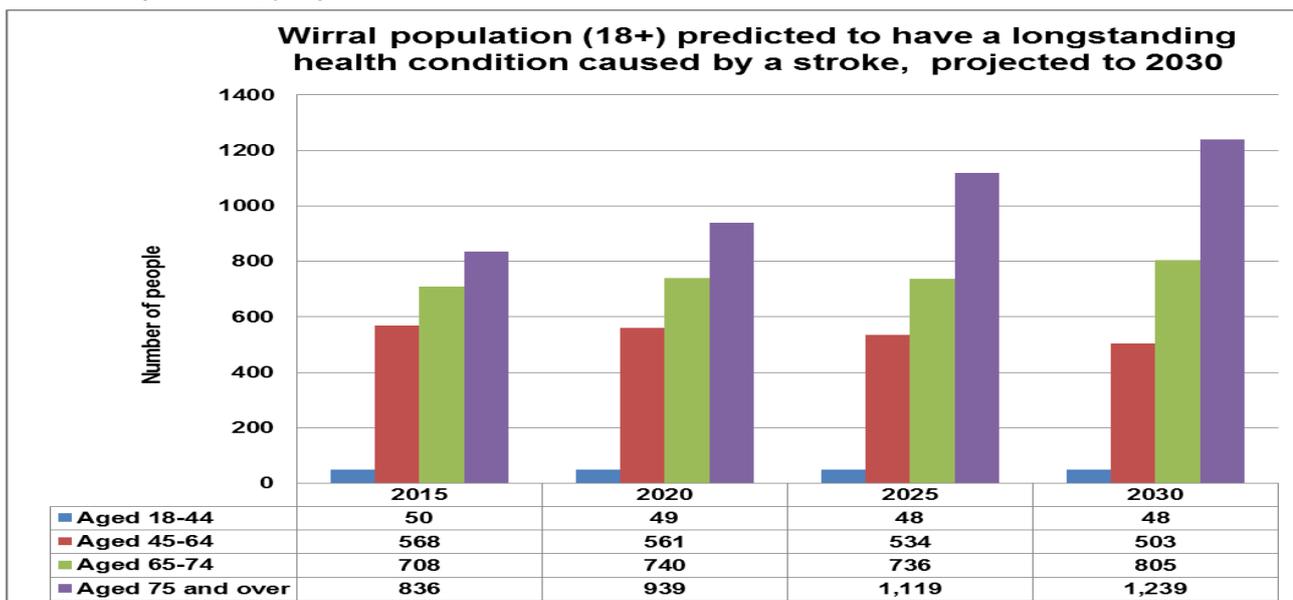


Source: [Health & Social Care Information Centre \(HSCIC\) 2015](#)

Figure 47 shows that Wirral had higher estimated prevalence rates for Atrial Fibrillation, Hypertension, PAD and STIA than both, the North of England and England in 2013/14 and 2014/15. Figure 53 also shows that prevalence of all types of CVD increased in Wirral between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Different types of Cardiovascular Disease will have different impacts on Social Care in Wirral. Figure 48 (below) predicts that currently over 2,200 residents, rising to over 2,500 by 2030, may have a longstanding health condition as a result of a stroke with the consequences that translate to increased needs for social care and the support it offers.

**Figure 48:** Wirral population, aged 65+ predicted to have a longstanding health condition caused by stroke, projected to 2030



Source: [PANSI 2016](#)

