

Sefton Strategic Needs Assessment Health Inequalities

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Health Inequalities

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Summary

Male Life Expectancy (MLE)

 **77.5yrs**

MLE in Sefton 1.4yrs below national average. MLE varies by ward from 69.9 (Linacre) to 81.8 (Ainsdale/Birkdale)

Female Life Expectancy (FLE)

 **82.4yrs**

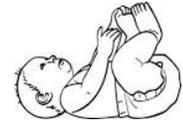
FLE in Sefton just 0.4yrs below national average. FLE varies by ward from 76.5 (Linacre) to 87.7 (Ainsdale)

Mortality (SMR)



4 wards amongst 10% of English wards with highest mortality ratios. 5 in highest 10% for premature mortality

Low Birth Weight Babies



7 Sefton wards amongst worst affected 20% across England and three in least affected 20%

Teenage Conception



Most deprived wards across the Borough more likely to have high levels of teenage pregnancy

Poverty

17%

Proportion of people living in means tested households, compared to 14.7% nationally

Weekly Wage



Females in full time employment earn on average 20% less than full time employed males

General Health

19,986

7.3% of Sefton residents classify themselves as in bad / very bad health, compared to 5.5% across England

Excess Winter Deaths

 **50%**

Between 2010/11 and 2011/12 the number of excess winter deaths has halved

Emergency Hospital Admission



Sefton is amongst the 15% of English local authorities with the highest standardised admissions ratio

Crime

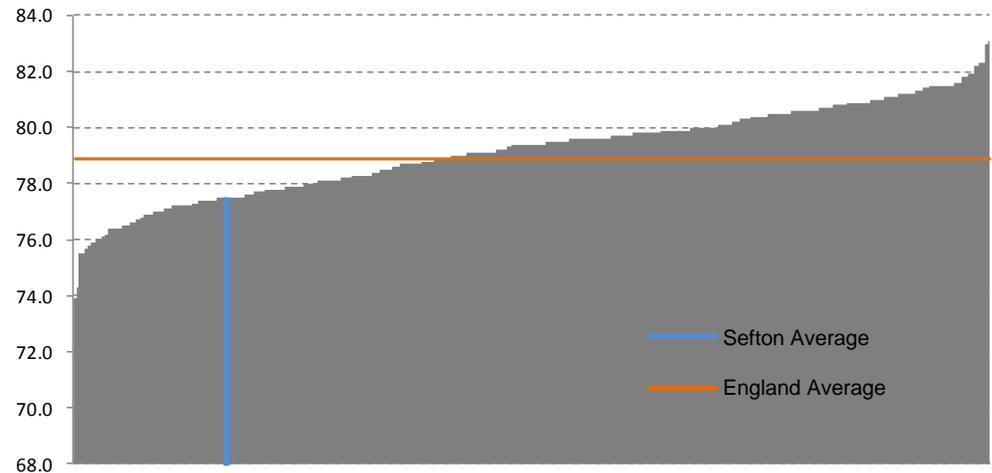


Residents of the most deprived areas are far more likely to be victims of crime. 1 in 7 in Linacre compared to 1 in 59 in Meols

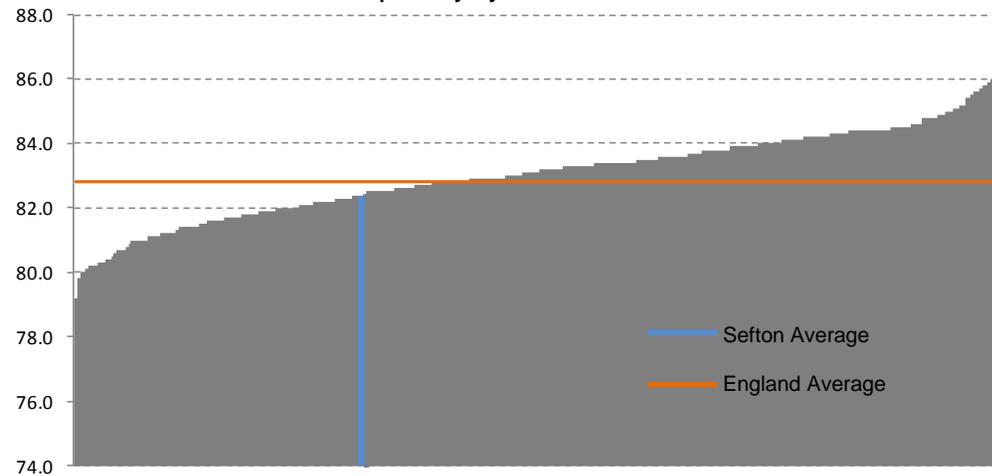
Life Expectancy at Birth (Male & Female)

- The average life expectancy at birth for women within Sefton is 82.4, this is 0.4 years lower than the English average of 82.8
- Male life expectancy in Sefton is 77.5 years, 4.9 years lower than for females. However male life expectancy in Sefton is a year higher than the English average difference
- Half of the wards within Sefton (11) have male life expectancies at birth significantly worse than that of England, amongst females Seven wards within Sefton have female life expectancies at birth significantly worse than that of England
- For males there is a difference of 11.9 years between the wards with the highest life expectancy Ainsdale & Birkdale, (81.8 years) and Linacre ward, which has the lowest at 69.9 years. Linacre also has the lowest life expectancy amongst females at 75.1 years, around 10 years less than Ainsdale (85.8 years) and Harington (84.6 years)
- The life expectancy at birth for Sefton males is 5.6 years less than the local authority with the highest male life expectancy (Isles of Scilly)
- Sefton is the joint 52nd lowest ranked local authority for male life expectancy at birth of the 327 local authorities in England and joint 99th lowest for female life expectancy at birth.
- National studies such as 'Inequality in Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth by National Deciles of Area Deprivation: England, 2009-11' by ONS show that there is a link between life expectancy at birth and deprivation. When comparing the wards with the lowest life expectancy at birth for both males and females, 10 of the 11 are within the highest for people living in means tested benefit households (IMD 2010).

Male Life Expectancy by Local Authorities - 2008 - 2012



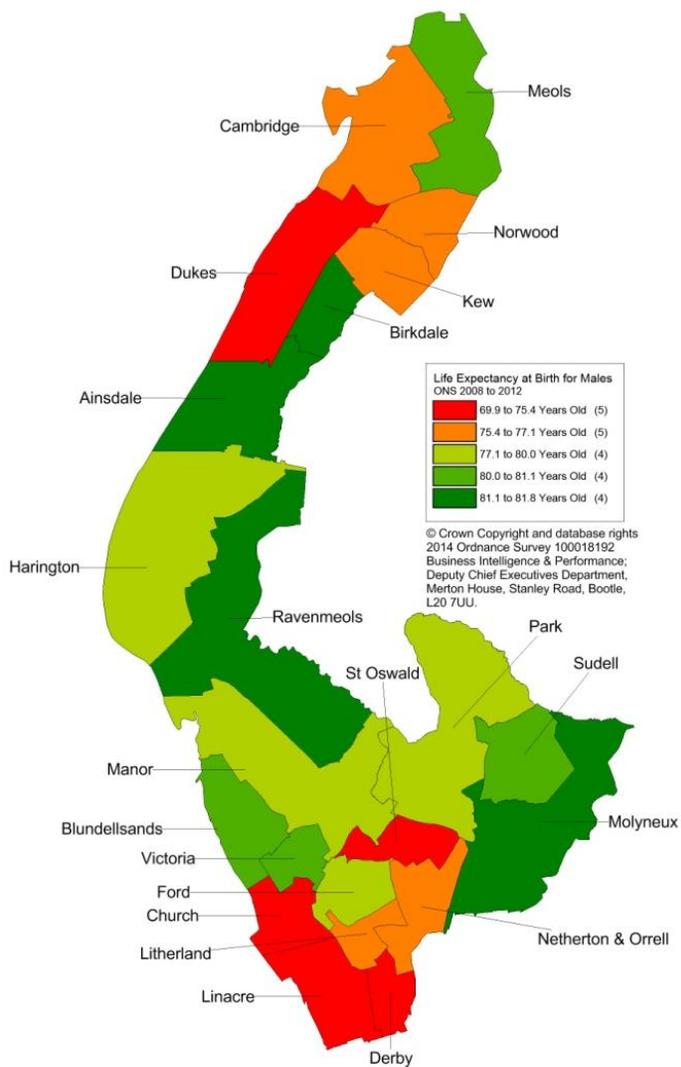
Female Life Expectancy by Local Authorities - 2008 - 2012



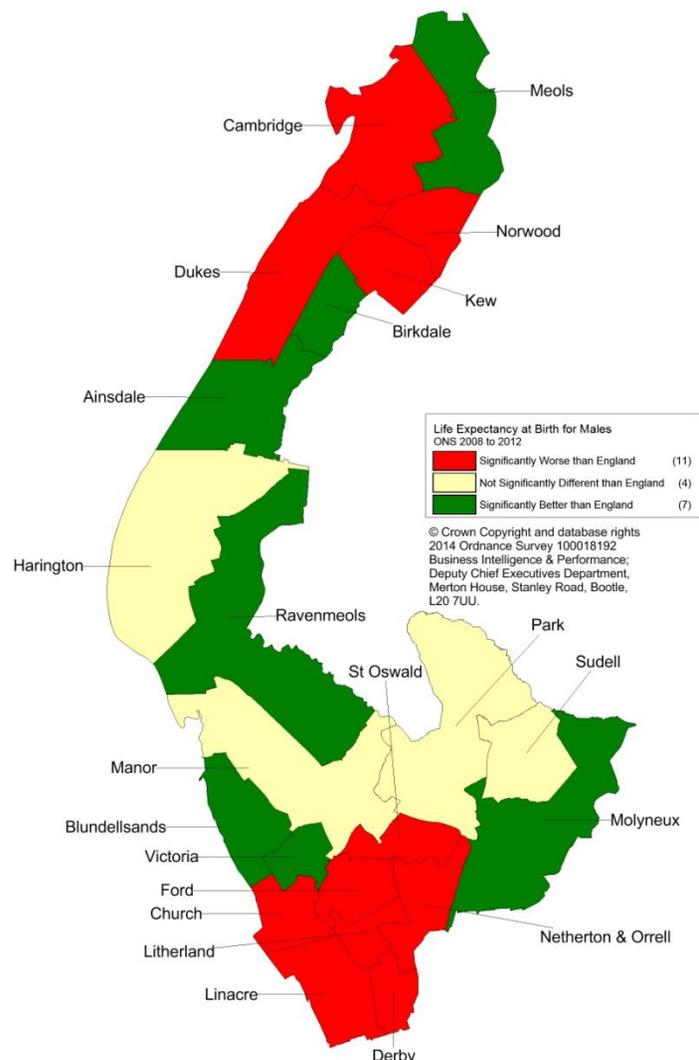
Source: Office National Statistics

Life Expectancy at Birth Mapping (Male)

Differences in Male Life Expectancy Across Sefton Wards



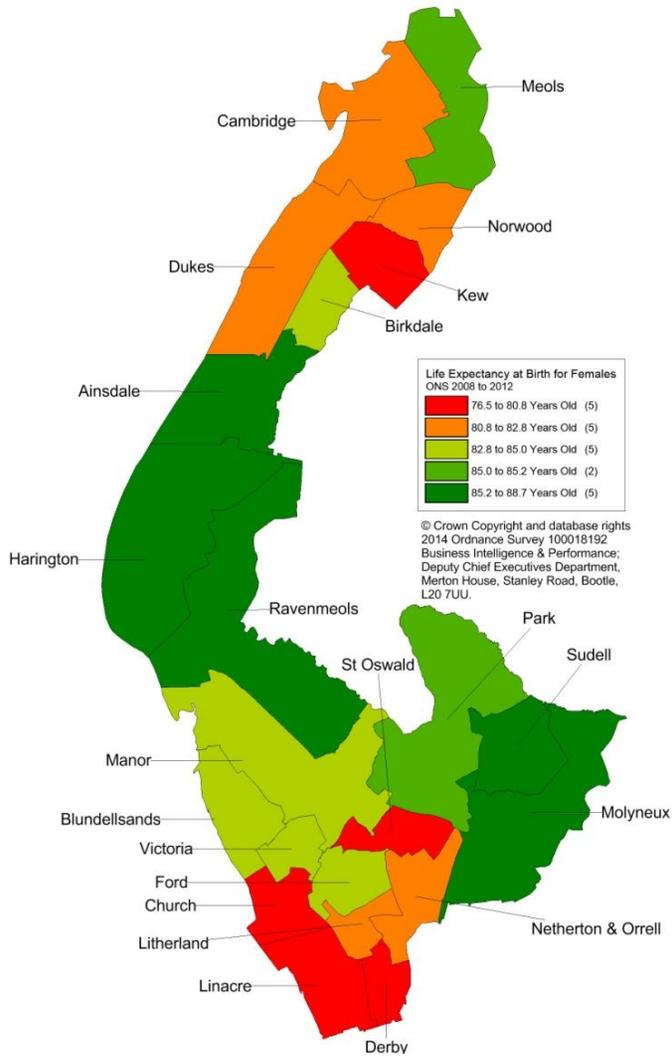
Sefton Wards Male Life Expectancy Compared to National Average



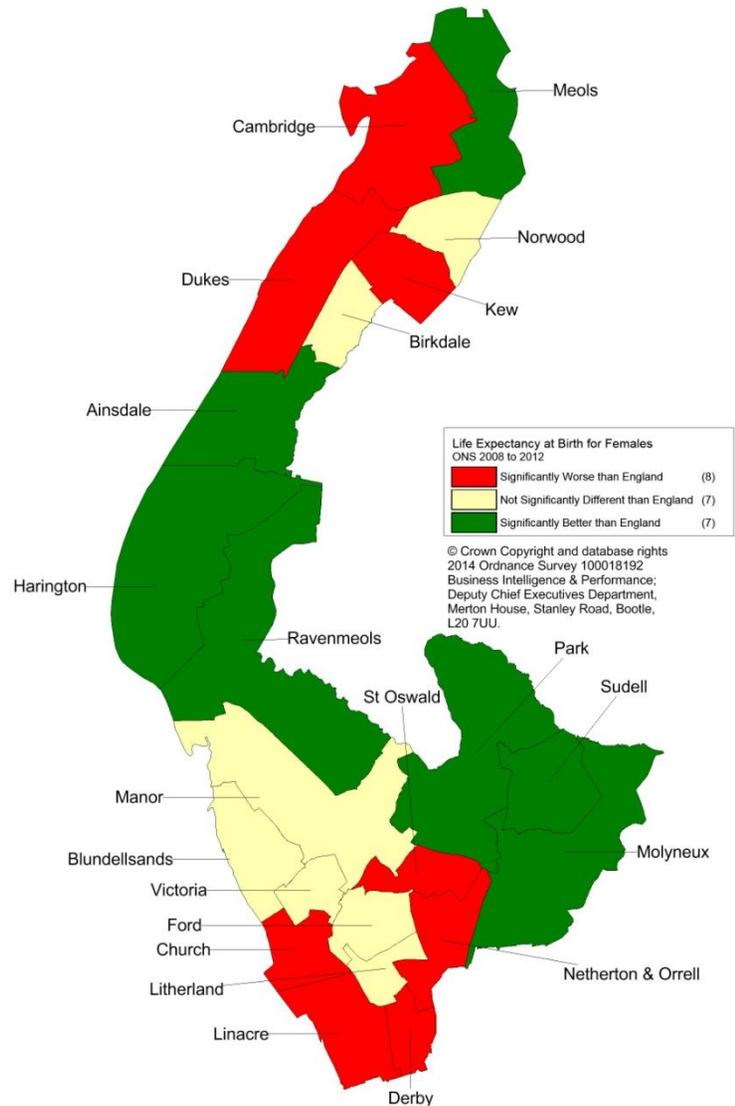
Source: Office National Statistics

Life Expectancy at Birth Mapping (Female)

