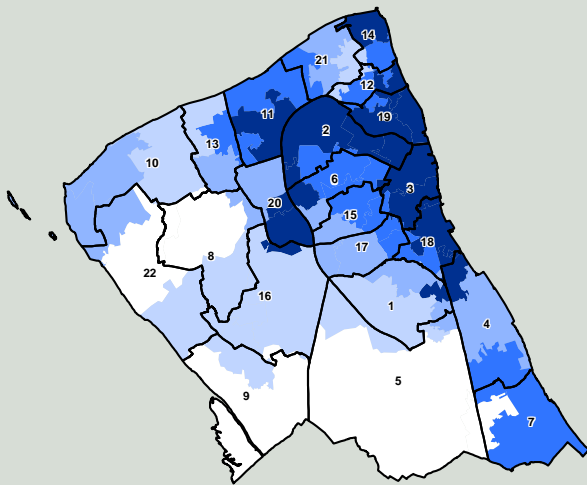


Deprivation: a national perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the whole of England* (based on IMD 2007).

National deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



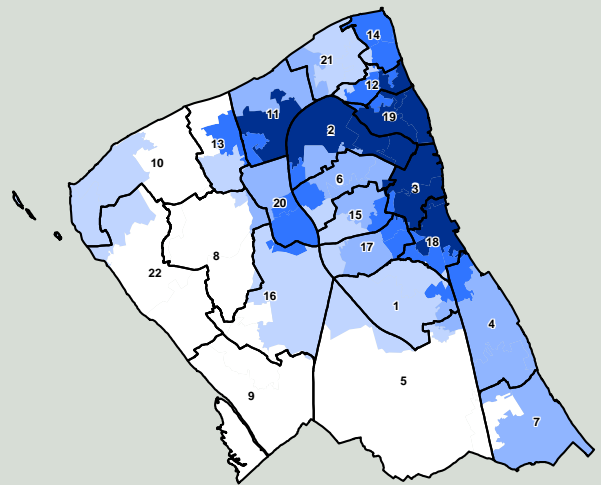
Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. DH 100020290 2008

Deprivation: a local perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the local authority as a whole* (based on IMD 2007).

Local deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. DH 100020290 2008

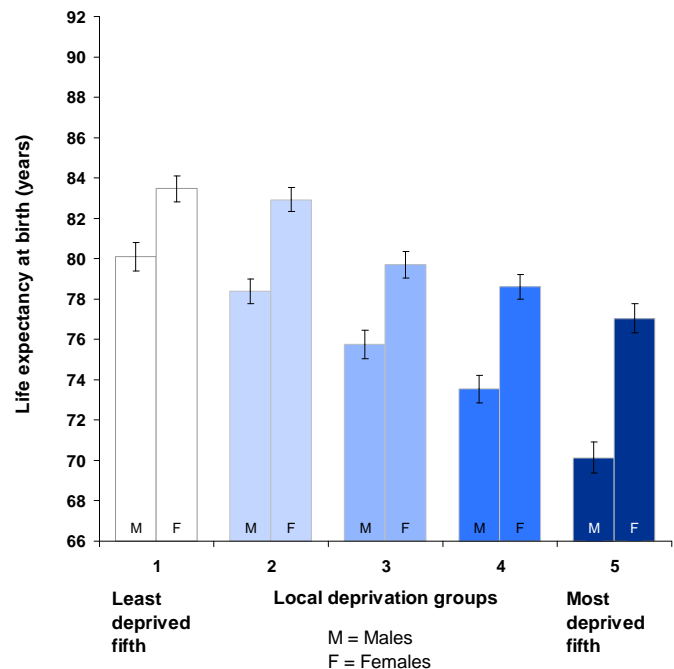
Ward legend

- 1 Bebington
- 2 Bidston and St James
- 3 Birkenhead and Tranmere
- 4 Bromborough
- 5 Clatterbridge
- 6 Cloughton
- 7 Eastham
- 8 Greasby, Frankby and Irby
- 9 Heswall
- 10 Hoylake and Meols
- 11 Leasowe and Moreton East
- 12 Liscard
- 13 Moreton West and Saughall Massie
- 14 New Brighton
- 15 Oxtan
- 16 Pensby and Thingwall
- 17 Prenton
- 18 Rock Ferry
- 19 Seacombe
- 20 Upton
- 21 Wallasey
- 22 West Kirby and Thurstaston

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSA (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSA is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to www.communities.gov.uk. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.

Health inequalities: a local perspective

Inequalities in life expectancy (2002-2006) for men and women who live in areas with different levels of deprivation (within this local authority).



