This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people’s health and reduce health inequalities.

Health Profiles are produced every year by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

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Wirral at a glance

- The health of people in Wirral is varied. The rate of violent crime and the estimated percentage of adults who smoke are better than the England average. However, many rates are worse than the England average, including incapacity benefit claimants for mental illness and hospital stays for alcohol related harm.
- There are inequalities in Wirral. For example, men in the least deprived areas can expect to live almost 12 years longer than men in the most deprived areas. For women this difference is over 8 years.
- Over the last ten years there has been a fall in death rates from all causes and in early death rates from cancer, and from heart disease and stroke. However, the rates remain above the England average.
- The health of children and young people is varied. The percentage of mothers initiating breast feeding and teenage pregnancy rate are worse than the England average. However, the rate of smoking in pregnancy is similar to the England average and GCSE achievement is better than the England average.
- The Wirral Strategic Partnership has prioritised health inequalities including smoking, alcohol misuse, support for carers, employment, child and adult road traffic accidents, teenage pregnancy and child obesity.
- The Wirral Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Annual Public Health Report provides further detail on the health of this area and is available at www.wirral.nhs.uk
Deprivation:  
a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

Health inequalities:  
a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2004-2008) for each of the quintiles in this area.
Health inequalities: changes over time

These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

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

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

Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2008/09 (A* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.
The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, 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

**Indicator Notes**

1% of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2% of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2008/09 4% at Key Stage 4 2008/09 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2007 7% of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2008/09 8% of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2008/09 9% of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09 10% of school children in reception year 2008/09 11% Weighted mean number of teeth per 5-year-old child sampled that were actively decayed, missing or filled 2007/08 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2006-2008 (provisional) 13% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 14 adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2008 15 adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2008-2009 16% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2008-2009 17 adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2008-2009 18 adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2008-2009 19 adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2008-2009 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2008/09 (rounded) 21 New Problematic Drug User estimates were not available in time for inclusion 22% of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2008/09 23 Rate per 1,000 live births 2006-2008 24 Rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08 26 2007 At birth, 2006-2008 27 At birth, 2006-2008 28 Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008 29 Per 100,000 population 2008 30 Directly age standardised rate 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008

**More indicator information is available in The Indicator Guide:** www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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