Differences in Female Life Expectancy Across Sefton Wards



Sefton Wards Male Life Expectancy Compared to National Average



Source: Office National Statistics

Disability Free Life Expectancy

	DFLE at birth		DFLE at age 50		DFLE at age 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
NHS South Sefton	59.9	62	16.5	17.1	7	7.7
NHS Southport & Formby	63.2	64.8	18.9	19.7	8.8	9.2
England	64.1	65	19.1	19.4	8.8	8.9

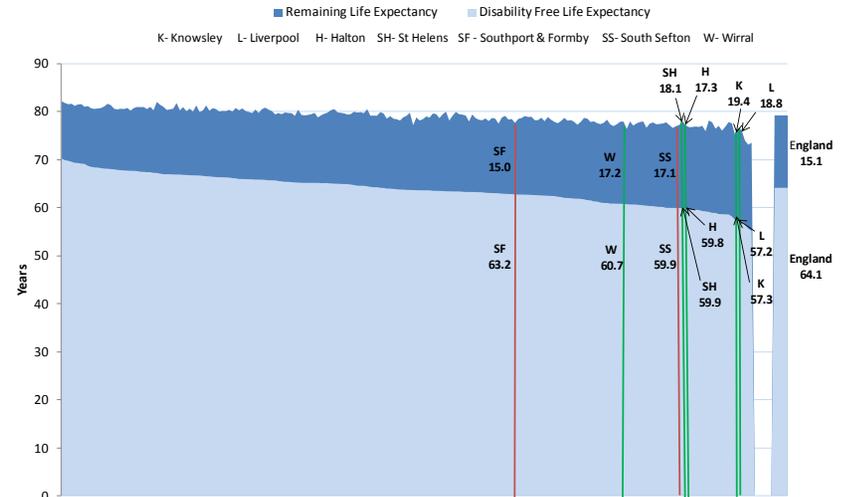
Source / Date

Sefton Public Health via ONS

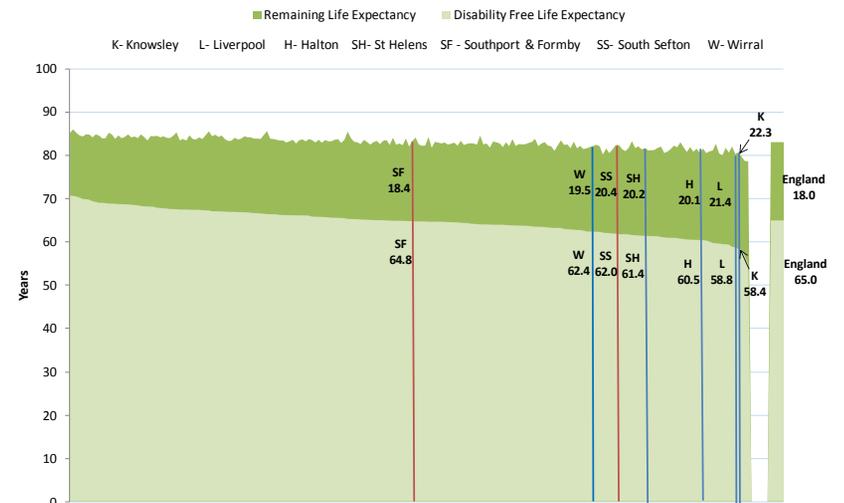
- ONS have produced estimates of Disability Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) at birth, at age 50 and at age 65 for all CCG areas. This is the first time DFLE estimates have been produced for age 50+. DFLE for this age group is useful for assessing the health and social care needs of the older but of working age population.
- Across Sefton males are on average expected to live almost 63 years of their life disability free, this represents 81% of their total life expectancy, and while overall life expectancy is lower than the national average, the proportion of life spent disability free is in line with the national average of 80.3%.
- Females in Sefton, while having a longer overall life expectancy than males, will spend less years disability free, on average 62.7 years. For females in Sefton this means they will spend almost a quarter of their life (20 years) having to cope with some form of disability. While male disability free life expectancy is in line with national predictions the number of years a female in Sefton will live disability free is significantly lower than the national average.
- The table also highlights the difference in disability free life expectancy for the two CCG's within Sefton. South Sefton, which, predominantly has higher levels of deprivation than Southport & Formby.
- In South Sefton males are expected to spend 22% of their life living with a disability compared to 19% in Southport & Formby, while females in South Sefton will spend 25% of their life living with a disability compared to 22% in Southport & Formby

Source: Office National Statistics

Male Disability Free Life Expectancy at Birth by CCG 2010-12



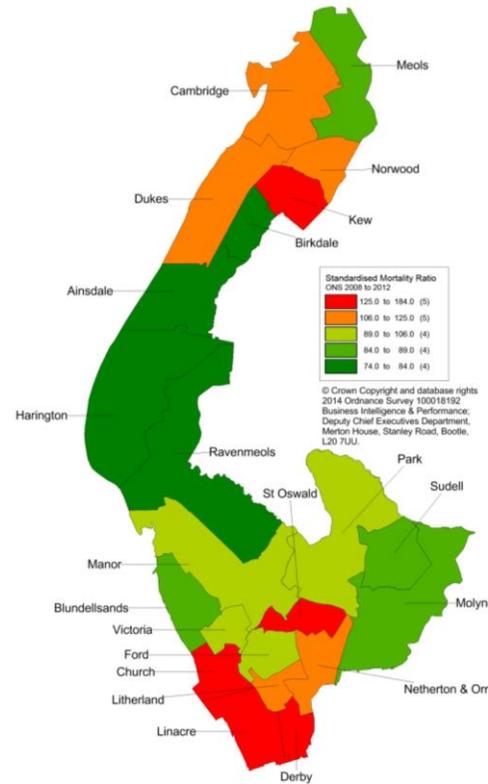
Female Disability Free Life Expectancy at Birth by CCG 2010-12



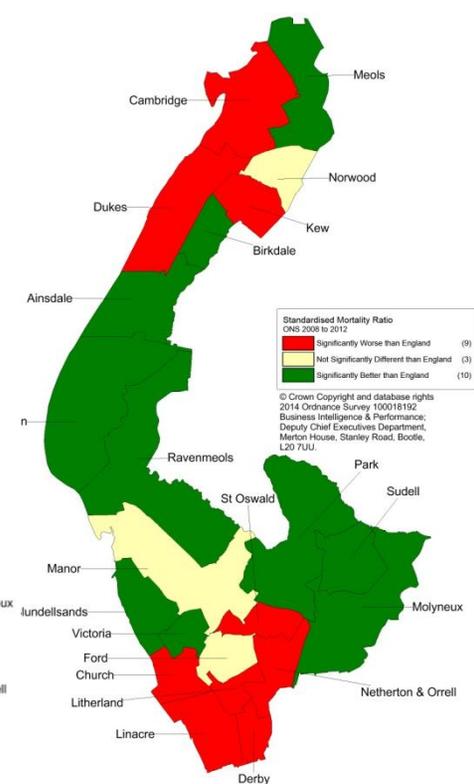
Mortality

- The standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area by the expected deaths and multiplying by 100.
- Between 2008 and 2012 there have been 15,651 deaths within Sefton, this is equivalent to an SMR of 105, which is deemed to be significantly worse than the England average of 100
- Sefton is ranked 236th of 326 authority for the SMR, putting Sefton amongst the worst 30% of authorities across England. However Sefton does have the best SMR of the Wider Merseyside authorities (Including Halton).
- At ward level nine of the 22 wards that make up the borough have a mortality ratio that is worse than the English standardised mortality ratio, four of which are amongst the 10% of wards with the highest SMR's with Linacre ward in the Highest 1%.
- Six of the nine wards with SMR worse than the national rate are situated in South Sefton CCG. Nine out of the 10 wards with highest standardised mortality ratios are also in the top 10 for people living in means tested benefit households (IMD 2010).
- When looking at the causes of standardised mortality ratios Cancer and Respiratory Disease are of most concern and are worse than the England average

Standardised Mortality Ratio



National Comparison



	Cause Count	Cause Ratio	Compared to English Average (Significantly)
Cancer	4563	108.5	Worse
Circulatory Disease	4295	95.9	Better
Coronary Heart Disease	2034	97.6	Not
Stroke	1102	94.3	Not
Respiratory Disease	2292	107	Worse

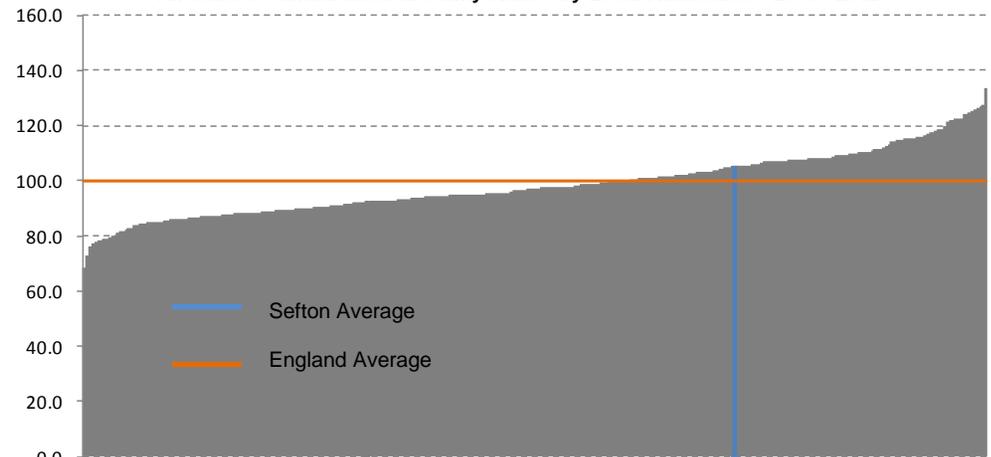
Source / Date PHE produced from ON 2008 - 2012

	Number of deaths			Standardised Mortality Ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Sefton	3,231	1,508	1,723	106	107	105
Merseyside	14,590	7,063	7,527	115	118	113
North West	69,045	33,385	35,660	110	110	110
England	473,552	229,291	244,261	99	99	99

Source / Date Death Registrations Summary Tables, England and Wales -2013

Source: Office National Statistics

All Causes Standardised Mortality Ratios by Local Authorities - 2008 - 2012



Premature Mortality

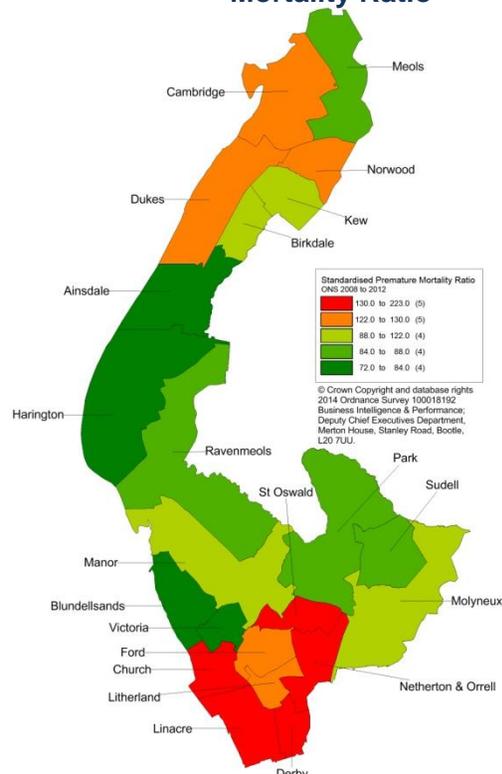
- Between 2008 and 2012 there has been 5,118 premature mortality (deaths occurring in people under the age of 75) within Sefton, this is equivalent to a SMR of 112.1, which is significantly worse than that of England (100)
- Of the 5,188 people, 49% (2,511) were under the age of 65. Again this is worse than the England SMR (110.3 compared to 100 respectively)
- Sefton is ranked 260th of 326 authority for the SMR, putting Sefton amongst the worst 20% of authorities across England. However, as with overall SMR, Sefton has the best SMR of the Wider Merseyside authorities (Including Halton)
- Half of the wards (11 of 22) within Sefton, have a higher premature SMR than the English average. Five of these are amongst the highest 10% for premature SMR, and as with overall SMR Linacre is amongst the worst affected 1%. All five of the wards amongst the worst affected 10% in England are within South Sefton CCG.
- As with overall mortality rates nine out of the 10 wards with highest premature SMR are also amongst the top 10 for people living in means tested benefit households (IMD 2010).
- When looking at the causes of standardised mortality ratios for premature mortality Cancer is of most concern as this is worse than England and has the highest standardised mortality ratio in Sefton of the three conditions data has been provided for.