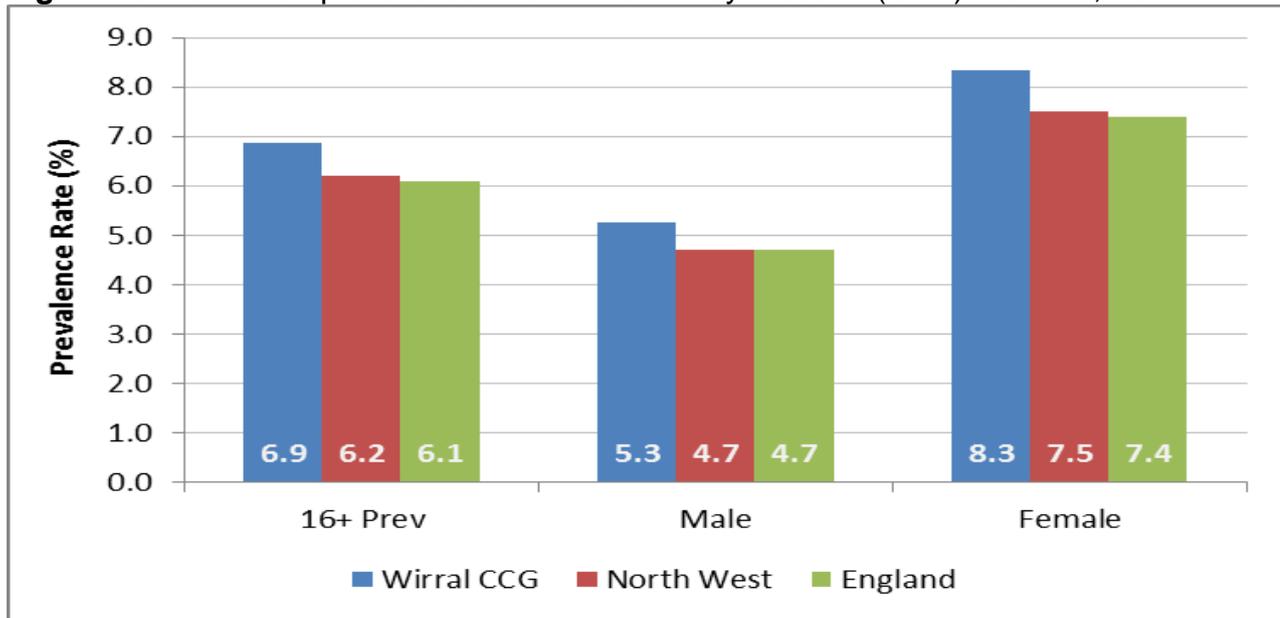
Further information around CVD, including profiles on individual types of CVD, can be found in the [Cardiovascular Disease](#) section of the Wirral JSNA.

### Chronic Kidney Disease

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a chronic condition causing the kidneys not to work effectively. Symptoms can go unnoticed until it reaches an advanced stage, and would include:

- tiredness
- swollen ankles, feet and/or hands (due to water retention)
- blood in the urine
- nausea
- shortness of breath

**Figure 49:** Estimated prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in adults, 2014



Source: [National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network](#), 2014

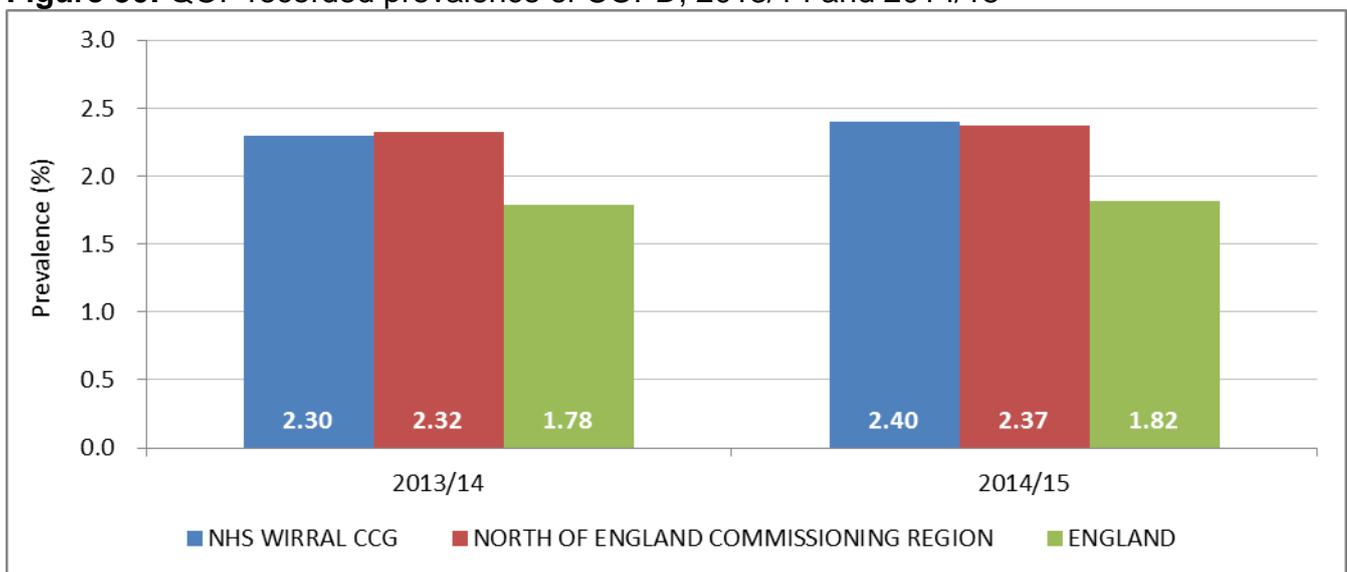
Figure 49 (over) shows that prevalence of CKD increase with age; those aged 75+ are more than twice as likely to suffer from CKD. Figure 55 (below) shows estimates that Wirral has a slightly higher prevalence rate (6.9%) than the North West and England; 6.2% and 6.1% respectively. It also shows that CKD is more common in females. The prevalence rate for Wirral of 6.9% which equates to approximately 17,900 Wirral residents aged 16 and over