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.

Health inequalities: changes over time

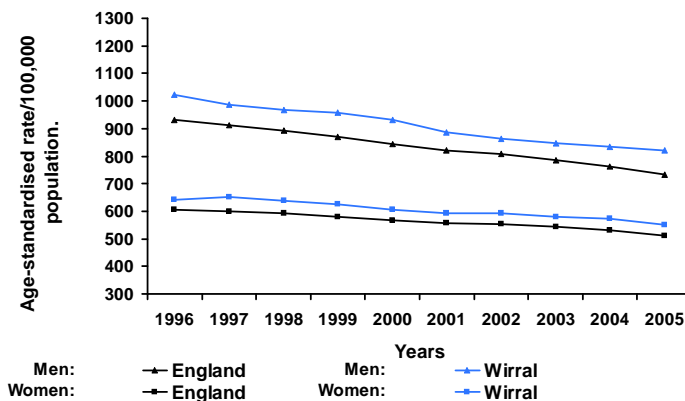
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

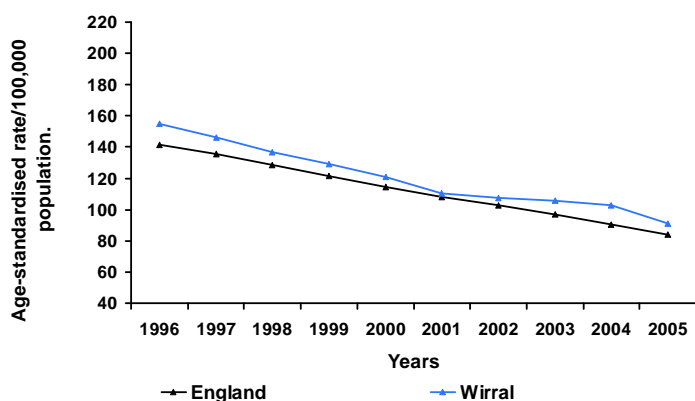
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

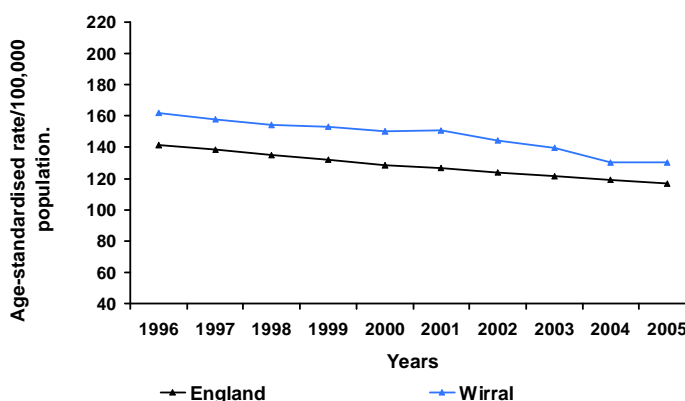
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



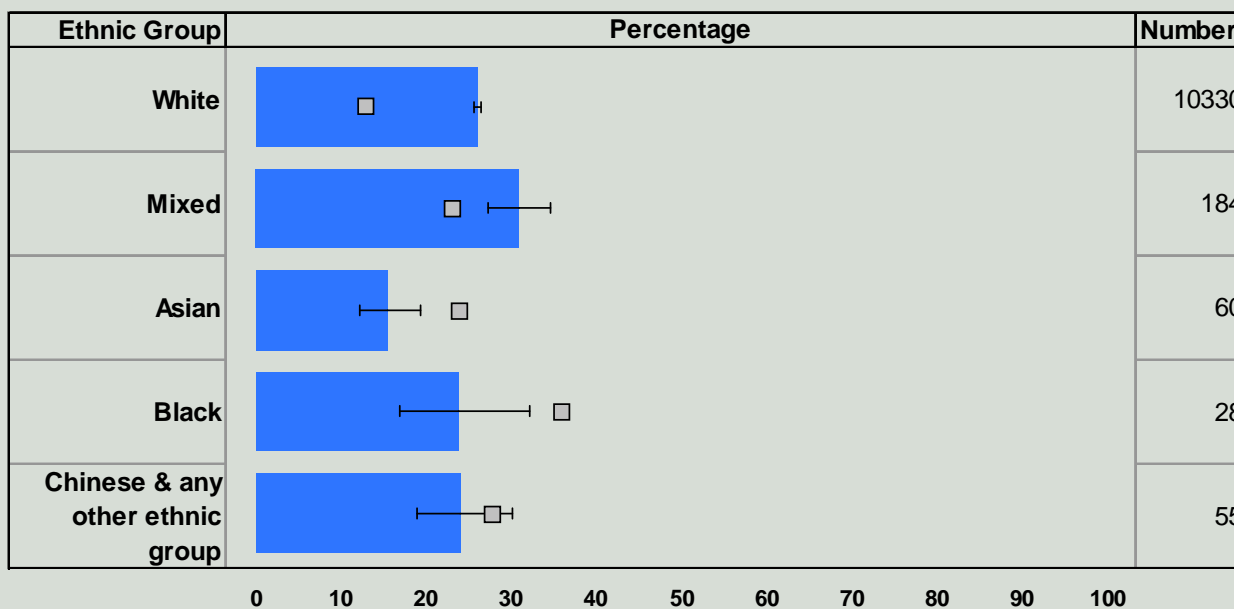
Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2007). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between groups.