	Cause Count	Cause Ratio	Compared to English Average (Significantly)
Cancer	2089	110.3	Worse
Circulatory Disease	1133	104.8	Not
Coronary Heart Disease	647	105	Not

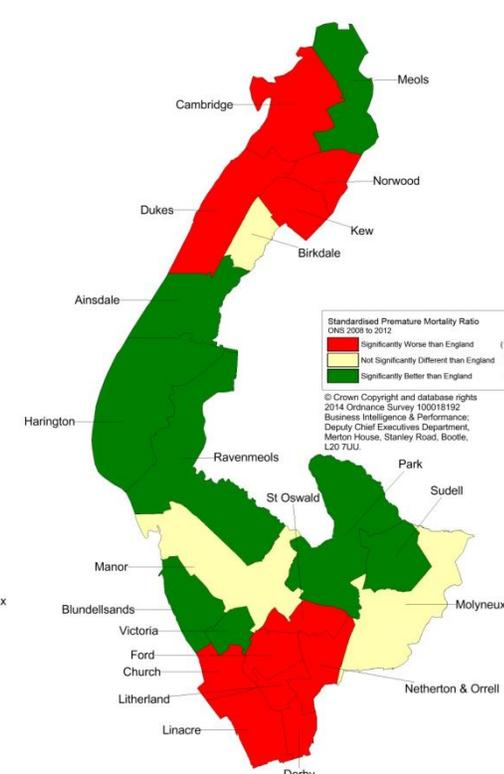
Source / Date PHE produced from ON 2008 - 2012

Source: Office National Statistics

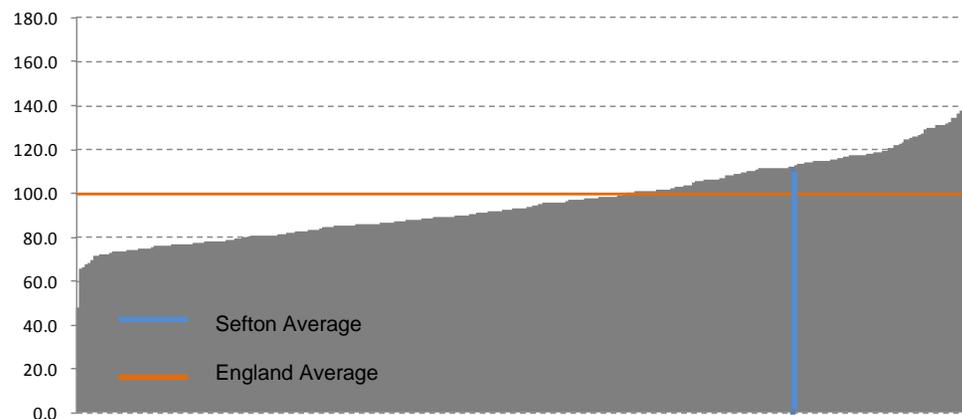
Premature Standardised Mortality Ratio



National Comparison



Premature Mortality - All Causes Standardised Mortality Ratios by Local Authorities 2008 - 2012



Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births)		1999-01	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Under 1 year	Sefton	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.6	5	5	4	4.2	5.4	4.9	5
	England	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3
Under 28 days	Sefton	4.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9
	England	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3
Still births and under 1 week	Sefton	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.2
	England	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3

Source / Date

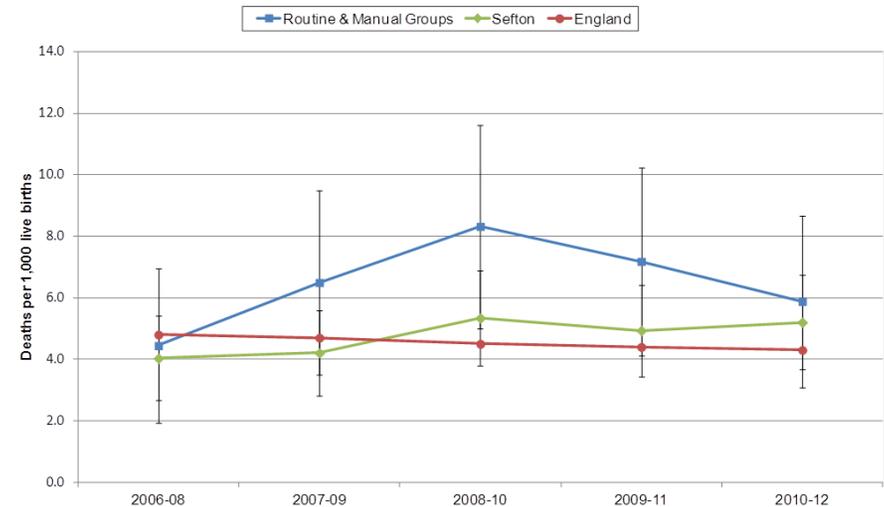
Public Health via Health & Social Care Information Centre <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/> - 1999 to 2012

- Sefton's Infant Mortality rates have risen slightly in recent years, but are still in line with national figures. Figures for 2010-12 show that infant mortality has increased very slightly compared to 2009-11. It should be noted that there are less than 20 infant (under 1 year) deaths in Sefton per year.
- The Department of Health set a target for a 10% reduction in the gap in infant mortality between socio-economic groups, namely those in Routine and Manual occupations¹ and the rest of the population as a whole by 2010.
- Although this target has now expired reducing infant mortality and the gap in mortality between communities are outcomes of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (2013-2016). Therefore it remains useful to compare infant mortality rates amongst different socio-economic groups in Sefton. However, allocating births and deaths data into occupational groups is difficult; father's occupation is only included in a 10% sample set of birth records. Therefore an assumption is made that if 25% of the Sefton population are in R&M occupations, then this corresponds to those residents living in the 25% most deprived Lower Super Output areas, allowing us to calculate a local figure¹. Whilst the gap has narrowed in 2010-12, numbers of infant deaths remain small (there were 18 infant deaths in Sefton in 2012).

¹ Examples of those in the R&M group include those in lower supervisory and technical, semi-routine and routine occupations. Typical examples might be porters, cleaners, bar staff, sales assistants, train drivers, people working in call centres, electricians and sewing machinists.

² We selected the most deprived 25% of LSOAs from IMD10 and selected the births that fell within those LSOAs (by postcode of mother) to be those in the R&M group.

Infant Mortality Rates (with 95% confidence intervals)



Source / Date: ONS 2012 Birth Extract

Source: Office National Statistics

Low Birth Weight

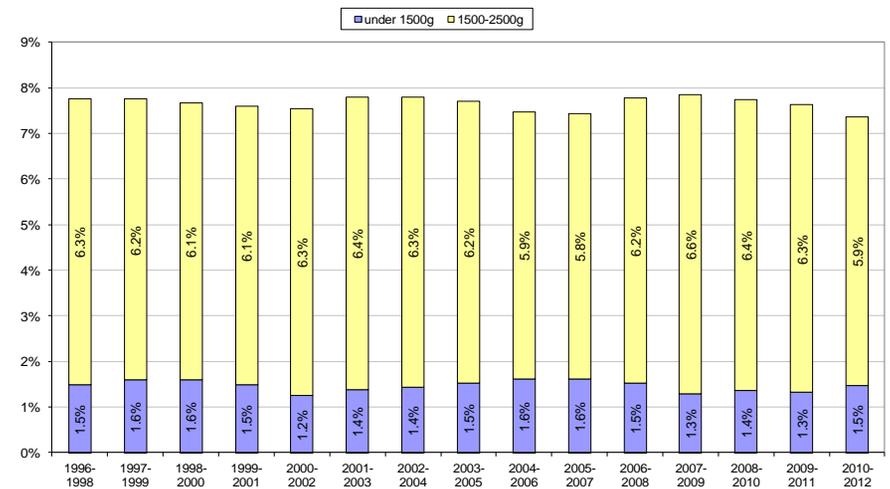
% of live births <2500g	1995-97	1996-98	1997-99	1998-00	1999-01	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12
Sefton LA	7.50%	7.80%	7.80%	7.70%	7.60%	7.50%	7.80%	7.80%	7.70%	7.50%	7.40%	7.80%	7.80%	7.70%	7.60%	7.40%
South Sefton CCG	7.90%	8.20%	8.10%	7.90%	7.70%	7.50%	8.10%	8.50%	8.50%	7.90%	7.70%	7.80%	7.70%	7.50%	7.70%	7.90%
Southport and Formby CCG	6.70%	7.00%	7.20%	7.20%	7.40%	7.60%	7.20%	6.60%	6.40%	6.90%	7.10%	7.80%	8.00%	8.10%	7.50%	6.50%
Sefton MDQ						9.60%	8.90%	12.90%	10.90%	8.20%	9.00%	9.30%	8.30%	8.30%	8.40%	9.00%
Sefton Other Quintiles						7.60%	6.40%	7.10%	6.50%	6.30%	7.00%	7.20%	7.80%	7.40%	7.20%	6.50%
England		7.80%	7.80%	7.90%	7.90%	7.90%	8.10%	8.00%	7.90%	7.60%	7.90%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.30%	7.40%

Source / Date

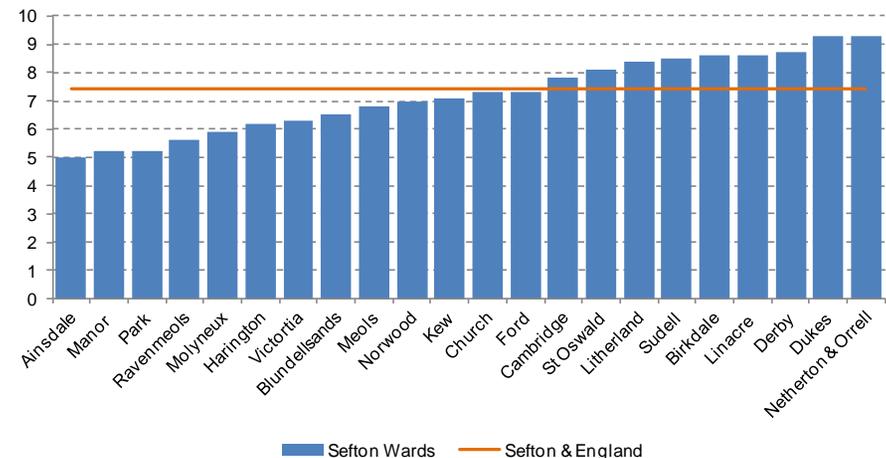
Public Health via ONS Low Birth Weight Babies in Sefton 1995/97 to 2010/12

- Despite year on year variation, there has been little change in Sefton's percentage of low birth weight babies (under 2,500g) over the last decade. Sefton's overall rate for 2010-12 has decreased slightly and is now in line with the England average.
-
- However in 2012 different trends can be seen for different deprivation quintiles within Sefton. The percentage of low birth weight babies has increased in the most deprived quintile whilst in other quintiles it has decreased
-
- Between 2008–12 there have been 1,046 low weight births, within Sefton, 7.4% of the total number of births in the Borough, exactly the same as the rate of low birth weight babies across England as a whole.
- Allowing for confidence limits, only Netherton & Orrell ward was significantly higher than the England average, However, there are significant differences across Sefton wards, varying from 5% of babies in Ainsdale being low birth weight to 9.3% in Netherton & Orrell. There are two Sefton ward amongst the worst affected 10% in England (Netherton & Orrell in South Sefton CCG area and Duke's in Southport & Formby CCG area), and seven in the worst affected 20%
- Of the 10 Sefton wards with the highest low birth weight percentage six are also amongst the top 10 for children living in income deprived households. Seven of the worst affected wards for low birth weight babies across Sefton are within South Sefton CCG.

Low Birth Weight Babies (those under given weight as a percentage of all live and still births with a recorded birth weight) - Sefton



Low Birth Weights by Sefton Wards - Public Health England via ONS 2008 - 2012

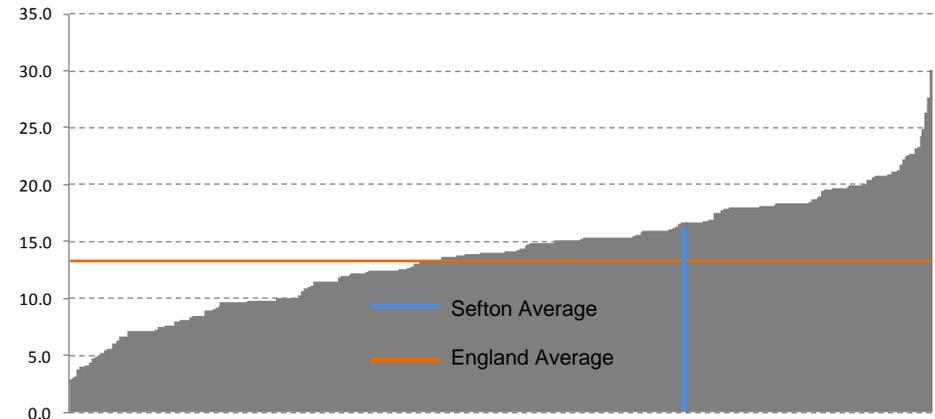


Source: Office National Statistics

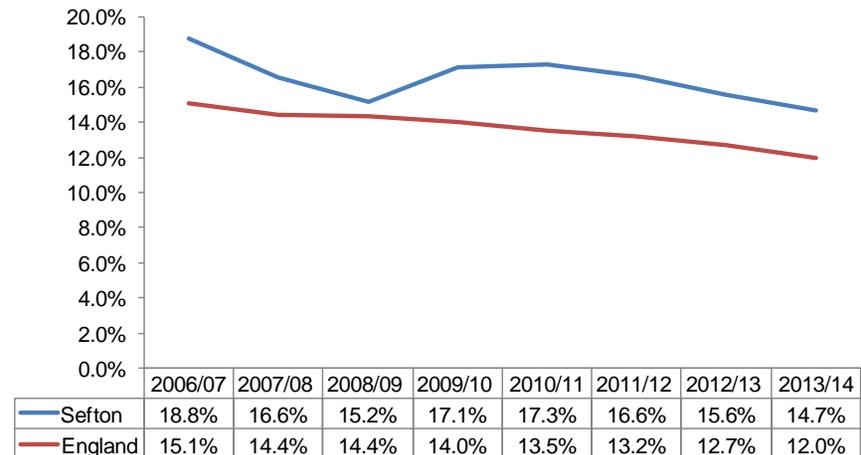
Smoking in Pregnancy

- National analysis of data has shown babies from deprived backgrounds are more likely to be born to mothers who smoke, and to have much greater exposure to secondhand smoke in childhood. Smoking remains one of the few modifiable risk factors in pregnancy. It can cause a range of serious health problems, including lower birth weight, pre-term birth, placental complications and perinatal mortality. (*Health & Social Care Information Centre*)
- Nationally 12.0 per cent of mothers were recorded as smokers at the time of delivery for 2013-14, which is lower than 2012-13 (12.7 per cent) and continues the steady year-on-year decline in the percentage of women smoking at the time of delivery from 15.1 per cent in 2006-07
- In Sefton the percentage of mothers smoking at time of delivery is 14.7%, which is the lowest of all the wider Mersey authorities (including Halton) and since 2006-07 has reduced from 18.8%
- 2013-14 data shows there is a considerable difference between the rates of smoking at time of delivery across the two CCG's within Sefton. For South Sefton CCG the rate is 17.1% while for Southport and Formby CCG the rate is far lower at 12.2%

Prevalence of Smoking During Pregnancy by Local Authorities - 2011/12 (APHO)



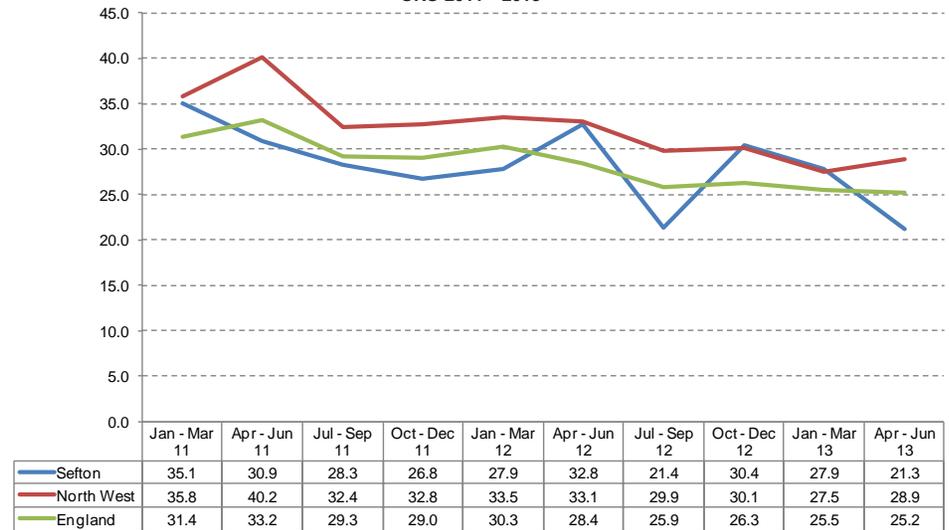
% of Mothers smoking at time of delivery