Further information, including profiles produced by Public Health England, can be found on the [Chronic Kidney Disease](#) section of the Wirral JSNA.

### Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

It is estimated that Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) affects around 3 million people in the UK. Conditions and symptoms include emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

**Figure 50:** QOF recorded prevalence of COPD, 2013/14 and 2014/15



Source: [National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network](#), 2014/15

Figure 50 shows that prevalence of COPD in Wirral in 2013/14 and 2014/15 (2.3% increasing to 2.4%) is similar to that recorded in the North of England Commissioning Region (NECR) (2.32% increasing to 2.37%). However, both Wirral and NECR have higher rates than the England average (1.78% increasing to 1.82%). The prevalence rate for Wirral of 2.4 (2014/15) equates to approximately 8,000 Wirral residents.

As well as the physical limitations of COPD, those diagnosed are more likely to suffer from mental health issues such as depression and anxiety. The Consultation on a Strategy for Services for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in England (Department of Health, 2010) sets out a number of recommendations stating that in addition to medication, people diagnosed with COPD should receive support from other agencies such as social care.

In addition to the impact on social care due to physical and emotional support needs, those diagnosed are also likely to be receiving care from a friend and/or family member. The Department of Health also recommends that specialist advice and information is accessible to carers of people with COPD.

## Cancer

There are more than 200 different types of cancer and it is estimated that 50% of the population will develop cancer in their lifetime. Table 11 below shows the incidence of the most common cancers in Wirral in an Age Standardised Rate (ASR). This means that age and gender are taken into account providing a more accurate figure.

Macmillan (2015) have estimated that 2 in 3 people living with cancer have personal or practical support needs and that 4 in 5 people have emotional support needs. This estimate suggests that around 1,700 people in Wirral would require support due to their diagnosis

**Table 11:** Age Standardised Rate (ASR) (per 100,000) of most common cancers in Wirral and England by gender, Wirral, 2013

Cancer Type	Male		Female	
	Wirral	England	Wirral	England
<b>All Cancers (excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer)</b>	724.1	684.9	581.8	545.0
Prostate Cancer	183.0	185.7	-	-
Breast Cancer	0.0	1.3	177.5	170.0
Cancer of the Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	94.8	93.1	78.3	64.8
Colorectal Cancer	91.4	88.4	49.7	58.9
Uterine Cancer	-	-	31.8	29.0
Bladder Cancer	35.4	30.2	15.1	9.0
Ovarian Cancer (including cancer of the fallopian tube(s))	-	-	27	23.9
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	29.5	27.6	14.4	20.0
Pancreatic Cancer	27.6	18.5	14.8	14.9
Skin Cancer	24.0	26.7	22.7	23.7
Kidney Cancer (not including Renal Pelvis)	24.7	23.9	14.3	12.1
Oesophageal Cancer	24.5	22.2	15.0	9.0
Stomach Cancer	22.0	17.3	8.6	7.4
Liver Cancer	21.5	13.0	6.8	6.1
Cervical Cancer	-	-	15.4	9.8
Leukaemia	13.0	21.6	12.3	12.0
Multiple Myeloma and Malignant Plasma Cell Neoplasms (Cancer of the Bone Marrow)	14.3	12.6	6.2	7.7
Cancer of the Brain and Other Parts of Central Nervous System	12.8	11.1	8	7.3
Gall Bladder Cancer	*	1.1	3.3	2.0