Percentage and number of children eligible for free school meals

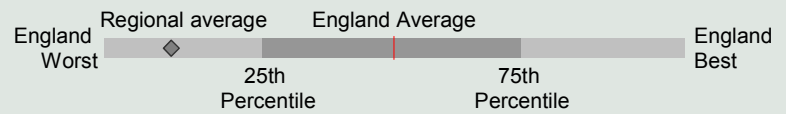


Health summary for Wirral

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

* relates to National Indicator 2007



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	100469	32.2	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	16176	26.5	22.4	66.5		6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	525	3.8	4.4	14.4		0.0
	4 GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	2660	60.9	60.1	35.8		82.7
	5 Violent crime	4927	15.7	19.3	38.9		4.5
	6 Carbon emissions *	1885	6.0	7.6	20.6		4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	552	15.8	16.1	38.8		4.4
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	1938	56.5	69.2	33.2		90.9
	9 Physically active children *	36680	87.7	85.7	63.3		99.2
	10 Obese children *	260	9.1	9.9	16.1		4.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.7	1.5	3.2		0.4
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	303	45.7	41.1	83.1		12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	22.8	24.1	40.9		13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	22.2	18.0	28.9		9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	27.4	26.3	14.2		45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	9.5	11.6	7.5		17.2
	17 Obese adults	n/a	21.7	23.6	31.2		11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Under-15s 'not in good health'	816	13.9	11.6	20.8		6.4
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	8660	47.0	27.5	68.6		8.4
	20 Hospital stays related to alcohol *	2051	662.5	260.3	741.1		87.6
	21 Drug misuse	3099	15.7	9.9	34.9		1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	13215	4.2	3.7	5.9		2.1
	23 Sexually transmitted infections						
	24 New cases of tuberculosis	11	3.0	15.0	102.0		0.0
	25 Hip fracture in over-65s	361	475.8	479.8	699.8		219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	75.7	77.3	73.0		83.1
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	80.8	81.6	78.3		87.2
	28 Infant deaths	17	4.9	5.0	10.3		0.0
	29 Deaths from smoking	682	257.4	225.4	355.0		139.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	336	91.0	84.2	142.4		39.7
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	473	130.4	117.1	167.8		76.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	190	60.8	56.3	194.6		20.8

Note (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2005 **2** % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2005 **3** Crude rate per 1,000 households 2005-2006 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2006-2007 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes (crude rate per 1,000 population) 2006-2007 **6** Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2005 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2006-2007 **8** % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status known 2006-2007 **9** % 5-16 year olds who spend at least 2 hrs/wk on high quality PE and school sport 2006-2007 **10** % Schoolchildren in Reception year. 2006-2007 **11** Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled, or had been extracted (age 5) 2005-2006 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2004-2006 (provisional) **13** % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **14** % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **15** % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **16** % aged 16+ 2005/06 **17** % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **18** % who self assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age standardised) 2001 **19** Crude rate per 1,000 working age population. 2006 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 pop. 2006-2007 **21** Crude rate per 1000 population aged 15-64. No significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004-2005 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes. 2005-2006 **23** Indicator blank as data not yet available for local authorities. **24** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006 **25** Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 **26** At birth, years 2004-2006 **27** At birth, years 2004-2006 **28** Rate /1,000 live births 2004-06 **29** Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate. 2004-2006 **30** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **32** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006

For more information from your regional PHO, visit www.apho.org.uk

You may use this profile for non-commercial purposes provided the source is acknowledged. 'Source: APHO and Department of Health. © Crown Copyright 2008.'