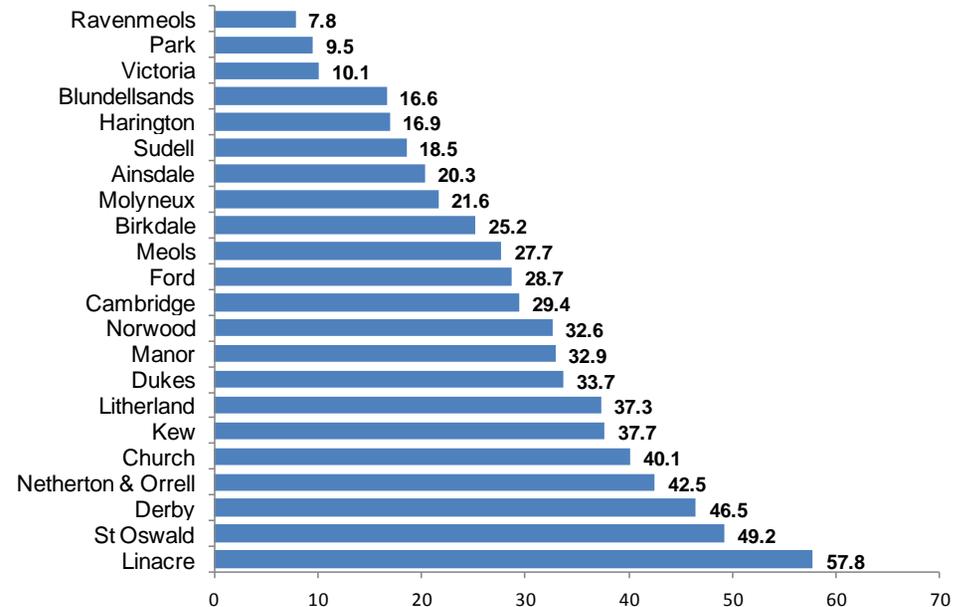
Teenage Conceptions

- Between March 1998 and June 2013 the number of teenage conceptions within Sefton have shown an overall reduction, with June 2013 having the lowest count per quarter since March 1998 and the lowest rate since March 2011 (rates were not available prior to this quarter)
- With the exception of two quarters (Oct –Dec 2012 and Jan – Mar 2013) Sefton has continually been below the North West rate of conceptions
- With the exception of three quarters (Jan – Mar 2011, Oct –Dec 2012 and Jan – Mar 2013) Sefton has been below the England rate of conceptions
- Rates for of teen conceptions for Sefton along with both the North West and England have shown overall reductions across the 10 quarters available (Jan 2011 to Jun 2013)
- Using the provisional figures for Apr – Jun 2013 Sefton has the 42nd lowest rated of teenage conception of the 147 included in the study
- However the rate of teenage conception per 1,000 residents varies across the Borough from 57.8 per 1,000 in Linacre Ward to 7.8 per 1,000 in Ravenmeols
- The more deprived wards within the Borough tend to have higher rates of teenage conception, with the four wards with highest rates of teenage conception (Linacre, St Oswald, Derby and Netherton & Orrell) all amongst the most deprived in the Borough.
- The wards with the lowest rates of teenage conception (Ravenmeols, Park, Blundellsands and Harington) amongst the least deprived wards in the Borough

Quarterly Conception Rates to Women Aged under 18 by Sefton / North West / England- ONS 2011 - 2013



Under 18 Conception Rates



Source: Office National Statistics

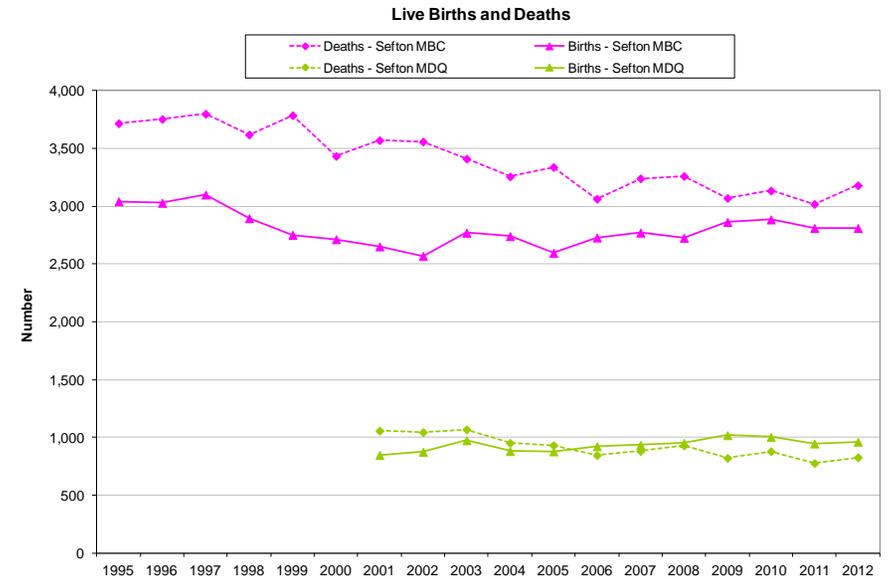
Births

Live & Still Births	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sefton	3,041	3,028	3,099	2,895	2,751	2,713	2,651	2,569	2,769	2,740	2,595	2,728	2,770	2,726	2,862	2,873	2,810	2,810
South Sefton CCG	1,984	1,969	1,996	1,832	1,758	1,707	1,678	1,582	1,720	1,705	1,657	1,666	1,689	1,700	1,737	1,767	1,747	1,768
Southport and Formby CCG	1,057	1,059	1,103	1,063	993	1,006	973	987	1,049	1,035	938	1,062	1,081	1,026	1,125	1,106	1,063	1,042
Sefton MDQ							847	875	974	881	878	922	934	951	1,018	1,003	946	962
Sefton Other Quintiles							1,804	1,693	1,795	1,859	1,717	1,806	1,835	1,751	1,844	1,870	1,863	1,848

Source / Date Public Health va Office for National Statistics Annual Registered Births Extracts - 1995 to 2012

- The number of births between 1995 and 2002 within Sefton decreased, however since 2003 has steadily begun to rise again, although not to the level of the mid 1990s.
-
- Over the past 4 years the number of births has remained above 2,800. The total number of births (2,810) in 2012 is the same as in 2011. Amongst the total number of births within the borough there are, on average, 12 still births in Sefton each year.
-
- It has been possible to break down the data below to the GP Commissioning Consortia level (South Sefton, and Southport and Formby) and cross reference with deprivation (IMD 2010) ¹. This has shown that over the past decade people living in the most deprived 20% (quintile) of areas across Sefton are less likely to give birth than those in the other quintiles of Sefton.
-
- However, the population of females aged 15-44 (widely regarded as the reproductive demographic group in society) is greater in the rest of Sefton compared to the most deprived quintile, therefore more births are to be expected.
-
- Currently births outnumber deaths in the most deprived quintile, whereas deaths outnumber births in Sefton as a whole. This is mostly due to a younger population in the more deprived areas of Sefton compared to elsewhere in the borough

Source: Office National Statistics



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Registered Births Extract

¹ The Indices of Deprivation 2010 brings together 37 different indicators at small area level which cover specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation. These are weighted and combined to create an overall index of multiple deprivation (IMD10). They are the government's official measure of multiple deprivation and provide a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation. Hence figures shown here are relative ranks, not actual scores. Nationally, Sefton is ranked as the 92nd most deprived of the 352 Local Authorities in England. ID2010 identifies concentrations of deprivation and it is important to note that not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived.

Ethnicity

The Association of Public Health Observatories “By nearly all measures of health, the health of the UK’s minority ethnic populations is poorer than that of the majority White British population. Even where inequalities in health status are not present, there is evidence of inequity in access to health care and preventive services, and worse patient experience.” *Ethnic Minority Health* <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=78571>

Ethnicity	2001	2011	Change
White	98.40%	97.30%	-1.10%
Mixed	0.60%	1.10%	0.50%
Asian	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Black	0.20%	0.40%	0.20%
Chinese / Other	0.40%	0.70%	0.30%

- Although the Borough has become slightly more ethnically diverse between Census 2001 and Census 2011, the area is still predominantly white with more than 97% (266,741 of 273,790) residents from a white background
- 259,629 of these are White / British making up 94.8% of the Sefton population.
- In comparison 90.2% of the North West population are White, and across England & Wales 85.9% are White
- Sefton as a whole is below the England percentage for BME, Non White English Population and English not spoken well or at all
- The wards within Sefton with the highest percentage of BME, Non White English Population and English not spoken well or at all are in the North of the Borough.

	BME Count	BME %	Not White UK Count	Not White UK %	English not spoken well or at all Count	English not spoken well or at all %
Ainsdale	237	8	498	4.1	25	0.2
Birkdale	339	2.6	647	4.9	35	0.3
Blundellsands	389	3.4	728	6.5	21	0.2
Cambridge	412	3.5	1110	9.3	133	1.1
Church	473	3.9	838	6.9	46	0.4
Derby	314	2.5	511	4.1	58	0.5
Dukes	763	5.7	1973	14.8	376	2.9
Ford	281	2.2	422	3.3	25	0.2
Harington	193	1.6	449	3.8	11	0.1
Kew	706	5.6	1326	10.5	176	1.5
Linacre	459	3.7	823	6.7	120	1
Litherland	200	1.8	358	3.2	29	0.3
Manor	215	1.7	411	3.3	13	0.1
Meols	22	1.8	445	3.6	29	0.2
Molyneux	162	1.3	309	2.4	12	0.1
Netherton & Orrell	211	1.7	345	2.7	23	0.2
Norwood	420	2.8	922	6.2	95	0.7
Park	172	1.4	290	2.4	12	0.1
Ravenmeols	249	2.1	537	4.5	20	0.2
Sudell	202	1.6	367	2.9	14	0.1
St Oswald	152	1.3	258	2.2	10	0.1
Victortia	278	2.1	594	4.5	16	0.1
Sefton	7049	2.6	14161	5.2	1299	0.5
England	7731314	14.6	10733220	20.2	843845	1.7

Source / Date

Census 2011

Source: Census

Vaccinations & Immunisations

	Diphtheria, tetanus, polio and Hib meningitis at 12 months old		Meningitis C at 12 months old		Pneumococcal vaccine at 12 months old		Diphtheria, tetanus, polio and Hib meningitis at 2 years old		Pneumococcal vaccine at 2 years old		Hib meningitis at 2 years old		MMR (mumps, measles, rubella vaccine) at 2 years old		Diphtheria, tetanus and polio at 5 years old	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Ainsdale	77	97.5%	66	83.5%	77	97.5%	91	98.9%	91	98.9%	91	98.9%	91	98.9%	107	93.6%
Birkdale	136	99.3%	112	81.8%	134	97.8%	156	96.9%	154	95.7%	154	95.7%	153	95.0%	143	93.2%
Blundellsands	89	100.0%	69	77.5%	88	98.9%	88	98.9%	83	93.3%	83	93.3%	83	93.3%	100	95.0%
Cambridge	108	100.0%	83	76.9%	105	97.2%	82	97.6%	81	96.4%	79	94.0%	80	95.2%	82	96.6%
Church	117	95.1%	91	74.0%	116	94.3%	129	98.5%	127	96.9%	126	96.2%	124	94.7%	111	93.9%
Derby	121	98.4%	94	76.4%	121	98.4%	149	96.8%	148	96.1%	146	94.8%	147	95.5%	126	93.8%
Duke's	141	95.3%	117	79.1%	141	95.3%	99	93.4%	95	89.6%	96	90.6%	99	93.4%	71	93.3%
Ford	161	99.4%	128	79.0%	160	98.8%	150	96.2%	146	93.6%	144	92.3%	149	95.5%	161	92.7%
Harington	68	98.6%	55	79.7%	68	98.6%	88	96.7%	86	94.5%	86	94.5%	85	93.4%	115	93.2%
Kew	150	96.8%	117	75.5%	148	95.5%	162	97.0%	160	95.8%	160	95.8%	159	95.2%	157	95.0%
Linacre	187	95.4%	151	77.0%	183	93.4%	173	97.2%	172	96.6%	170	95.5%	171	96.1%	160	93.9%
Litherland	146	98.6%	121	81.8%	146	98.6%	160	97.0%	157	95.2%	157	95.2%	159	96.4%	137	91.5%
Manor	98	97.0%	85	84.2%	98	97.0%	96	98.0%	94	95.9%	94	95.9%	93	94.9%	111	91.4%
Meols	113	98.3%	90	78.3%	113	98.3%	107	99.1%	106	98.1%	105	97.2%	104	96.3%	123	96.0%
Molyneux	42	100.0%	34	81.0%	42	100.0%	47	100.0%	46	97.9%	46	97.9%	44	93.6%	66	95.5%
Netherton and Orrell	138	95.2%	105	72.4%	138	95.2%	113	98.3%	108	93.9%	109	94.8%	113	98.3%	102	90.3%
Norwood	180	96.8%	144	77.4%	179	96.2%	188	98.9%	186	97.9%	186	97.9%	186	97.9%	178	95.6%
Park	86	98.9%	67	77.0%	86	98.9%	105	96.3%	103	94.5%	104	95.4%	104	95.4%	98	95.0%
Ravenmeols	81	96.4%	60	71.4%	81	96.4%	88	93.6%	87	92.6%	87	92.6%	87	92.6%	112	92.2%
St Oswald	136	97.8%	110	79.1%	135	97.1%	128	97.7%	120	91.6%	119	90.8%	119	90.8%	134	92.6%
Sudell	88	98.9%	66	74.2%	88	98.9%	94	100.0%	91	96.8%	89	94.7%	91	96.8%	83	90.7%
Victoria	138	95.2%	115	79.3%	138	95.2%	119	98.3%	117	96.7%	117	96.7%	118	97.5%	140	97.2%
Sefton	2601	97.1%	2080	77.7%	2585	96.3%	2612	97.2%	2558	95.3%	2548	94.9%	2559	95.4%	2617	92.4%
England	654701	94.7%	648823	93.9%	652551	94.4%	663927	96.3%	648823	93.9%	638835	92.7%	636514	92.3%	N/A	95.8%

Source / Date: NHS England data analysis, collated by Merseyside Screening and Immunisation Team - 2013/14

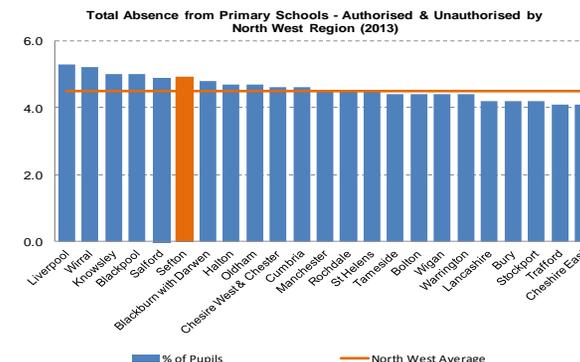
- Diphtheria, tetanus, polio and Hib meningitis at 12 months old - Sefton along with the 22 wards rates are all above the English rates
- Meningitis C at 12 months old - Sefton along with the 22 wards rates are all below the rate shown by England
- Pneumococcal vaccine at 12 months old - Sefton along with the 20 of the 22 wards rates are all above the English rates (the wards that are below the England rate are both in the South of the Borough)
- Diphtheria, tetanus, polio and Hib meningitis at 2 years old - Sefton along with the 19 of the 22 wards rates are all above the English rates (two of the wards that are below the England rate are in the South of the Borough, with one in Sefton Central)
- Pneumococcal vaccine at 2 years old - Sefton along with the 17 of the 22 wards rates are all above the English rates (two of the wards that are below the England rate are in the South of the Borough, with two in Sefton Central and one in Southport)
- Hib meningitis at 2 years old - Sefton along with the 18 of the 22 wards rates are all above the English rates (two of the wards that are below the England rate are in the South of the Borough, with one in Sefton Central and one in Southport)
- MMR (mumps, measles, rubella vaccine) at 2 years old - Sefton along with the 21 of the 22 wards rates are all above the English rates (the ward that is below the England rate is in the South of the Borough)
- Diphtheria, tetanus and polio at 5 years old – Sefton along with 19 of the 22 wards rates are all below the rate shown by England (two wards within Southport and one within Sefton Central have rates higher than that of England).