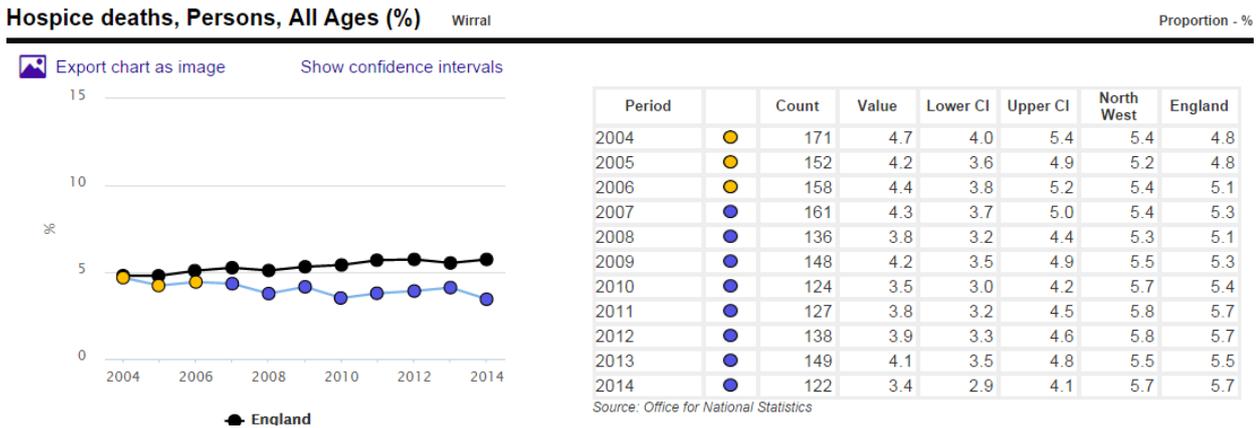
Source: [www.CancerData.nhs.uk](http://www.CancerData.nhs.uk)

Notes: see summary document for full notes [here](#)

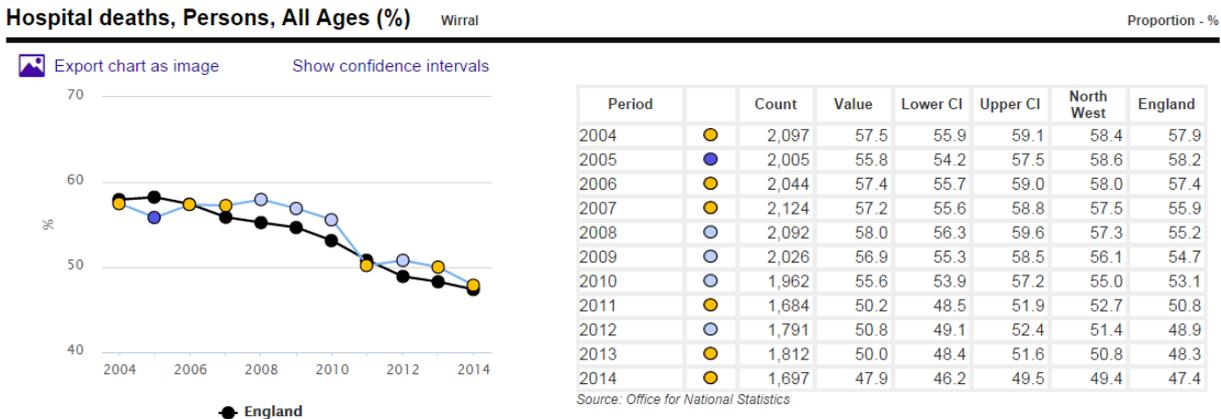
## End of Life

In figures 51a to 51d we see that a significant decline in deaths in hospice between 2004 and 2014, a steady reduction, mirroring England trajectory, of deaths in hospital and a gradual increase in numbers of deaths at home in line with England increases in the same 10 year period. This improvement is not reflected in the increase in care home deaths, as that continues to be above both North West and England but this can be related to the disproportionate higher older population Wirral has and number of care homes and places available in the area.