Source: Public Health England / Association of Public Health Observatories

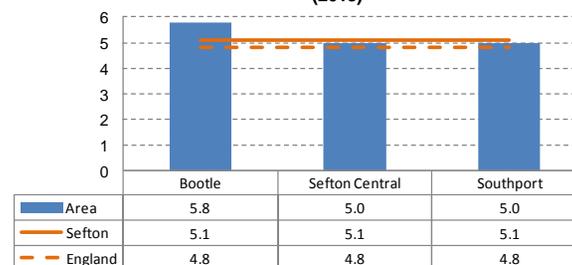
School Attendance

Primary Schools Attendance

- Sefton joint fifth highest for total absences across the LAs in the North West at almost 5%. However, this is the second lowest of the five Merseyside authorities
- Despite this being slightly above rate of absence for the North West, statistical neighbours and England the rate of unauthorised absence at just 0.6% is in line with all these comparator groups
- While since 2005 the overall rate of absence has reduced slightly (5.4% to 4.9%) unauthorised absences have increased from 0.3% to 0.6%
- Average percentage rates of overall absences in primary schools is higher in the South of Sefton than the North (Southport) and Central. With Bootle (South Sefton) being higher than both the Sefton and England averages.



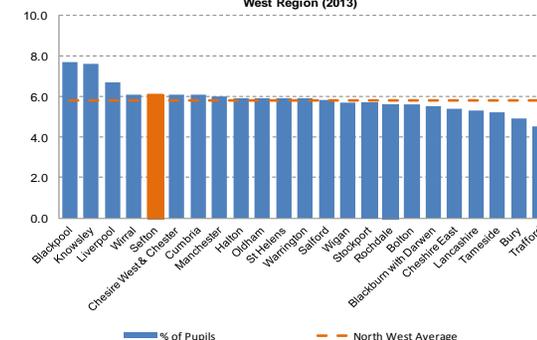
Average Percentage of Overall Absence in Primary Schools (2013)



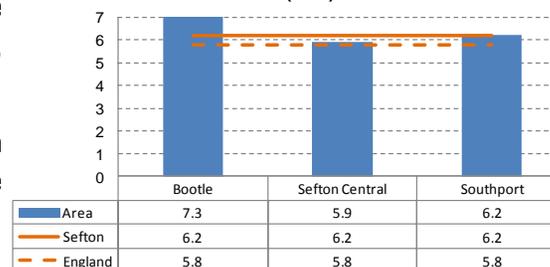
Secondary Schools Attendance

- At 6.1% Sefton has the joint fourth highest rate of total absences across the LAs in the North West. The rate of absence in Sefton is slightly above the average for the Region, statistical neighbours and England, all of which have a rate of 5.8%
- Since 2005 the rate of overall absence has been steadily falling from 7.4% to the current rate of 6.1%. Despite the fall in overall absence over the same period the rate of unauthorised absence has been steadily increasing from 0.8% to 1.2%.
- Of those pupils that have absences 7% are persistent absentees (absence rate of 15% or more), compared to around 6.5% for all comparator groups, and has fallen from 8.3% in 2011 to its current rate
- As with overall absences in primary schools high schools within South Sefton has the highest average percentage rates and is above both the Sefton and England averages.

Total Absence from HighSchool - Authorised & Unauthorised by North West Region (2013)



Average Percentage of Overall Absence in HighSchools (2013)



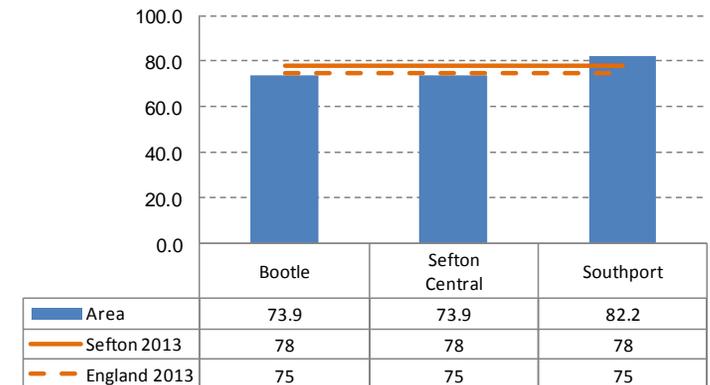
Source: Department for Education

Education & Attainment

Key Stage 2 Attainment (Reading, Writing & Maths)

- Data for 2013 shows that 78% of primary schools pupils at key stage 2 achieve level 4 in all three areas. This is the highest level since 2009 and has increase in each of the years since then (with the exception of 2010 when no data was recorded for Sefton), rising from 66% in 2009 to the current level.
- Sefton's attainment levels have increase across the past five years (2009 – 2013, there was no results for 2010). The level of attainment in Sefton has consistently been, and remains above that of its statistical neighbours, North West region and across England
- Breakdown of the three subject areas show 88% of pupils achieve level 4 in reading, 85% in writing and 88% in maths. Further analysis also shows that for English 39% of Sefton pupils at KS2 achieve level 5 or above and 44% achieve level 5 or above for maths
- Average percentage levels of achievement in key stage 4 in Sefton is highest in the North of the Borough (Southport). With Southport being higher than both the Sefton and England averages (South and Central Sefton are both below the Sefton and England Averages).

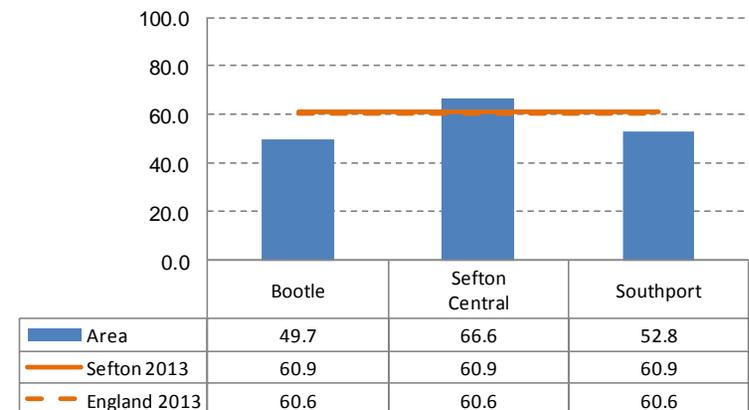
Percentage Achieving level 4 or above in reading, writing and Maths (2013)



GCSE Attainment (Key Stage 4)

- Sefton has shown an overall increase in each of the last nine years (2005 – 2013), for pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSE's from 57.3% in 2005 to 87.1% in 2013. Consistently performance above the North West, Statistical Neighbours and England averages over that time.
- Similarly those achieving 5 A*-C including English and maths has consistently been above the comparator groups and has risen from 42.7% in 2005 to 60.9% in 2013
- In 2013, 18.4% of young people who are subject to a care order or who are accommodated by the local authority. They will have been in care for one year (as at 31 March each year) and includes all children looked after by the authority regardless of the authority where they were placed achieved 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE including English & Maths
- Average percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSE's in Sefton is highest in the Sefton Central. With Sefton Central being higher than both the Sefton and England averages (South and North Sefton are both below the Sefton and England Averages)

Average Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs - 2013



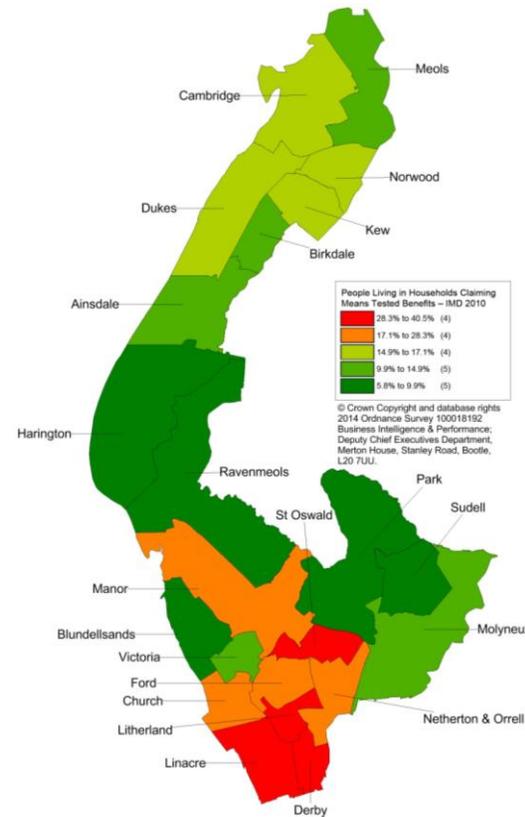
Source: Department for Education

Poverty (Means Tested Households)

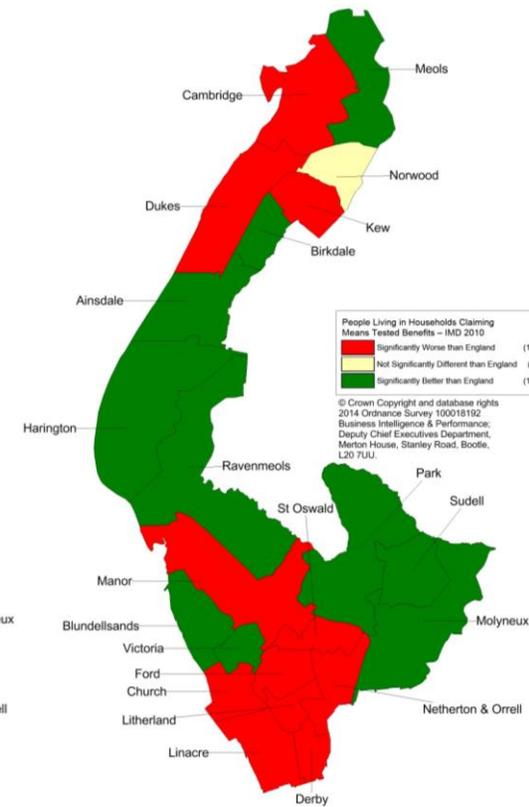
- The Income domain within the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (proxy measure for poverty) shows there were 46,074 people living in means tested benefit households throughout Sefton, this makes up 16.9% of residents
- The Sefton percentage of people living in means tested benefit households is significantly worse than that of England (14.7%). Sefton is joint 71st (of 326) highest authority for the percentage of people living in means tested benefit households
- National studies such as 'Inequality in Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth by National Deciles of Area Deprivation: England, 2009-11' by ONS show that there is a link between life expectancy at birth and deprivation. When comparing the wards with the lowest male and female life expectancy at birth, 10 of the 11 are within the highest for people living in means tested benefit households
- At ward level the proportion of people living in means tested households varies from more than 40% in Linacre ward to below 6% in Harington ward. Half of the wards (11) within Sefton, are worse than the English percentage, with eight of these situated in the South of the Borough
- Within Sefton, clear links can also be made both between mortality and premature mortality ratios as nine out of the 10 wards with highest standardised mortality ratios are also in the top 10 for people living in means tested benefit households
- Further evidence of this can be seen when comparing two of the better performing local authorities, Isle of Scilly and the City of London. Both of these fall into the lowest 10% of people living in means tested benefit households, and are also in the top percentile for both male and female life expectancy.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation

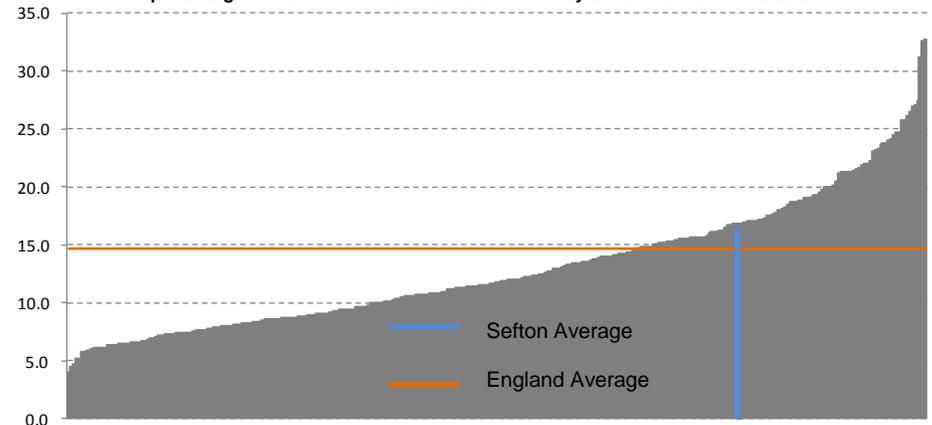
Means Tested Households (%)



National Comparison



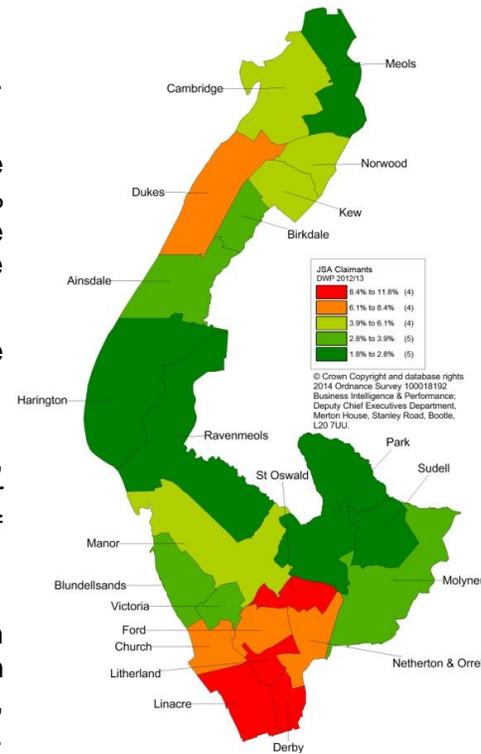
People Living in Means Tested Benefit Households by Local Authorities - IMD 2010



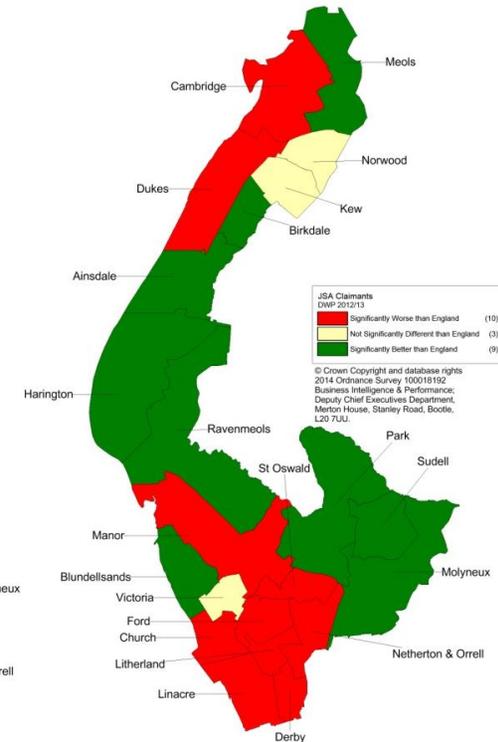
Worklessness

- Between April 2012 and March 2013 there have been an average of 8,564 people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) within Sefton, making up 5.1% of all 16 to 64 year olds
- Sefton's percentage is deemed to be significantly worse than England (3.8%)
- Of the 8,564, on average 30% (2563) have claimed JSA for over one year. Again this is worse than England (15.3% compared to 10.1)
- There are 10 Sefton wards that have an unemployment ration worse than the national average. Eight of these wards are amongst the worst affected 10% of wards across England for unemployment, with Linacre ward amongst the worst affected 1%. Seven of the eight wards in the worst affected 10% are located in the Bootle parliamentary constituency.
- Sefton is amongst the worst affected 20% of local authorities in terms of the ration of people unemployed to working age residents.
- As of February 2014 there 6,180 claimants (aged between 18 and 64), accounting for 3.9% of the 18 to 64 year old population, with 18 to 24 year olds make up the highest proportion of claimants both by proportion of population (7.5%) and by proportion of Sefton claimants (26.9%)
- “Poor health and high unemployment go hand in hand in Britain's urban areas” a statement made by the guardian in August 2008 can be seen within Sefton. As eight of the top 10 wards with the highest level of JSA claimants, are in the top lowest 10 wards for both Male and Female Life Expectancy. With seven being within the top ten highest for mortality rates
- Both the Isle of Scilly and London fall into the lowest 30 % of JSA claimants and have the highest life expectancies for both male and females, with the lowest mortality, further indication to the link between poor health and unemployment

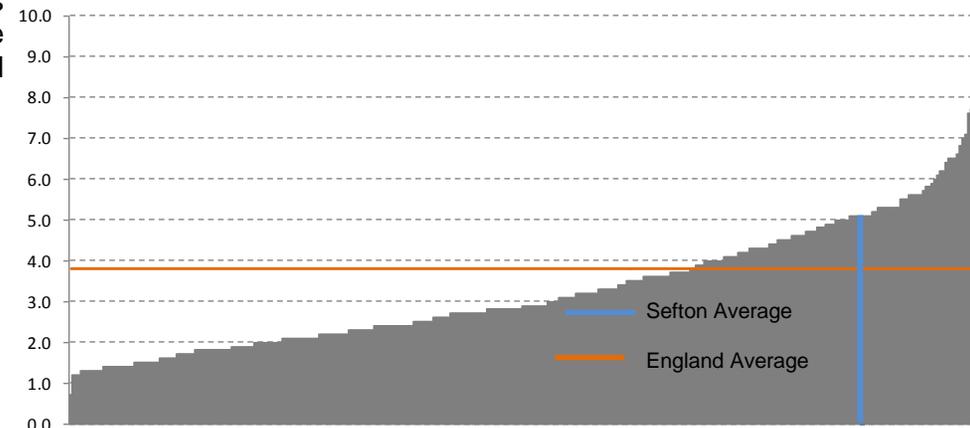
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (%)



National Comparison



Average JSA Claimants by Local Authorities - 2012/13



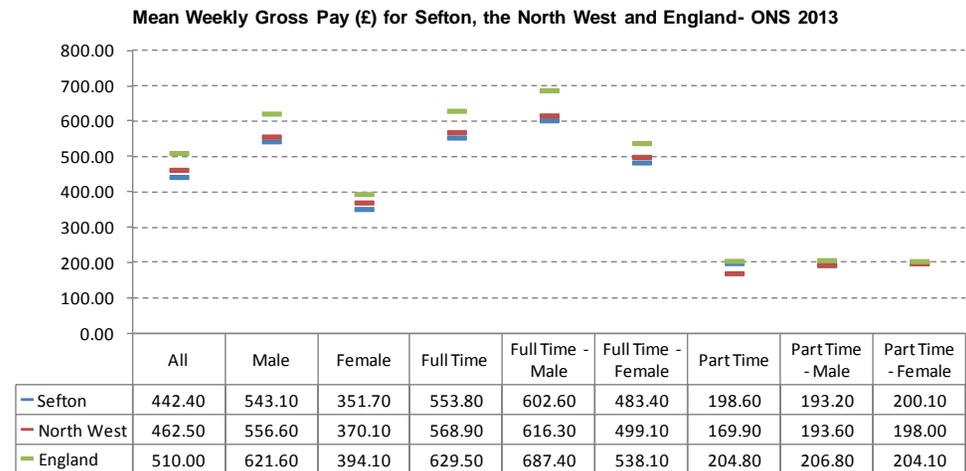
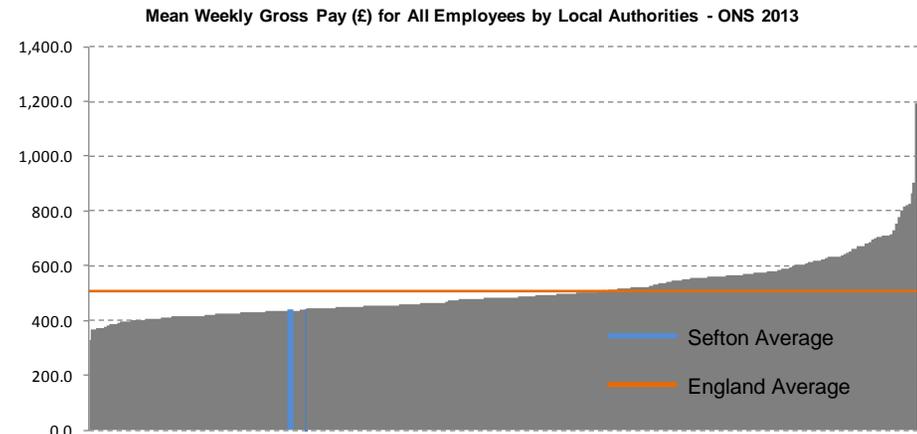
Age	Claiming JSA Count	Claiming JSA %	Age Group Claiming JSA %
18 - 24	1660	26.9	7.5
25 - 34	1550	25.1	6.0
35 - 44	1160	18.8	3.6
45 - 54	1220	19.8	2.9
55 - 64	580	9.4	1.6
Sefton	6170	100	3.9

Source / Date: Nomis February 2014 / ONS Estimated Population 2012

Source: DWP via NOMIS

Weekly Pay

- In 2013 the average gross weekly wage for all employees within Sefton was £442.40, this was below the England average of £510 and the North West regional average of £462.50
- Sefton has the 85th lowest gross weekly wage out of the 323 local authorities included in the dataset. The bottom table shows that Sefton is below the national averages across all employment categories and below all North West weekly wage averages, with the exception of females in part time employment.
- Within Sefton, females are paid, on average 35% less than males, however this is largely influenced by a far higher number of females being employed in part time roles (25,000 females compared to 7,000 males) .
- However, comparison of those only in full time employment shows there is still a considerable wage gap. Males working full time across Sefton receive on average £602.60 per week almost 20% higher than females in full time employment who earn on average £483.40 per week
- “Poverty and low living standards are powerful causes of poor health and health” *World Health Organisation via Royal College of Nursing Policy Brief January 2012 'Poverty and low living standards are powerful causes of poor health and health'* Evidence of this can be seen when comparing Sefton (lower average weekly wage) to Kensington and Chelsea (highest average weekly wage) as Sefton has a significantly higher mortality ratio, hospital admissions ratio and bad or very bad health percentage, along with both male and female life expectancies being lower than that of Kensington and Chelsea



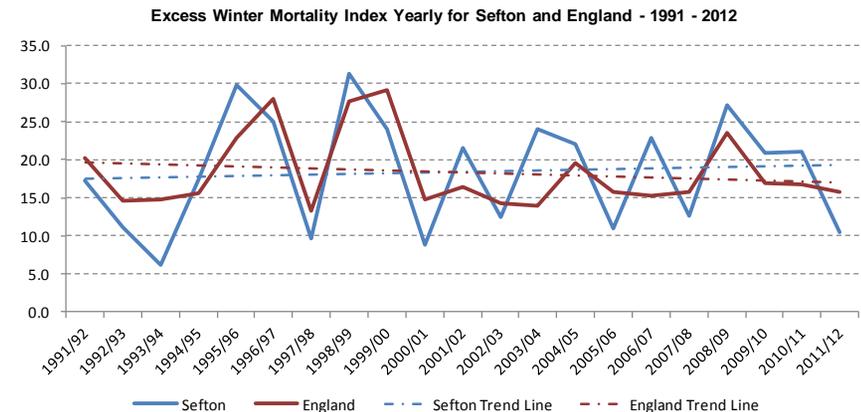
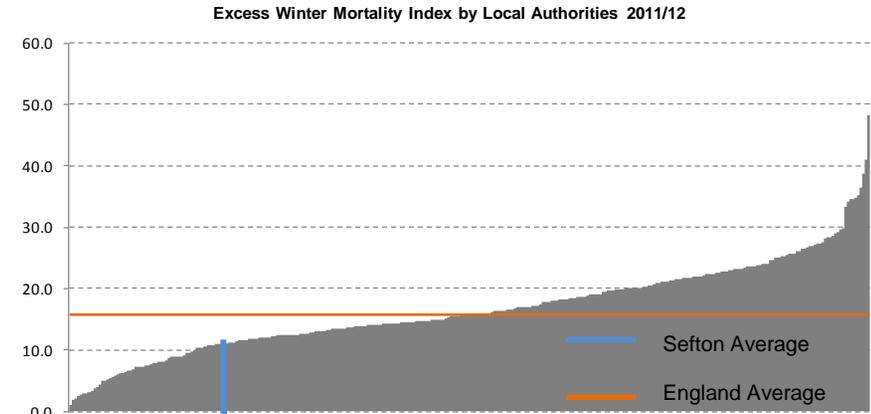
Source: Office National Statistics

Excess Winter Deaths

“The ONS standard method defines the winter period as December to March, and compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July: $EWM = \text{winter deaths} - \text{average non-winter deaths}$ This produces the number of excess winter deaths, which is then rounded to the nearest 10 for final data and to the nearest 100 for provisional data.” Public Health England

- The excess winter mortality index in Sefton, at 10.4 for 2011/12 is the lowest in the past 11 years, and is significantly lower than the England index (15.8) and the North west average of 14.7
-
- Within Sefton in 2011/12 there were 100 excess winter deaths, a year on year reduction of 50% (falling from 200 in 2010/11), this equates to an excess winter mortality index of 10.4 compared to 21 the previous year.
-
- The excess winter mortality index has shown fluctuations across the past 20 years (1991/92 to 2011/12) for both Sefton and England. However, looking at the long term trend lines since 1991/92, Sefton’s excess winter mortality index appears to be increasing while over the same period England’s trend has been decreasing
- In 2011/12 Sefton is the 53rd lowest local authority for the excess winter mortality index (there are 317 local authorities that have an index available)
- In 2011/12, residents aged 85 plus have the highest excess winter mortality index within England (22.7) and the North West (21.5) with those aged 0 – 64 having the lowest index
- In 2011/12 nationally (England and Wales), females had the highest excess winter mortality index (16.9) compared to males (14.1)

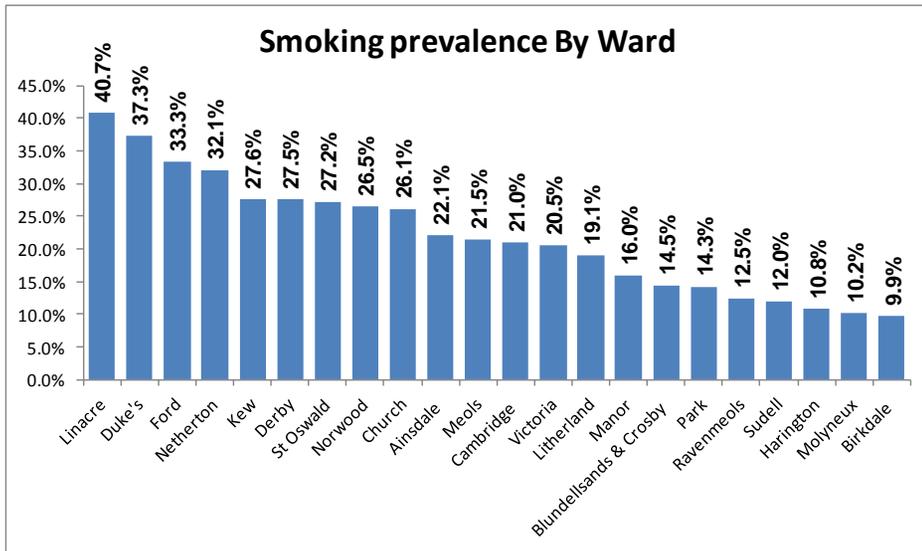
Please note that age and gender breakdowns are not available by local authority geography



	England		North West	
	EWM	EWM Index	EWM	EWM Index
0-64	1,950	8.2	260	6.8
65-74	2,090	8.8	330	8.5
75-84	6,460	14.9	1,000	15.5
85+	12,460	22.7	1,540	21.5
All ages	22,960	15.8	3,130	14.7

Smoking

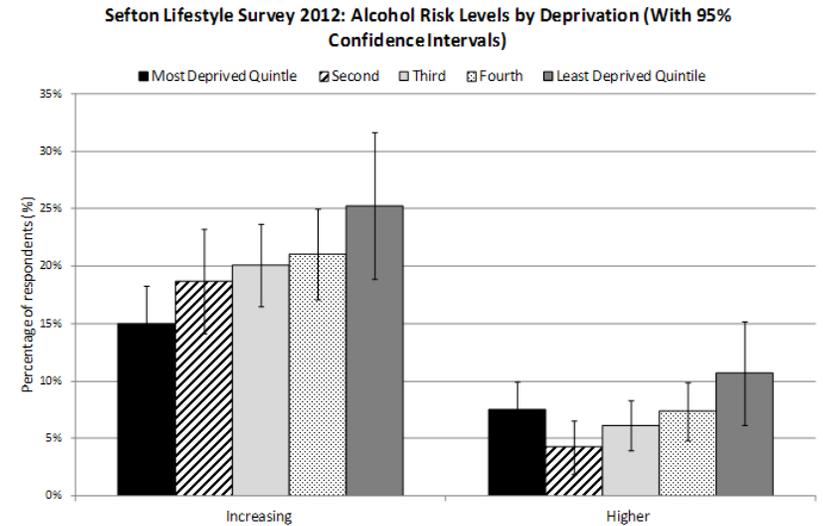
Area	Smoking Prevalence (%)
Knowsley	32
Halton	30
St Helens	30
Liverpool	29
Sefton	22



- Sefton's current smoking rate is 22%. This is the lowest smoking rate of the five Merseyside areas who participated in the lifestyle survey and 6 percentage points below the Merseyside average
- Smoking generally falls with age, the highest rate was found in the 25-34 age group at 30% and the lowest in the 65+ age group at 13%
- White males, those from the most deprived areas and those with a long term illness or disability were also more likely to smoke.