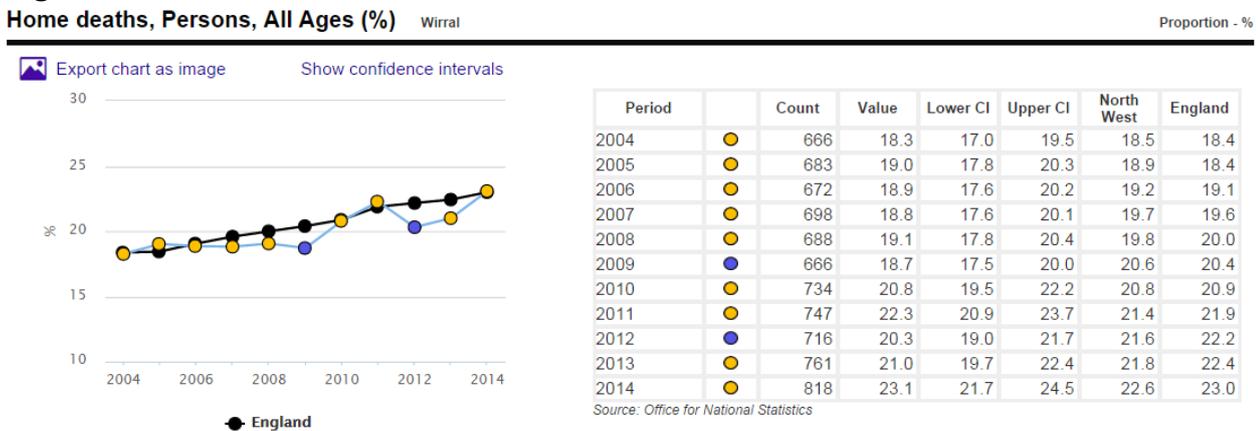
**Figure 51a: Hospice Deaths, Wirral, 2004 to 2014**



**Figure 51b: Hospital Deaths, Wirral, 2004 to 2014**



**Figure 51c: Home Deaths, Wirral, 2004 to 2014**

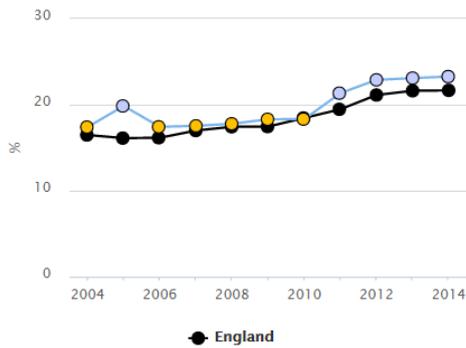


**Figure 51d: Care Home Deaths, Wirral, 2004 to 2014**

Care home deaths, Persons, All Ages (%) Wirral

Proportion - %

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals



Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	North West	England
2004	635	17.4	16.2	18.7	15.6	16.5
2005	713	19.9	18.6	21.2	15.0	16.1
2006	621	17.4	16.2	18.7	15.1	16.2
2007	651	17.5	16.4	18.8	15.3	17.0
2008	642	17.8	16.6	19.1	15.5	17.4
2009	652	18.3	17.1	19.6	15.7	17.5
2010	647	18.3	17.1	19.6	16.7	18.5
2011	716	21.3	20.0	22.8	18.0	19.5
2012	807	22.9	21.5	24.3	19.3	21.1
2013	837	23.1	21.8	24.5	20.0	21.6
2014	825	23.3	21.9	24.7	20.2	21.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Source: [Public Health Outcomes Framework \(2016\)](#)

### Links and References:

<http://www.macmillan.org.uk/documents/getinvolved/campaigns/carers/hidden-at-home.pdf>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-for-services-for-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-copd-in-england-consultation-document>

2016, ONS, 2014-based Household Projections Stage 2, Accessed: July 2016. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/2014-based-household-projections-detailed-data-for-modelling-and-analytical-purposes>