Drinking

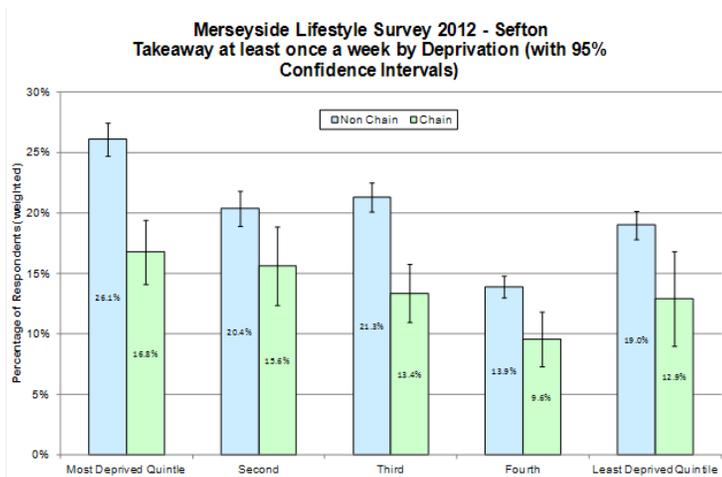
Risk Level	Units per Week	
	Men	Women
Lower Risk	0 - 21	0 - 14
Increasing Risk	22 - 50	15 - 35
Higher Risk	Over 50	Over 35



- Sixteen percent of Sefton residents drink at increasing or higher risk levels, more than the Merseyside average (14%)
- Increasing risk drinking is more common amongst males and the 25-54 year old age group
- Higher risk drinking, however, shows little variation by gender and is most prevalent in the youngest age group (18-24 year olds)
- Whilst increasing risk drinking increases as deprivation decreases, higher risk drinking is most prevalent in the least and most deprived areas.

Source: Mersey Life Styles Survey – Public Health

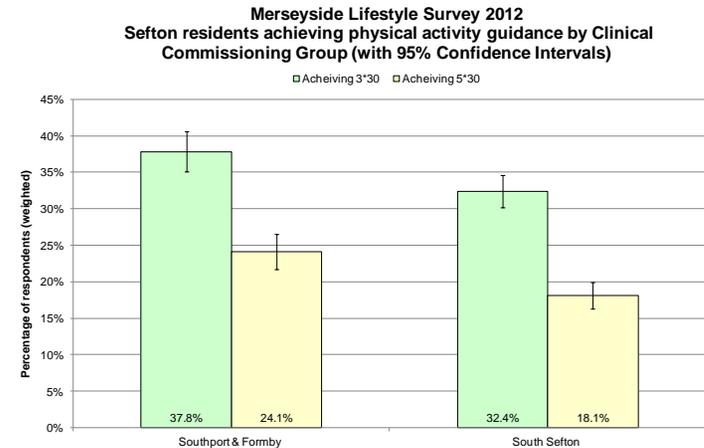
Healthy Weight – Diet



- 42% of Sefton residents report eating the recommended 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day, more than the Merseyside average.
- Fruit and vegetable consumption decreases with increasing deprivation and is lower amongst men and smokers in Sefton.
- Sefton residents are less likely to eat white bread or add salt to their food compared to other Merseyside residents.
- 23% of adults in Sefton say they consume fast food at least once a week, mostly from local outlets rather than large chains (e.g. McDonalds, KFC, Dominos).
- Young age groups, single people and those from the most deprived areas were more likely to regularly have takeaway food.

Source: Sefton Life Styles Survey – Public Health

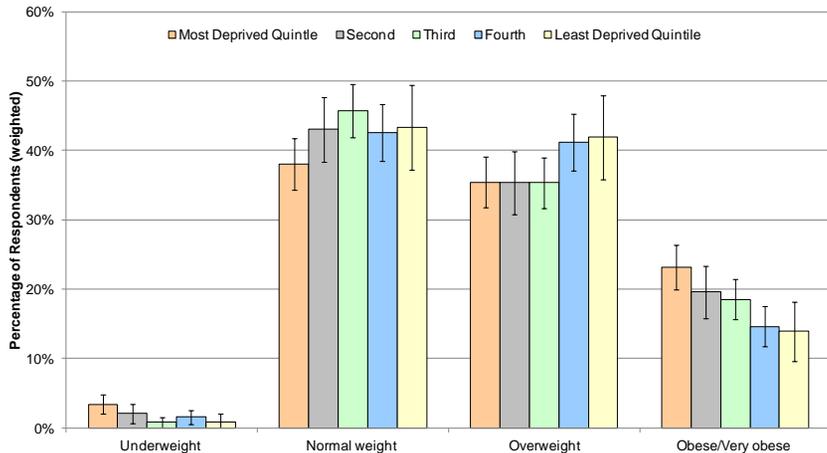
Weight Management– Physical Activity



- Adults in Sefton spend on average four and a half hours a day sitting or reclining. Men and older people are more likely to have a higher average sedentary time per day than women and younger people.
- Only 22% of Sefton adults achieve the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) recommendation of 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous physical activity at least 5 days per week through work or leisure activities.
- Adults living in the South of the borough and those with long term illness are less likely to meet the recommended levels of physical activity through work or leisure activities.
- However 67% of adults in Sefton report at least 30 minutes walking or cycling for travel on a typical day.
- Active travel is significantly higher in the most deprived areas of Sefton.

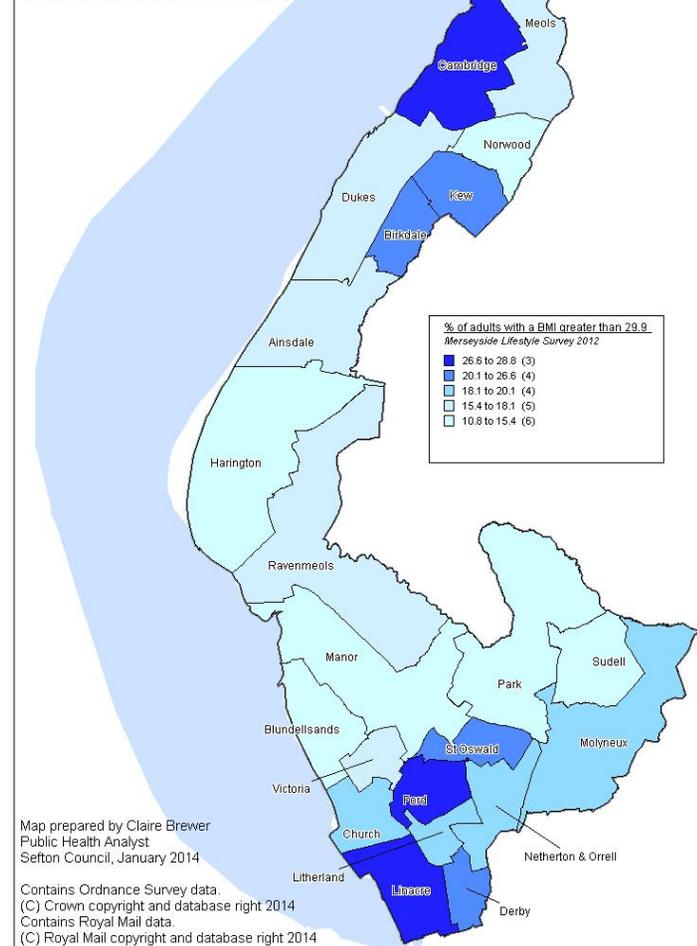
Weight Management- Adult Obesity

Merseyside Lifestyle Survey 2012
Sefton Body Mass Index by Deprivation (with 95% Confidence Intervals)



- 56% of Sefton's adult population has a Body Mass Index (BMI) that classifies them as overweight, obese or very obese – approximately 120,000 adult residents. In Sefton, more men (61%) are overweight, obese or very obese than women (51%)
- Foresight (2007) at The Government Office has used Health Survey for England data to model obesity prevalence up to 2050. This modeling predicts that by 2015 36% of males 21% of females aged between 21 and 60 will be obese. By 2025 this rises to 47% of males and 36% of women. For children (aged under 20) obesity is predicted to rise to 15% by 2025.
- Foresight (2007) have also estimated how changes in obesity prevalence may impact on morbidity. They suggest that if obesity rates increase as predicted by 2050 the incidence of Type 2 diabetes could have increased by more than 70%, stroke by more than 30% and coronary heart disease by more than 20%. This additional morbidity would add £5.5 billion to the annual total cost of the NHS.

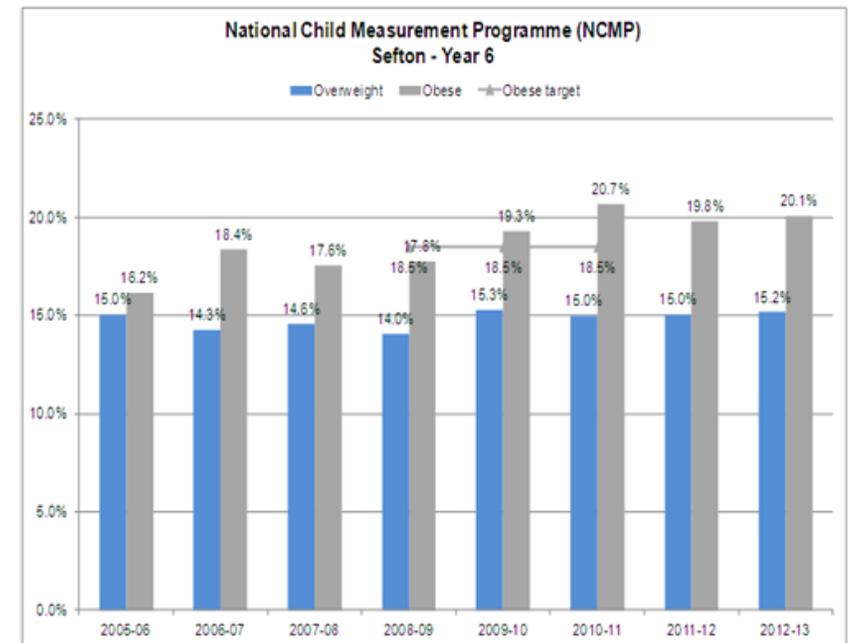
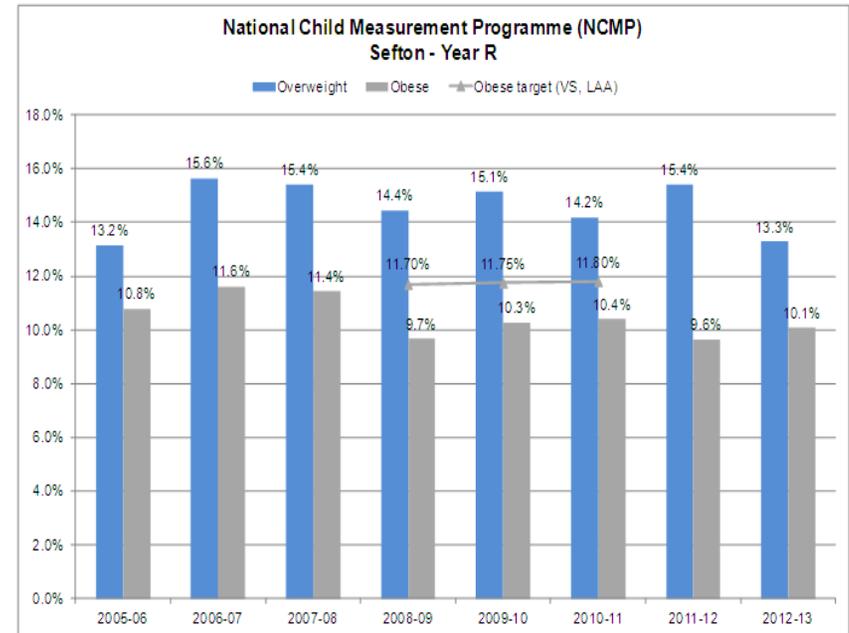
Merseyside Lifestyle Survey (2012)
Sefton Obesity (18+) Prevalence by Ward



- The map highlights the links between obesity and deprivation with the wards shown on the map as having highest levels of obesity (Cambridge, Ford and Linacre wards) amongst the areas the highest levels of deprivation (IMD 2010)

Weight Management- Childhood Obesity

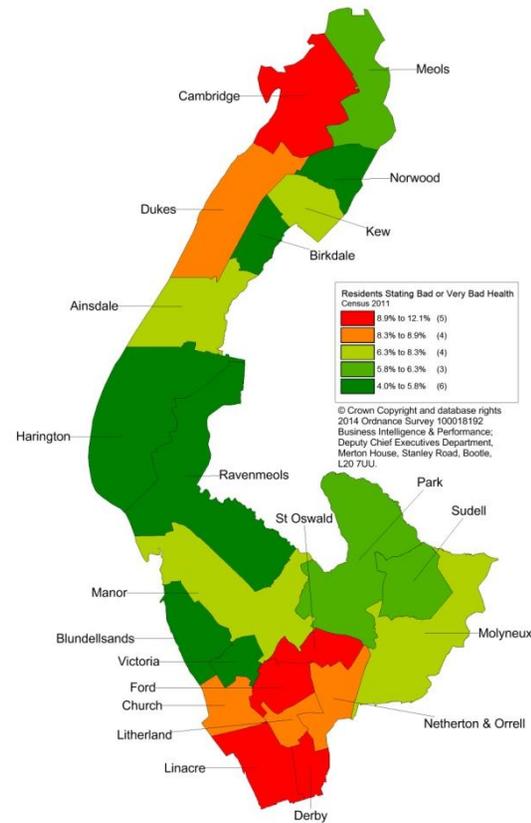
- The aim of the national Physical Education, School Sport and Club Links (PESSCL) strategy is to increase pupils' participation in high quality activity and sport. The target is for 85% of 5-16 year olds to take part in a minimum of two hours of high quality sporting activities each week. In the period 2009/10 83.8% of 5-16 year olds in Sefton were estimated to have participated in physical activity, which was slightly higher than the regional average (83.7%) but significantly lower than the national average (86.4%). Data for this indicator is no longer collected.
-
- The percentage of children who are overweight in reception year are in line with both the North West regional (13.6%) and English (13%) averages having fallen from 15.4% in 2011/12 to the current level of 13.3%.
-
- Similarly the proportion of reception age children who are obese, at 10.1% is within one percent of both the North West (9.6%) and English (9.3%) averages, however unlike the proportion of overweight children, those who are obese have increased slightly year on year from 9.6% in 2011/12 to 10.1% in 2012/13
- Despite efforts to reduce obesity the percentage of children in year 6 that are overweight has remained largely unchanged over the last three years with one in three children aged 10/11 throughout Sefton either overweight or obese. However, this is not dissimilar to either the regional or national pictures
- Further breakdown shows that by year 6, at 15.2%, the proportion of school children that are overweight is slightly higher than the proportion in reception. However while one in ten reception age children are obese by year 6 this increases to one in five.



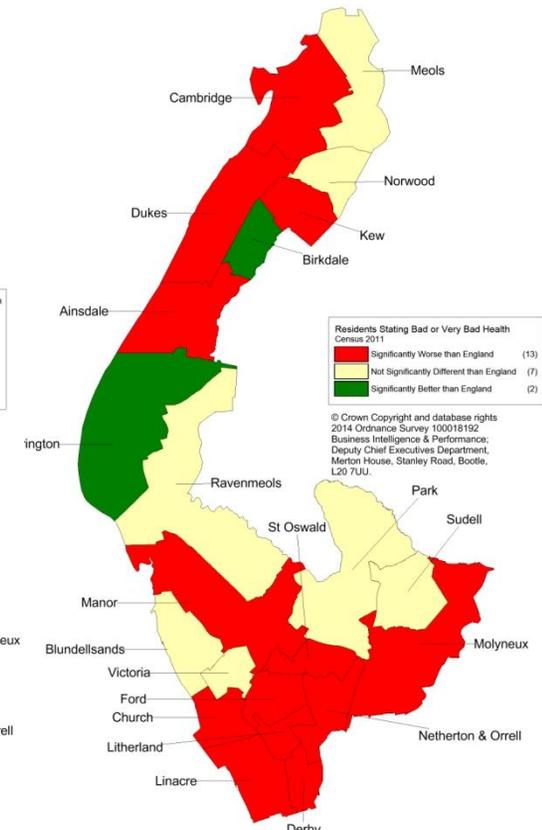
General Health

- In Census 2011, there were 19,986 respondents within Sefton, that classified themselves in either bad or very bad health, this is equivalent to 7.3% of the population
- The Sefton percentage is deemed to be significantly worse than that of England (5.5%)
- Over half of the wards (13) within Sefton have the percentage of residents with in either bad or very bad health worse than that of England
- Seven of the top 10 worst wards were situated in the South of the Borough, with two in the North and one in Central Sefton
- There is a difference of 4.7% when comparing the percentage of residents with in either bad or very bad health of Sefton to that of the local authority with the lowest percent (Hart)
- Sefton is the joint 32nd highest authority for the percentage of residents with in either bad or very bad health
- 4437 residents deemed themselves to be in very bad health, this makes 1.6% of the population (significantly worse than the Sefton average). 12 of the Sefton wards are significantly worse than the English average
- 62,061 residents suffer from a long term illness or disability, this makes up 22.7% of the population (significantly worse than the Sefton average), all but three of the 22 wards are significantly worse than the English average
- Nine out of the 10 wards with highest percentage of residents with in either bad or very bad health are also in the top 10 for people living in means tested benefit households (IMD 2010).

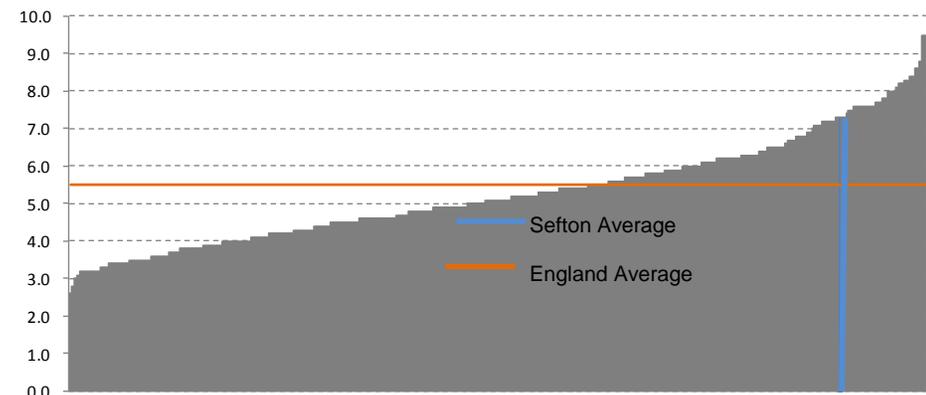
People in Bad/Very Bad Health (%)



National Comparison (%)



Percentage of residents with in either bad or very bad health by Local Authority - 2011



	Count	%	Compared to English Average (Significantly)
In very bad health	4437	1.6	Worse
Long term illness or disability	62061	22.7	Worse

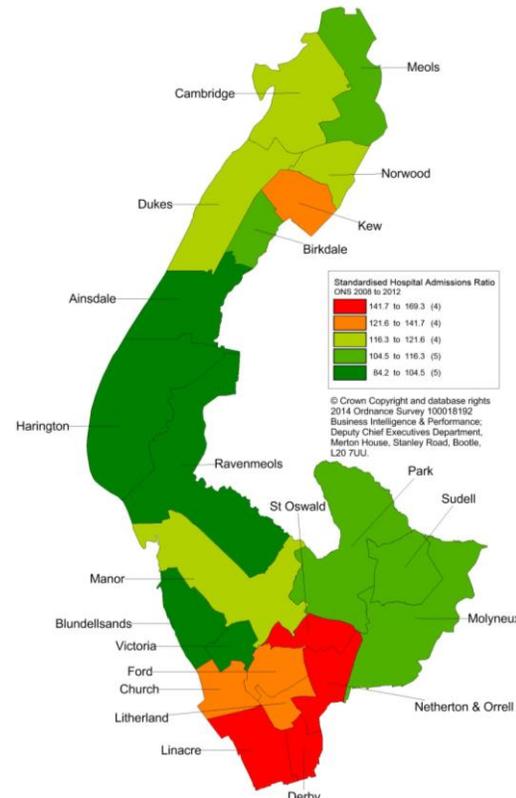
Source / Date
Census 2011

Source: Census

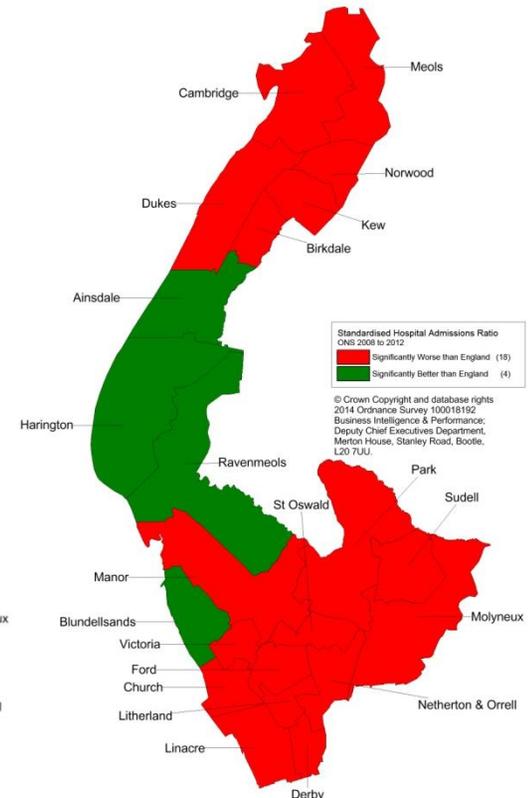
Emergency Hospital Admissions

- Between 2008/09 and 2012/13 there have been 170,166 Emergency hospital admissions within Sefton. In order to allow comparison with other areas this has been standardised to sefton an admissions ratio of 117.9, which is significantly worse than that of England (100)
- Sefton has the 43rd highest standardised admission ratio across all the authorities in England putting it amongst the highest 15% of authorities in England
- 18 of Sefton's 22 wards have a standardised admission ratio significantly worse than that of England. Seven of which are amongst the 10% of wards with the highest admissions ratio, with Linacre Ward in the highest 1%
- Thwe seven Sefton wards with the highest admissions ratio are all in the South Sefton CCG area
- When looking at the causes of standardised admission ratio Coronary Heart Disease and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are of most concern as they are worse than England and have the highest standardised admission ratio in Sefton of the four conditions provided
- Nine out of the ten wards with highest standardised admission ratios are also amongst the worst affected 10 wards for people living in means tested benefit households (IMD 2010).

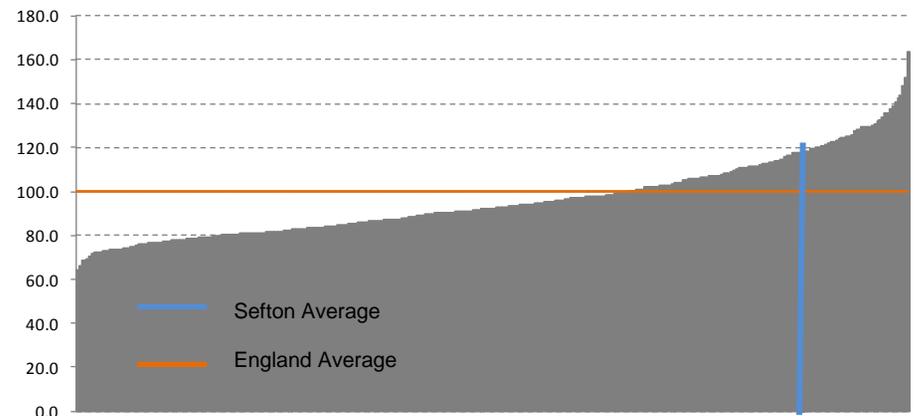
Standardised Admissions Ratio



National Comparison



Emergency Hospital Admissions by Local Authorities - 2008 - 2013



	Cause Count	Cause Ratio	Compared to English Average (Significantly)
Coronary Heart Disease	4755	106.7	Worse
Stroke	2127	89.5	Better
Myocardial Infraction (Heart Attack)	1920	97	Not
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	4209	118	Worse

Source / Date

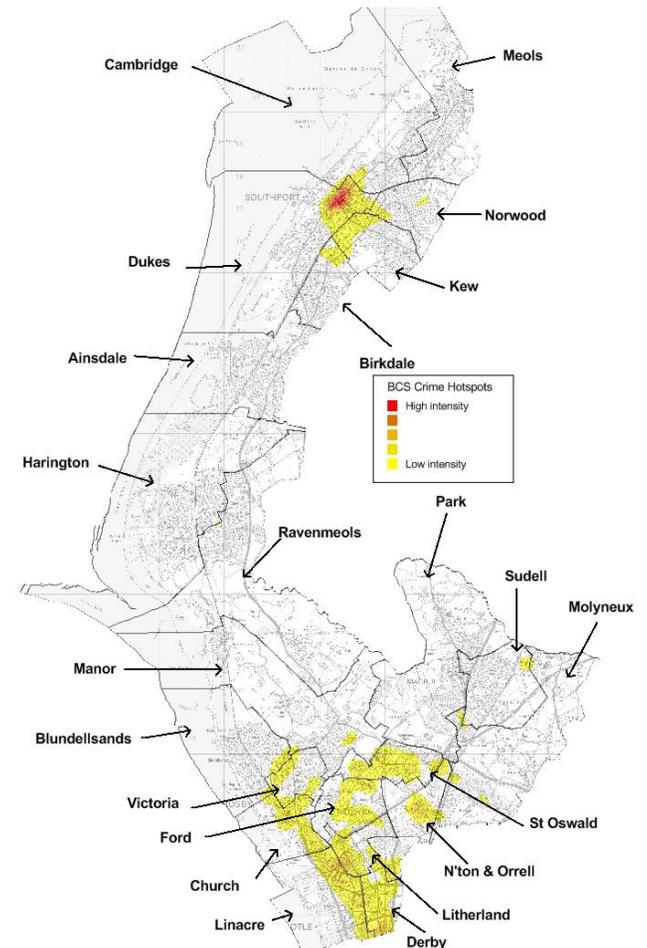
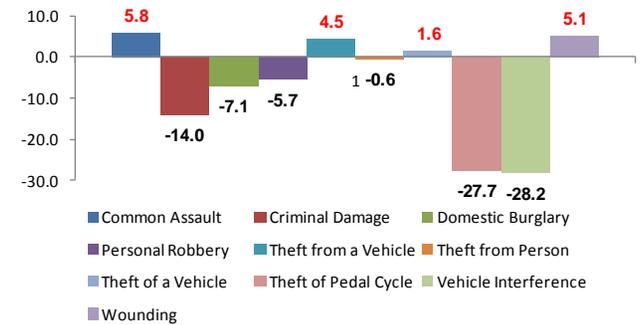
PHE & HSCIC 2008/9 - 2012/13 (estimated from MSOA)

Source: Office National Statistics

Crime

- Crime has a direct impact on victims including direct physical health impacts, in the case of violent crimes against the person, and potentially serious mental health impacts. In addition, crime may lead to negative health impacts at a community level. The impact of fear of crime is both direct, in its impact on mental health, and indirect, in that fear of crime may lead people to limit their activities, leading to social isolation. Fear of crime may also limit outdoor physical activity
- Overall crime in 2012/13 has fallen by more than 12% compared to the previous year (based on earliest date committed) from 17,056 crimes to 14,941, with reductions across all 22 wards.
- Duke's ward accounts for the biggest proportion of crimes (12.1%), however, this ward has the largest density of shops, a thriving night time economy and attracts large amounts of tourists, all of which will have impacted on crime figures for the area.
- When crime across all wards is standardised per 1,000 population Linacre ward is the worst affected area with 137 crimes per 1,000 population. Compared to the least affected ward, Meols, where there were just 17 crimes per 1,000 population, and a borough wide average of 54.6 crimes per head of population.
- In Linacre ward this equates to one in seven residents being a victim of crime in 2012/13, compared to 1 in 59 in Meols and 1 in 18 across Sefton as a whole.
- British Crime Survey comparator crimes, the measure the government uses to compare areas based on crime most likely to be reported to police, have also shown a year on year reduction, down by 7% on 2011/12. The map shows that the largest concentration of crimes is in Duke's ward around Southport Town Centre.
- Both violence categories (common assault & wounding) had the biggest increase up by 5.8% and 5.1% respectively. These are offences strongly linked to the night-time economy with almost a third of these offences alcohol related and more than a quarter committed between 11pm and 3am

BCS Year on Year Change 2011/12-2012/13



Source: Merseyside Police

Health Deprivation & Disability

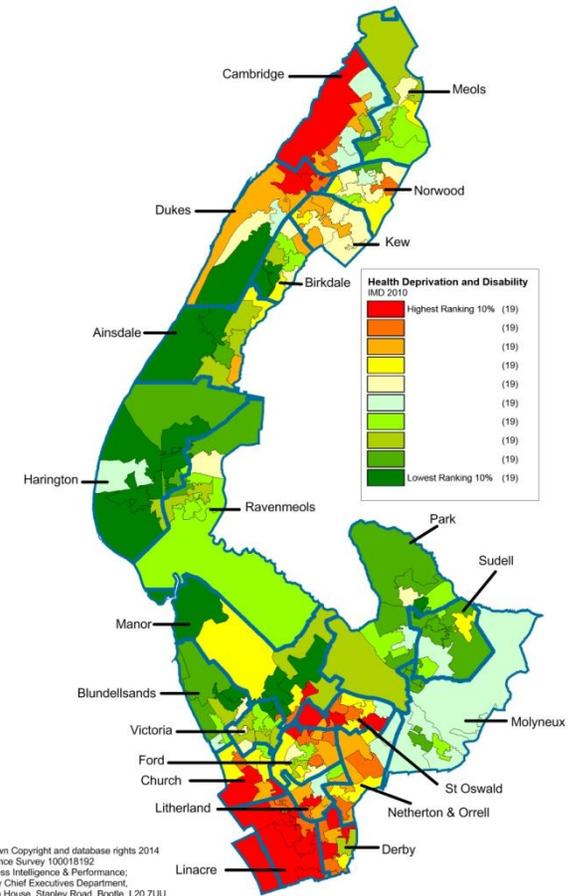
Health Deprivation and Disability 'measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.' *The Indices of Deprivation Communities and Local Government*

The indicators used within the domain are as follows as per the above report:

- *Years of Potential Life Lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death.*
- *Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio.*
- *Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital.*
- *Mood and anxiety disorders: The rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.*

The 2004 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) for the index of Multiple Deprivation analysis. Sefton had 190 at this time.

- 44 of these LSOAs fell within the top 10 percentile (3249 in total) in England,
 - 34 of these are in the South of the borough,
 - eight in the North,
 - two in Central Sefton
- Four of the LSOAs fall within the top 1% nationally
 - three of which are in the South of the borough,
 - One in Central Sefton).
- A further 23 are within the top 5%
 - 19 in the South
 - four in the North
- The map shows the LSOAs ranked within Sefton. South Sefton has the highest density of Health Deprivation and Disability, followed by North Sefton. Sefton Central has small pockets of affected areas



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation