

2016

Cheshire West & Chester Council

COMPENDIUM OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING STATISTICS



Produced by: Cheshire West & Chester Public Health Team
Visit: cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk



Cheshire West
and Chester

Foreword

Welcome to the fifth Cheshire West and Chester Compendium of Health and Wellbeing Statistics. It has been developed to provide a one-stop information source, specially designed for easy use by anyone interested in the health and wellbeing of our local population.

It also directs people to more detailed local intelligence, such as the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment website www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/jsna which includes a range of resources and reports about our Borough and our population.

Developing a clear understanding of the health and wellbeing needs of our population continues to be vital to the work of the Council and its partners. It is vital that we have a common understanding of information about our communities to ensure we develop efficient and effective services which meet the hopes, needs and aspirations of local people.

Health is shaped by where we live, where we work, where we play – it's not only the duty of the NHS to improve health. The role of the Local Authority and its partners (in health, in the voluntary sector, in the private sector and indeed our communities) in improving the health and wellbeing of the local population and reducing inequalities is essential to this. This year's Director of Public Health Annual Report has focused on the Council's ten outcome plans which all help to create a Borough that thrives.

This compendium gives you a 'snapshot' of the key areas of intelligence which support this approach: it effectively acts as a 'single version of the truth' on which local decisions can be based.

Please use this compendium alongside the 2016 independent Director of Public Health Annual Report which highlights key areas of work that Public Health, partners and communities are focusing on, to ensure that we work together to improve the health and wellbeing of Cheshire West and Chester.

Fiona Reynolds

Interim Director of Public Health

Acknowledgements

A number of people have contributed to this report. I would like to thank everyone in Cheshire West and Chester's Insight and Intelligence Team, who worked alongside the Public Health Team, for their contribution, help and guidance with a special thank you to Jenny Hampson, Jill Oakley, Rory Strand, Helen Pickin-Jones, Lee Huxley and Steffan Holmes.

Introduction

Cheshire West and Chester's Public Health Team is pleased to present the 2016 Compendium of Health and Wellbeing Statistics. This document provides a quick reference guide to information we have on the health and wellbeing of people living within Cheshire West and Chester. It has been designed to accompany the Public Health Annual Report and support Cheshire West and Chester's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

The compendium is divided into five themes, reflecting the breadth and depth of information needed to understand the health and wellbeing needs of local people. These themes are:

- Demography and life expectancy;
- Wider determinants of health;
- Health improvement;
- Health protection; and
- Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality.

Information is presented in a tabular format, together with supporting notes, definitions and data sources; reference should be made to these when using the information.

The compendium of statistics can be shared freely and an electronic version can be downloaded from within the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/jsna.

For further Information on the Compendium of Health and Wellbeing Statistics or Cheshire West and Chester's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, please contact Cheshire West and Chester Council's Public Health Team on:

Tel: 01244 977020

Or email publichealth@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

The JSNA provides intelligence to support strategic planning; both within the local authority and for NHS commissioning. This ensures the people living in Cheshire West and Chester are provided with the best services; improving wellbeing and reducing health inequalities.

The JSNA is a tool to support the identification of priorities, it provides:

- An analysis of current and future health and wellbeing outcomes.
- An understanding of what people need from their services.
- A view of the future, predicting and anticipating potential or new unmet need.

The JSNA helps to develop and strengthen partnerships between local health services, the Council, other service providers and the communities we serve.

The JSNA is a suite of products that support decision making at different levels of detail. It currently includes high level thematic reports, key outcome indicator summaries, dashboards and resident views which present data and evidence to paint a 'big picture' of local needs. It is an iterative process and continually revised as new information and intelligence is developed locally, nationally and internationally.

Dashboards contain statistical information relating to children's centres and localities for Cheshire West and Chester.

The JSNA is available at www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/jsna

Contents

Section a: Boundary maps		
Map number	Title of map	Page
1	Clinical Commissioning Group boundaries: Cheshire West and Chester	11
2	Four locality boundaries: Cheshire West and Chester	12

Section one: Demography and life expectancy			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
1a	Estimated resident population by age and gender: Cheshire West and Chester	Mid 2015	13
1b	General practitioner registered population by five year age group and gender: NHS Vale Royal Clinical Commissioning Group	July 2016	14
1c	General practitioner registered population by five year age group and gender: NHS West Cheshire Clinical Commissioning Group	July 2016	15
1d	Estimated resident population by age group: Cheshire West and Chester Wards	Mid 2015	16
1e	Estimated resident population trends, by age group: Cheshire West and Chester	1991-2015	18
1f	Resident population forecasts by age group: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2032	19
1g	Census day resident population by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester	27 March 2011	20
1h	Trends in life expectancy at birth: Cheshire West and Chester	2001/03 to 2012/14 (pooled)	21
1i	Life expectancy at birth by local geographic areas: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	22
1j	Life expectancy at birth by electoral ward: Cheshire West and Chester	2010 to 2014 (pooled)	23

Section one: Demography and life expectancy (continued)			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
1k	Trends in maternities, live and stillbirth rates: Cheshire West and Chester	2002 to 2015	25
1l	Trends in fertility rates by age of the mother: Cheshire West and Chester	2002 to 2015	26
1m	Standardised mortality ratios for all-cause mortality: Cheshire West and Chester wards	2010 to 2014	27
1n	Trends in registered deaths: Cheshire West and Chester	2006 to 2015	29
1o	Deaths by cause: Cheshire West and Chester (three years pooled)	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	30

Section two: Wider determinants of health			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
2a	Cheshire West and Chester population by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2015) national quintiles and domains	2015	31
2b	Children living in poverty: Cheshire West and Chester Wards	2014	32
2c	The percentage of households that experience fuel poverty: Cheshire West and Chester	2011 to 2014	34
2d	People in employment: Cheshire West and Chester	2011/12 to 2015/16	35
2e	Welfare benefits by type of benefit: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2016	36
2f	Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	2012 to 2015	38
2g	School readiness at Early Years Foundation Stage: Cheshire West and Chester	2012/13 to 2015/16	39
2h	Educational attainment at key stage two: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	40
2i	Educational attainment key stage four: Cheshire West and Chester	2014/15 to 2015/16	41
2j	Looked after children: Cheshire West and Chester	2011 to 2016	42
2k	Trends in road traffic collisions and casualties: Cheshire West and Chester	2009 to 2015	43
2l	Cheshire West and Chester 'Our Community Survey': Percentage in each ward stating that there is a 'very big' or 'fairly big' problem with people using or dealing drugs	2011	44

Section two: Wider determinants of health (continued)			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
2m	Anti-social behaviour in Cheshire West and Chester	2011/12 to 2015/16	46
2n	Domestic violence in Cheshire West and Chester	2010/11 to 2015/16	47
2o	Violent crime in Cheshire West and Chester	2009/10 to 2015/16	48
2p	Personal wellbeing in Cheshire West and Chester	2011/12 to 2015/16	49
2q	Census day general health assessment: percentage of respondents, by local geographical area, stating that their health status is 'very good' or 'good'	27 March 2011	50
2r	Census day long-term health problems by age	27 March 2011	52
2s	Census day provision of unpaid care, by local geographical areas: Cheshire West and Chester	27 March 2011	53
2t	Cheshire West and Chester 'Our Community Survey': Percentage in each ward stating that older people locally receive the support that they need to live independently at home as long as possible	2011	55

Section three: Health improvement			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
3a	Teenage conceptions: Cheshire West and Chester	1998 to 2014	57
3b	Legal abortion rates per 1,000 by age of the mother: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2015	58
3c	Trends in low birth weight babies: Cheshire West and Chester	2001 to 2015	59
3d	Low birth weight babies: Cheshire West and Chester Children's Centres	2013 to 2015 (pooled)	60
3e	Smoking in pregnancy: Clinical Commissioning Groups	2015/16	61

Section three: Health improvement (continued)			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
3f	Breastfeeding at ten days and six to eight weeks: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	62
3g	Breast screening coverage, women aged 53-70: Cheshire West and Chester	2013/14 to 2014/15	63
3h	Bowel screening coverage, people aged 60-74: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	64
3i	Trends in cervical screening coverage, women aged 25-64: Cheshire West and Chester	2009/10 to 2014/15	65
3j	Four week smoking quitters: Cheshire West and Chester	2011/12 to 2015/16	66
3k	Smoking prevalence among 15 year olds: Cheshire West and Chester	2014/15	67
3l	Smoking prevalence among adults aged 18 and over and among adults aged 18 and over in the routine and manual group: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2015	68
3m	Indicators of alcohol related harm: Cheshire West and Chester	2015	69
3n	Hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions: Cheshire West and Chester	2008/09 to 2014/15	70
3o	Individuals in contact with structured drug treatment services: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	71
3p	Individuals in contact with structured alcohol treatment services for people aged 18 and over: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	71
3q	Childhood weight: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	72
3r	Excess weight prevalence in adults: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	73
3s	Trends in physical activity and 'five a day' consumption: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2015	74
3t	Trends in prevalence of HIV and AIDS: Cheshire West and Chester	2002 to 2015	75
3u	Late Diagnosis of HIV: Cheshire West and Chester trend	2009-2011 (pooled) to 2012-2014 (pooled)	76
3v	Incidence of cancers by gender with 95 percent confidence intervals: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	77

Section three: Health improvement (continued)			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
3w	Quality and outcomes framework (QoF) disease register and prevalence rates: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	78
3x	Estimated prevalence of people with learning disabilities: Cheshire West and Chester	2011	79
3y	Looked after children average difficulties score and cause for concern: Cheshire West and Chester	2010/11 to 2014/15	80
3z	Injuries due to falls in persons aged 65 and over, age standardised rate per 100,000 population: Cheshire West and Chester	2010/11 to 2014/15	81

Section four: Health protection			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
4a	Immunisation uptake: Cheshire West and Chester	2015/16	82
4b	The number and rate per 100,000 of new diagnoses of chlamydia, for people aged 15-24: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2015	83
4c	The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution: Cheshire West and Chester	2010 to 2014	84

Section five: Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality			
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
5a	Infant and perinatal mortality rates: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	85
5b	Trends in infant mortality: Chester West and Chester	2001/03 to 2013/15	86
5c	Excess winter mortality: Cheshire West and Chester	2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled)	87

Section five: Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality (continued)

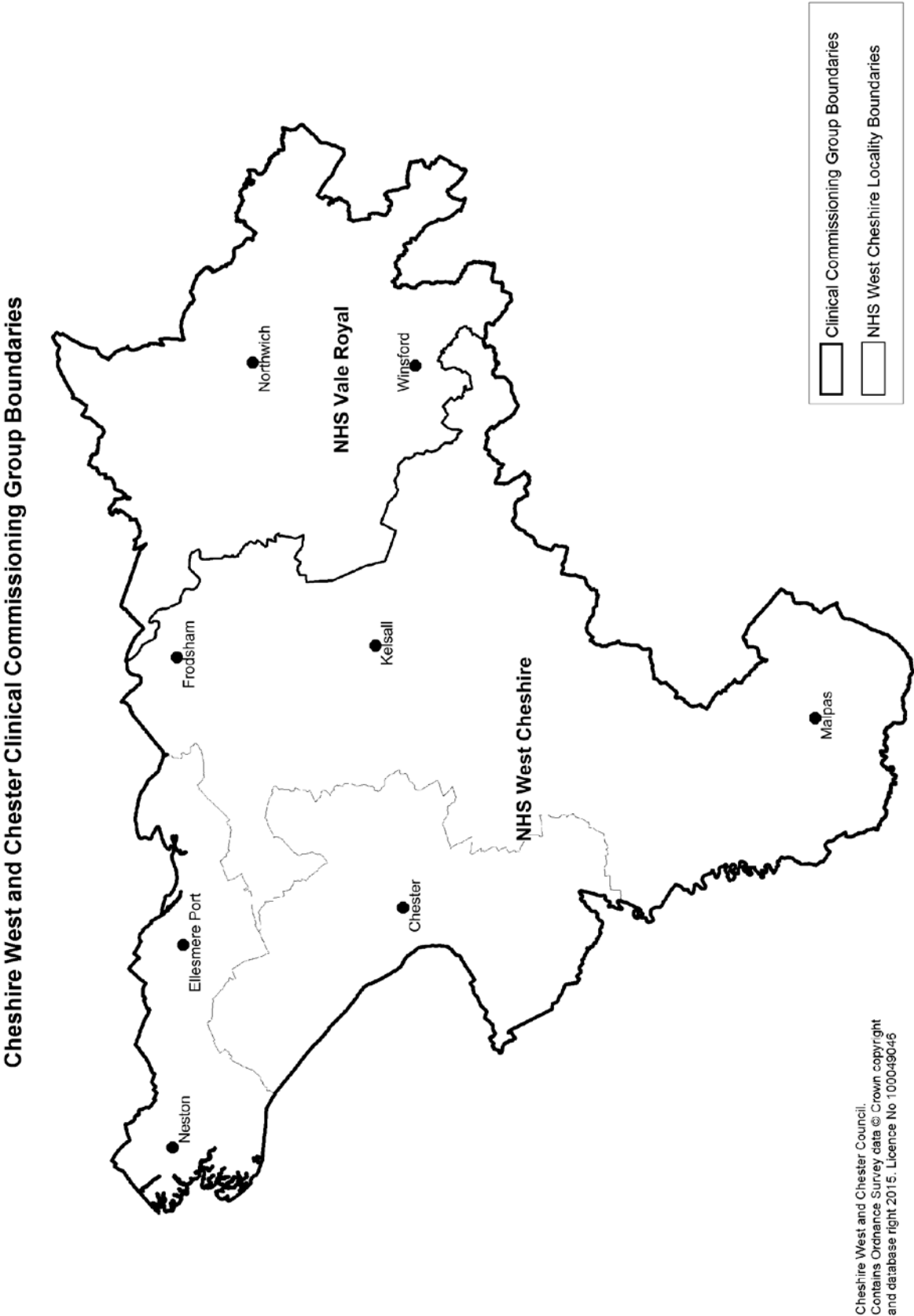
Table number	Title of table	Period covered	Page
5d	Cancer mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	88
5e	Circulatory disease mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	89
5f	Respiratory disease mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	90
5g	Liver disease mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	91
5h	Mortality from suicide and undetermined injury, all ages by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester	2012 to 2014 (pooled)	92
5i	Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness: Cheshire West and Chester	2009/10 to 2013/14	93
5j	Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services: Cheshire West and Chester	2013/14	94
5k	Oral health survey in five year old children: Cheshire West and Chester	2015	95

Section six: Appendix

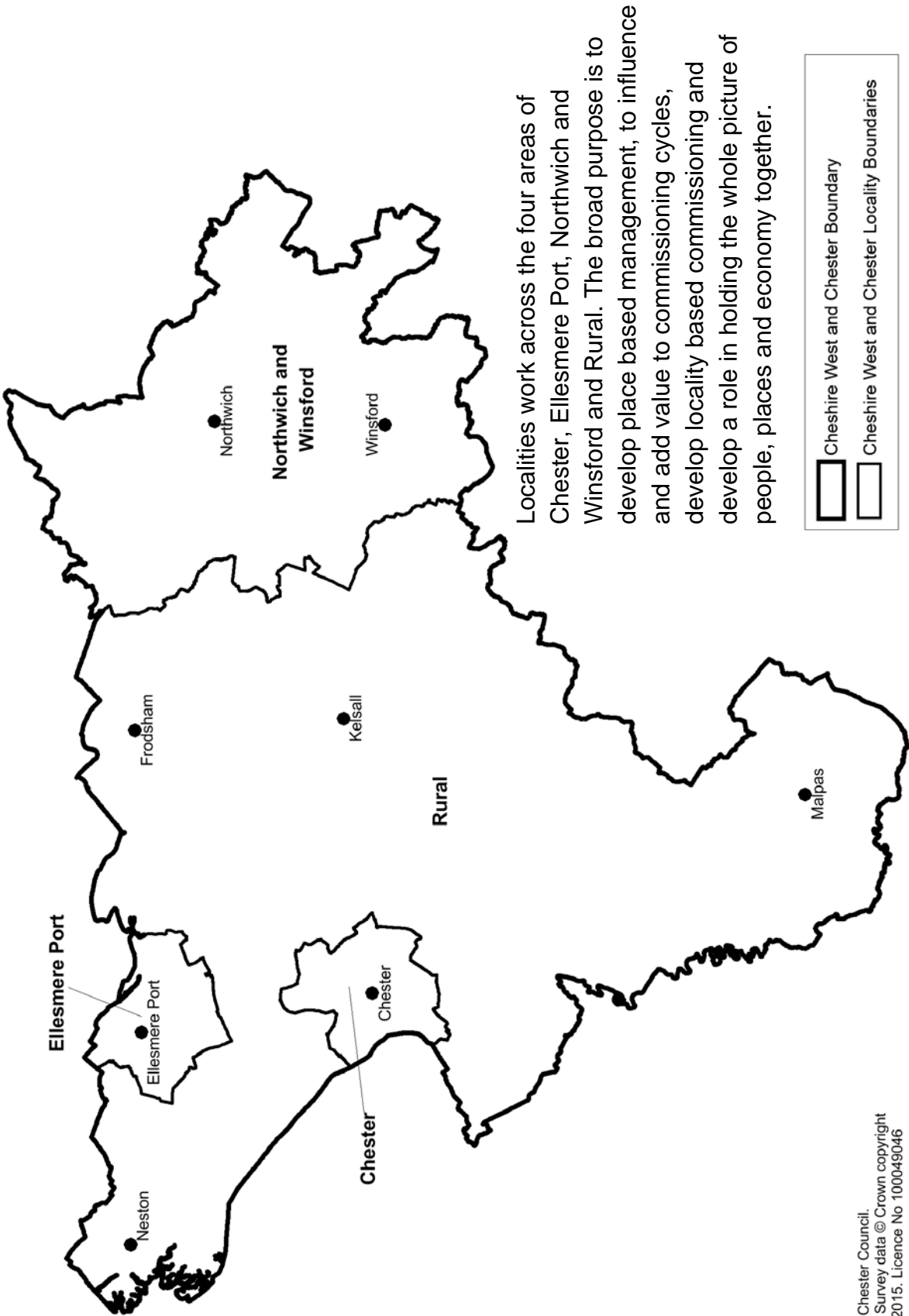
	Page
Glossary of terms and abbreviations	96

Section a: Boundary maps

Map one



Cheshire West and Chester - Four Locality Boundaries



Section one: Demography and life expectancy

Table 1a

Estimated resident population by age and gender: Cheshire West and Chester (mid-2015)

Age Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	9,700	5.9%	9,100	5.3%	18,700	5.6%
5-9	9,600	5.9%	9,000	5.3%	18,600	5.6%
10-14	9,000	5.5%	8,600	5.0%	17,600	5.3%
15-19	9,700	6.0%	9,600	5.6%	19,200	5.8%
20-24	10,100	6.2%	10,000	5.9%	20,100	6.0%
25-29	9,200	5.6%	9,500	5.5%	18,600	5.6%
30-34	9,100	5.6%	9,700	5.6%	18,800	5.6%
35-39	8,900	5.5%	9,600	5.6%	18,500	5.5%
40-44	10,800	6.6%	11,400	6.6%	22,100	6.6%
45-49	12,100	7.4%	12,800	7.5%	24,900	7.4%
50-54	12,500	7.6%	13,100	7.6%	25,500	7.6%
55-59	10,700	6.6%	11,300	6.6%	22,000	6.6%
60-64	10,000	6.1%	10,200	6.0%	20,200	6.0%
65-69	10,600	6.5%	11,100	6.5%	21,600	6.5%
70-74	7,900	4.9%	8,400	4.9%	16,300	4.9%
75-79	6,100	3.7%	7,000	4.1%	13,100	3.9%
80-84	3,900	2.4%	5,300	3.1%	9,100	2.7%
85-89	2,200	1.3%	3,400	2.0%	5,600	1.7%
90+	900	0.6%	2,300	1.3%	3,200	1.0%
All ages	162,800	100%	171,100	100%	333,900	100%

Notes and definitions

- The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2015 for Cheshire West and Chester.
- Figures have been independently rounded to the nearest 100 so may not sum to the totals.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates © Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

General Practitioner registered population by five year age group and gender: NHS Vale Royal Clinical Commissioning Group (July 2016)

Age Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	3,020	2.9%	2,801	2.7%	5,821	5.58%
5-9	3,266	3.1%	3,059	2.9%	6,325	6.06%
10-14	2,986	2.9%	2,809	2.7%	5,795	5.56%
15-19	2,942	2.8%	2,774	2.7%	5,716	5.48%
20-24	2,940	2.8%	2,755	2.6%	5,695	5.46%
25-29	3,192	3.1%	3,180	3.0%	6,372	6.11%
30-34	3,266	3.1%	3,214	3.1%	6,480	6.21%
35-39	3,046	2.9%	3,059	2.9%	6,105	5.85%
40-44	3,532	3.4%	3,379	3.2%	6,911	6.63%
45-49	4,092	3.9%	4,098	3.9%	8,190	7.85%
50-54	4,248	4.1%	4,065	3.9%	8,313	7.97%
55-59	3,559	3.4%	3,555	3.4%	7,114	6.82%
60-64	3,144	3.0%	2,976	2.9%	6,120	5.87%
65-69	3,098	3.0%	3,254	3.1%	6,352	6.09%
70-74	2,360	2.3%	2,433	2.3%	4,793	4.60%
75-79	1,601	1.5%	1,902	1.8%	3,503	3.36%
80-84	1,022	1.0%	1,353	1.3%	2,375	2.28%
85+	819	0.8%	1,499	1.4%	2,318	2.22%
All Ages	52,133	50.0%	52,165	50.0%	104,298	100%

Notes and definitions

- The table shows the registered population based on the patient lists of General Practitioner practices within NHS Vale Royal Clinical Commissioning Group.
- The percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
- Patients registered with General Practitioners' practices within NHS Vale Royal Clinical Commissioning Group will include some people who are resident in areas surrounding the Clinical Commissioning Group boundary.
- For Clinical Commissioning Group resident population figures please visit the Office of National Statistics website.

Source: NHS Digital - Registered population, July 2016

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General Practitioner registered population by five year age group and gender: NHS West Cheshire Clinical Commissioning Group (July 2016)

Age Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	6,877	2.6%	6,439	2.5%	13,316	5.12%
5-9	7,282	2.8%	6,834	2.6%	14,116	5.42%
10-14	6,717	2.6%	6,559	2.5%	13,276	5.10%
15-19	7,103	2.7%	7,010	2.7%	14,113	5.42%
20-24	7,804	3.0%	8,462	3.3%	16,266	6.25%
25-29	8,213	3.2%	8,215	3.2%	16,428	6.31%
30-34	7,931	3.0%	8,063	3.1%	15,994	6.15%
35-39	7,726	3.0%	7,618	2.9%	15,344	5.90%
40-44	8,264	3.2%	8,244	3.2%	16,508	6.34%
45-49	9,829	3.8%	9,381	3.6%	19,210	7.38%
50-54	10,080	3.9%	9,936	3.8%	20,016	7.69%
55-59	8,870	3.4%	8,608	3.3%	17,478	6.72%
60-64	7,657	2.9%	7,606	2.9%	15,263	5.86%
65-69	7,934	3.0%	8,244	3.2%	16,178	6.22%
70-74	6,081	2.3%	6,539	2.5%	12,620	4.85%
75-79	4,628	1.8%	5,465	2.1%	10,093	3.88%
80-84	3,107	1.2%	4,093	1.6%	7,200	2.77%
85+	2,412	0.9%	4,443	1.7%	6,855	2.63%
All Ages	128,515	49.4%	131,759	50.6%	260,274	100%

Notes and definitions

- The table shows the registered population based on the patient lists of General Practitioner practices within NHS West Cheshire Clinical Commissioning Group.
- The percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
- Patients registered with General Practitioner's practices within NHS West Cheshire Clinical Commissioning Group will include some people who are resident in areas surrounding the Clinical Commissioning Group boundary.
- For Clinical Commissioning Group resident population figures please visit the Office of National Statistics website.

Source: NHS Digital - Registered population, July 2016

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Estimated resident population by age group: Cheshire West and Chester wards (mid-2015)

Locality	Ward	Population					
		All ages	0-15	16-44	45-64	65-74	75+
Chester	Blacon	13,600	2,800	4,900	3,600	1,300	1,000
	Boughton	5,600	600	2,700	1,300	500	500
	Chester City	4,200	400	2,200	900	500	400
	Garden Quarter	5,800	300	4,400	700	200	200
	Great Boughton	9,000	1,600	2,800	2,400	1,000	1,100
	Handbridge Park	8,800	1,300	2,700	2,400	1,300	1,100
	Hoole	9,400	1,600	4,000	2,300	800	700
	Lache	5,900	1,300	2,400	1,500	500	300
	Newton	9,900	1,500	4,100	2,400	900	1,000
	Upton	9,200	1,900	3,100	2,300	900	1,000
Chester locality sub total		81,500	13,400	33,200	19,700	7,900	7,300
Ellesmere Port	Ellesmere Port Town	9,300	2,000	3,800	2,200	800	600
	Grange	4,600	1,000	1,700	1,200	300	400
	Ledsham and Manor	7,700	1,200	2,400	2,600	1,000	600
	Netherpool	3,500	700	1,300	900	300	300
	Rossmore	4,300	1,000	1,900	1,000	300	200
	St Paul's	9,100	1,700	3,200	2,400	900	900
	Strawberry	4,900	800	1,700	1,600	500	300
	Sutton	9,000	1,500	3,000	2,600	1,000	900
	Whitby	7,800	1,300	2,400	2,400	900	800
Ellesmere Port locality sub total		60,300	11,100	21,200	16,800	6,000	5,100
Northwich and Winsford	Davenham and Moulton	13,500	2,700	4,400	4,000	1,400	1,000
	Hartford and Greenbank	8,300	1,500	2,500	2,600	1,000	800
	Marbury	11,900	2,000	3,500	3,700	1,600	1,100
	Shakerley	4,400	700	1,300	1,200	600	500
	Weaver and Cuddington	12,800	2,200	3,600	3,700	1,800	1,400
	Winnington and Castle	9,800	2,000	4,100	2,500	700	600
	Winsford Over and Verdin	13,700	2,900	4,800	3,700	1,300	900
	Winsford Swanlow and Dene	9,000	1,600	3,000	2,600	1,000	700
	Winsford Wharton	9,800	1,900	3,700	2,600	900	600
	Witton and Rudheath	8,300	1,500	3,000	2,400	800	600
Northwich and Winsford locality sub total		101,400	19,100	34,000	29,000	11,100	8,300

Table 1d continued

Locality	Ward	Population					
		All ages	0-15	16-44	45-64	65-74	75+
Rural	Chester Villages	8,500	1,600	2,300	2,600	1,200	900
	Dodleston and Huntington	4,500	900	1,600	1,300	500	300
	Elton	4,600	800	1,600	1,300	600	300
	Farndon	4,100	700	1,000	1,300	600	400
	Frodsham	9,300	1,500	2,800	2,600	1,300	1,100
	Gowy	4,000	700	1,000	1,300	600	400
	Helsby	5,000	800	1,600	1,400	600	600
	Kingsley	4,200	600	1,000	1,400	700	500
	Little Neston and Burton	8,400	1,200	2,400	2,500	1,300	1,000
	Malpas	4,100	600	1,200	1,200	600	500
	Neston	4,400	800	1,400	1,200	500	500
	Parkgate	3,700	500	900	1,100	700	600
	Saughall and Mollington	4,500	700	1,300	1,300	700	600
	Tarporley	4,600	800	1,100	1,400	700	500
	Tarvin and Kelsall	8,600	1,500	2,300	2,600	1,200	1,000
	Tattenhall	4,500	800	1,200	1,400	700	500
	Willaston and Thornton	3,800	500	900	1,300	600	500
Rural locality sub total		90,800	15,000	25,500	27,200	12,900	10,300
Cheshire West and Chester grand total		333,900	58,600	113,900	92,600	37,900	31,000

Notes and definitions

- The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2015 for the wards within Cheshire West and Chester.
- These estimates are experimental statistics as they have not yet been assessed against the quality standards required for National Statistics.
- Figures have been independently rounded to the nearest 100 so may not sum to the totals.

Source: Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (experimental) © Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Estimated resident population trends by age group: Cheshire West and Chester (1991-2015)

Mid-year	Population (thousands)					
	All ages	0-15	16-44	45-64	65-74	75+
1991	312.7	64.1	128.7	72.5	27.4	19.9
1992	314.4	64.6	127.4	74.3	28.0	20.1
1993	317.0	65.3	126.9	76.1	28.6	20.2
1994	317.8	65.5	125.8	77.2	29.1	20.2
1995	317.4	65.2	124.3	78.1	28.8	20.9
1996	317.6	64.8	123.5	78.9	28.7	21.7
1997	319.0	65.0	123.5	79.7	28.7	22.2
1998	320.1	64.9	123.0	80.8	28.7	22.8
1999	319.6	64.6	122.2	81.2	28.5	23.1
2000	321.1	64.4	122.7	81.8	28.5	23.7
2001	322.2	64.2	122.6	82.4	28.8	24.2
2002	322.7	63.2	122.7	83.1	29.0	24.6
2003	324.4	62.7	123.5	83.9	29.2	25.2
2004	325.5	62.2	123.8	84.6	29.5	25.4
2005	327.2	61.5	124.6	85.4	29.7	25.8
2006	328.4	60.8	124.8	86.7	29.8	26.3
2007	329.4	60.0	124.6	87.9	30.0	26.8
2008	329.4	59.4	123.2	89.1	30.6	27.0
2009	329.1	58.7	121.4	90.0	31.5	27.5
2010	329.6	58.5	119.8	91.0	32.4	27.9
2011	329.5	58.0	118.0	91.9	33.0	28.5
2012	330.2	58.3	116.4	91.6	34.9	29.0
2013	331.0	58.3	115.3	91.6	36.2	29.7
2014	332.2	58.3	114.4	92.0	37.1	30.4
2015	333.9	58.6	113.9	92.6	37.9	31.0

Notes and definitions

- The table shows the estimated resident population from mid-year 1991 to mid-year 2015.
- The 2002 to 2010 estimates were updated by Office of National Statistics in April 2013 to bring them in line with the 2011 census results.
- Figures have been independently rounded to the nearest 100 so may not sum to the totals.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates © Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Resident population forecasts by age group: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2032)

Age	Year				
	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
0-15	58,300	60,300	62,700	63,000	62,000
16-64	208,000	206,000	205,000	203,700	202,200
65+	63,900	72,800	80,600	90,400	101,500
Total	330,200	339,200	348,300	357,000	365,700

Notes and definitions

- The table shows 2012 mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics followed by forecast populations every 5 years up to and including 2032. These forecasts were produced by Cheshire West and Chester's Strategic Intelligence team as part of the Local Plan for Cheshire West and Chester.
- Figures have been independently rounded to the nearest 100 so may not sum to the totals.

Source: 2012 - Office for National Statistics mid year population estimates 2012© Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

2017 to 2032 - 2012 based population forecasts produced by the Strategic Intelligence, Cheshire West and Chester Council (March 2014).

Census day resident population by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester (27 March 2011)

Ethnic group	All ages		0-15	16-64	65 and over
	Number	Percent	Number		
White: British	312,013	94.7%	54,424	198,121	59,468
White: Irish	2,337	0.7%	130	1,464	743
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	213	0.1%	69	122	22
White: Other White	6,462	2.0%	1,022	4,955	485
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	889	0.3%	304	522	63
Mixed: White and Black African	411	0.1%	227	173	11
Mixed: White and Asian	1,059	0.3%	478	562	19
Mixed: Other Mixed	691	0.2%	285	381	25
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,242	0.4%	261	901	80
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	336	0.1%	91	229	16
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	576	0.2%	190	373	13
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	935	0.3%	181	692	62
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1,008	0.3%	223	746	39
Black/Black British: African	586	0.2%	100	475	11
Black/Black British: Caribbean	196	0.1%	15	168	13
Black/Black British: Other Black	126	0.0%	29	88	9
Other ethnic group: Arab	199	0.1%	49	143	7
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	329	0.1%	57	258	14
All groups	329,608	100.0%	58,135	210,373	61,100

Notes and definitions

- The table shows the resident population by ethnic group on census day, 27 March 2011.
- Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. This classification contains 18 mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories (that is, every individual is classified to one and only one category). It is a different classification to the one used for the 2001 Census for England and Wales. Great care must be taken if comparing results using the different classification schemes.

Source: 2011 Census Office for National Statistics (ONS) © crown copyright.
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**Trends in life expectancy at birth: Cheshire West and Chester
(2001-2003 to 2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)**

Period	Males			Females		
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals		Life Expectancy at birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals	
		Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
2001-2003	76.6	76.1	76.9	80.8	80.4	81.2
2002-2004	76.5	76.2	77.0	81.0	80.7	81.4
2003-2005	77.1	76.1	76.9	81.3	81.0	81.7
2004-2006	77.3	76.7	77.5	81.6	81.3	82.0
2005-2007	77.8	76.9	77.7	81.7	81.4	82.0
2006-2008	78.1	77.4	78.2	81.9	81.6	82.3
2007-2009	78.8	77.7	78.4	82.1	81.7	82.4
2008-2010	79.1	78.4	79.1	82.3	82.0	82.7
2009-2011	79.3	78.7	79.4	82.7	82.4	83.0
2010-2012	79.2	78.9	79.7	82.8	82.5	83.2
2011-2013	79.2	78.8	79.6	83.3	82.9	83.6
2012-2014	79.5	78.9	79.6	83.3	83.0	83.6

Notes and definitions

- Estimated number of years of life expectancy at birth based on a three-year period.
- Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age.
- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0 and Office of National Statistics Primary Care Mortality Database.

Life expectancy at birth by local geographic area: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)

Geographical area		Males			Females		
		Life expectancy at birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals		Life expectancy at birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals	
			Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
England		79.3	79.2	79.3	83.0	83.0	83.0
Cheshire West and Chester		79.5	79.1	79.8	83.3	83.0	83.6
West Cheshire CCG		79.6	79.1	80.1	83.5	83.1	84.0
Vale Royal CCG		79.1	78.5	79.8	82.8	82.3	83.4
Localities	Chester	79.1	78.3	80.0	83.1	82.4	83.8
	Ellesmere Port	77.6	76.8	78.5	82.1	81.3	83.0
	Northwich and Winsford	79.0	78.4	79.7	82.8	82.2	83.4
	Rural	81.3	80.6	82.1	84.8	84.2	85.5
IMD 2015 quintiles	Quintile one	74.3	73.4	75.2	78.6	77.7	79.5
	Quintile two	76.8	75.8	77.9	81.7	80.8	82.5
	Quintile three	79.2	78.4	80.0	83.2	82.4	84.0
	Quintile four	80.7	79.9	81.6	84.1	83.3	84.9
	Quintile five	82.5	81.8	83.2	85.9	85.3	86.6

Notes and definitions

- Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age.
- Locally, we have described the inequality gap using national rankings of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) which describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore national quintile one describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived in England.
- 95 percent confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.

Source: Calculated using Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates © crown copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0 and Office for National Statistics Primary Care Mortality Database.

Section one: Demography and life expectancy

Table 1j

**Life expectancy at birth by electoral ward: Cheshire West and Chester
(2010-2014) (five calendar years pooled)**

Area		Males			Females		
Locality	Ward	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals	
			Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
Cheshire West and Chester		79.3	79.0	79.6	83.0	82.8	83.3
Localities	Chester	79.1	78.5	79.7	82.9	82.3	83.4
	Ellesmere Port	77.5	76.8	78.2	81.6	81.0	82.3
	Northwich and Winsford	78.8	78.3	79.3	82.6	82.1	83.0
	Rural	81.1	80.5	81.6	84.5	84.0	85.0
Chester	Blacon	76.4	75.0	77.8	80.4	79.1	81.7
	Boughton	82.3	78.3	86.2	86.0	83.0	88.9
	Chester City	76.0	73.2	78.7	78.0	74.6	81.4
	Garden Quarter	78.7	75.3	82.2	86.7	83.8	89.6
	Great Boughton	81.4	79.6	83.1	87.4	85.7	89.2
	Handbridge Park	82.1	80.3	83.9	85.4	84.0	86.8
	Hoole	76.8	75.1	78.6	79.8	78.3	81.4
	Lache	79.1	76.1	82.0	82.8	79.9	85.6
	Newton	81.1	79.0	83.2	86.0	84.0	88.0
	Upton	78.7	76.7	80.6	82.6	81.0	84.2
Ellesmere Port	Ellesmere Port Town	73.5	71.7	75.4	79.8	78.0	81.7
	Grange	75.3	73.0	77.6	76.5	74.2	78.8
	Ledsham and Manor	81.2	79.5	83.0	85.8	84.1	87.5
	Netherpool	74.3	71.1	77.5	79.8	77.3	82.4
	Rossmore	73.6	71.1	76.1	76.8	73.5	80.2
	St. Paul's	77.9	76.1	79.7	82.1	80.4	83.7
	Strawberry	82.2	78.5	85.9	86.6	82.7	90.5
	Sutton	78.2	76.2	80.1	83.4	82.1	84.8
	Whitby	79.2	77.7	80.8	82.6	81.0	84.2
Northwich and Winsford	Davenham and Moulton	80.7	79.3	82.0	84.1	82.8	85.4
	Hartford and Greenbank	82.7	80.2	85.2	87.7	84.7	90.6
	Marbury	80.7	79.2	82.2	85.5	84.0	87.0
	Shakerley	76.7	74.3	79.0	79.9	77.6	82.1
	Weaver and Cuddington	80.4	79.0	81.8	83.3	82.1	84.4
	Winnington and Castle	75.3	73.6	77.0	80.1	78.6	81.6
	Winsford Over and Verdin	79.3	77.6	80.9	83.9	81.9	85.9
	Winsford Swanlow and Dene	76.1	74.4	77.8	81.3	79.8	82.9
	Winsford Wharton	75.8	74.2	77.4	79.6	78.2	81.0
	Witton and Rudheath	78.9	76.5	81.2	82.9	80.8	85.0

Table 1j continued

Area		Males			Females		
Locality	Ward	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	95 percent confidence intervals	
			Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
Rural	Chester Villages	80.0	77.9	82.0	83.8	82.3	85.2
	Dodleston and Huntington	82.3	79.6	85.0	89.1	85.2	93.1
	Elton	76.8	74.2	79.3	80.3	77.7	83.0
	Farndon	83.2	80.9	85.6	89.1	86.0	92.1
	Frodsham	80.2	78.5	81.8	84.3	83.0	85.6
	Gowy	82.3	79.8	84.7	87.2	85.0	89.4
	Helsby	81.7	79.4	84.1	84.7	83.2	86.2
	Kingsley	81.1	77.8	84.5	85.5	83.7	87.2
	Little Neston and Burton	80.8	79.2	82.4	83.7	81.9	85.5
	Malpas	79.8	77.4	82.1	83.9	82.1	85.8
	Neston	78.1	74.8	81.4	81.4	78.8	84.1
	Parkgate	83.0	79.9	86.1	89.5	87.0	92.0
	Saughall and Mollington	83.0	81.5	84.6	83.5	81.5	85.5
	Tarporley	83.2	80.4	86.0	85.2	80.9	89.4
	Tarvin and Kelsall	81.2	79.8	82.7	84.9	83.8	86.0
	Tattenhall	Data unavailable			84.8	81.9	87.7
	Willaston and Thornton	82.3	80.2	84.3	85.2	83.0	87.3

Notes and definitions

- Estimated number of years of life expectancy at birth based on a five year period.
- Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age.
- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Data for males in Tattenhall are suppressed as the confidence interval around the life expectancy value is greater than twenty years.

Source: Ward data taken from Public Health England Local Health indicators © crown copyright. Licensed under the open government licence v3.0. Locality estimates calculated locally using ward level data.

Trends in maternities, live and stillbirth rates: Cheshire West and Chester (2002-2015)

Year	Maternities	Live births	Crude birth rate	GFR	Not in marriage (percent)	Stillbirths	
						Number of stillbirths	Stillbirth rate
2002	3,285	3,324	10.3	51.8	58.5%	11	3.3
2003	3,338	3,375	10.4	52.2	60.7%	19	5.6
2004	3,537	3,571	11.0	55.2	58.0%	20	5.6
2005	3,600	3,645	11.2	56.1	57.7%	14	3.8
2006	3,522	3,562	10.9	55.0	53.3%	17	4.7
2007	3,727	3,772	11.6	59.0	54.2%	18	4.7
2008	3,695	3,718	11.4	59.4	52.1%	24	6.4
2009	3,566	3,616	11.1	58.8	51.1%	18	5.0
2010	3,793	3,822	11.7	63.0	50.9%	25	6.5
2011	3,700	3,746	11.4	60.5	51.9%	19	5.0
2012	3,658	3,700	11.2	60.4	51.1%	14	3.8
2013	3,530	3,577	10.9	58.9	50.6%	12	3.4
2014	3,480	3,527	10.6	58.8	51.9%	10	2.8
2015	3,506	3,558	10.7	59.6	49.5%	13	3.6

Notes and definitions

- Figures based on small numbers such as the number of stillbirths are prone to random year-on-year variation and should be used with caution.
- Maternities: a maternity may result in one or more live or stillborn babies.
- Crude birth rate: number of births per 1,000 resident population.
- General fertility rate (GFR): live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
- Percentage not in marriage: percentage of live births which are to women who are not married or in a civil partnership.
- Stillbirth rate: stillbirths are legally defined as foetal deaths occurring after 24 weeks of gestation. The stillbirth rate is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates and ONS birth summary tables © crown copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0. Stillbirths calculated locally from ONS births extract.

Trends in fertility rates by age of the mother: Cheshire West and Chester (2002-2015)

Year	Live birth rate per 1,000 (females)						
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
2002	25.6	70.0	92.4	100.7	46.3	8.6	1.1
2003	22.0	56.3	92.5	97.3	43.8	7.9	0.6
2004	21.1	65.4	90.3	102.4	53.1	9.0	0.9
2005	23.0	64.4	90.6	105.8	55.4	9.8	0.4
2006	22.8	62.5	93.8	103.5	53.8	10.8	0.5
2007	23.7	61.1	108.1	118.0	57.7	10.2	0.5
2008	24.5	63.9	113.7	114.5	61.0	8.7	0.4
2009	22.2	64.2	108.0	116.4	56.7	10.8	0.6
2010	25.3	67.1	114.1	127.2	60.1	12.4	0.5
2011	19.7	66.3	96.7	111.2	58.3	11.0	1.1
2012	16.0	67.7	105.4	111.6	65.2	11.6	0.9
2013	20.6	60.3	101.7	114.1	61.1	13.0	0.2
2014	18.5	57.7	102.3	115.3	57.4	11.5	0.6
2015	11.9	51.4	105.2	117.6	67.6	12.2	0.7

Notes and definitions

- The rate is calculated from the age of the mother for women resident in Cheshire West and Chester.
- For '<20' category, population age group used is 15-19 year olds.
- For '45+' category, population age group used is 45-49 year olds.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) live births by area of usual residence tables© crown copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Standardised mortality ratios for all-cause mortality: Cheshire West and Chester wards (2010-2014) (five calendar years pooled)

Ward	2010-2014			
	Standardised mortality ratios	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Blacon	130.8	121.2	141.0	High
Boughton	78.3	68.0	89.7	Low
Chester City	129.5	114.5	145.9	High
Chester Villages	99.8	91.2	109.0	Average
Davenham and Moulton	93.6	85.4	102.4	Average
Dodleston and Huntington	66.7	55.0	80.2	Low
Ellesmere Port Town	136.8	124.3	150.3	High
Elton	123.7	107.3	141.8	High
Farndon	68.7	58.3	80.5	Low
Frodsham	93.1	85.3	101.4	Average
Garden Quarter	89.8	72.5	110.0	Average
Gowy	76.5	65.3	89.0	Low
Grange	162.0	145.3	180.1	High
Great Boughton	78.1	71.0	85.9	Low
Handbridge Park	78.9	71.6	86.7	Low
Hartford and Greenbank	73.5	65.3	82.5	Low
Helsby	93.5	82.8	105.2	Average
Hoole	140.7	129.3	152.9	High
Kingsley	87.3	76.0	99.7	Low
Lache	102.7	87.9	119.2	Average
Ledsham and Manor	84.2	74.1	95.3	Low
Little Neston and Burton	91.9	83.5	101.0	Average
Malpas	105.3	93.2	118.7	Average
Marbury	85.0	77.5	92.9	Low
Neston	98.6	86.1	112.3	Average
Netherpool	125.5	109.6	143.1	High
Newton	74.9	67.3	83.1	Low
Parkgate	62.7	53.7	72.8	Low
Rossmore	151.6	131.4	174.0	High
Saughall and Mollington	94.0	83.3	105.6	Average
Shakerley	153.3	139.0	168.6	High
St Paul's	108.0	98.6	118.1	Average
Strawberry	85.0	71.5	100.2	Average
Sutton	104.4	94.7	114.7	Average
Tarporley	68.9	59.3	79.5	Low
Tarvin and Kelsall	94.6	86.2	103.6	Average
Tattenhall	70.3	59.9	81.9	Low
Upton	107.4	98.8	116.5	Average

Table 1m continued

Ward	2010-2014			
	Standardised mortality ratios	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Weaver and Cuddington	99.0	92.1	106.3	Average
Whitby	108.5	98.5	119.3	Average
Willaston and Thornton	85.1	74.1	97.2	Low
Winnington and Castle	137.2	125.4	149.9	High
Winsford Over and Verdin	99.7	90.8	109.4	Average
Winsford Swanlow and Dene	124.8	114.1	136.3	High
Winsford Wharton	145.4	132.9	158.7	High
Witton and Rudheath	99.9	89.3	111.5	Average
Cheshire West and Chester	100.6	99.0	102.1	Average
England	100	99.9	100.1	-

Notes and definitions

- Standardised mortality ratios (SMR) are a method for comparing death rates in a particular area with those for England. The England standardised mortality ratio in this table is 100, an area with a standardised mortality ratio of 120 is said to have a mortality rate 20 percent higher than the national average (after taking into account the different age structures of the two populations).
- 95 percent confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the SMR falls.
- Further mortality statistics are available in section five (p83): Healthcare and preventing premature mortality.

Source: Local Health Profiles, Public Health England.

Trends in registered deaths: Cheshire West and Chester (2006-2015)

Year of registered death	Age at time of death				
	All ages	Under 15	15-44	45-74	75 and over
2006	3,169	35	106	958	2,070
2007	3,182	27	84	950	2,121
2008	3,298	20	85	932	2,261
2009	3,048	27	85	886	2,050
2010	3,114	18	103	907	2,086
2011	3,154	27	85	901	2,141
2012	3,315	18	80	965	2,252
2013	3,184	12	78	857	2,237
2014	3,227	18	92	875	2,242
2015	3,358	16	77	932	2,333

Notes and definitions

- Death statistics are compiled from information supplied when deaths are certified and registered as part of civil registration, a legal requirement.
- Figures represent the number of deaths registered in the calendar year where the individual's area of usual residence was Cheshire West and Chester.

Source: Calculated locally using ONS Primary Care Mortality Database.

Deaths by cause: Cheshire West and Chester (three years pooled) (2012 to 2014)

Cause of Death	ICD 10 codes	Number of deaths by age		Percentage of deaths by age	
		Under 75	75 and over	Under 75	75 and over
All cause	-	1,025	2,333	100%	100%
Cancer	C00 - C99	453	514	44.2%	22.0%
Circulatory	I00 - I99	212	644	20.7%	27.6%
Respiratory	J00 - J99	93	376	9.1%	16.1%
Digestive	K00 - K93	70	89	6.8%	3.8%
External Cause	V01 - Y98	80	67	7.8%	2.9%
Other	-	117	643	11.4%	27.6%

Notes and definitions

- Death statistics are compiled from information supplied when deaths are certified and registered as part of civil registration, a legal requirement.
- Figures represent the number of deaths registered in the calendar year where the individual's area of usual residence was Cheshire West and Chester.
- Cause of death is classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes.

Source: Calculated locally using ONS Primary Care Mortality Database.

Section two: Wider determinants of health

Table 2a

Cheshire West and Chester population by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2015) national quintiles and domains

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) domain	Quintile 1		Quintile 2		Quintile 3		Quintile 4		Quintile 5	
	Most deprived		Second most deprived		Middle quintile		Second least deprived		Least deprived	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cheshire West and Chester IMD	54,495	16%	48,597	15%	56,377	17%	66,711	20%	107,737	32%
Income deprivation	50,988	15%	49,245	15%	52,207	16%	77,901	23%	103,576	31%
Employment deprivation	65,214	20%	53,628	16%	60,351	18%	76,504	23%	78,220	23%
Education, skills and training	68,859	21%	43,722	13%	40,895	12%	54,786	16%	125,655	38%
Health deprivation and disability	68,407	20%	54,075	16%	72,651	22%	99,883	30%	38,901	12%
Crime deprivation	35,959	11%	64,660	19%	68,561	21%	50,098	15%	114,639	34%
Barriers to housing and services	42,019	13%	40,960	12%	37,810	11%	84,743	25%	128,385	38%
Living environment deprivation	28,398	9%	58,078	17%	77,708	23%	109,042	33%	60,691	18%
Income deprivation affecting children	11,025	19%	9,419	16%	9,986	17%	11,700	20%	16,440	28%
Income deprivation affecting older people	7,871	9%	14,102	16%	10,509	12%	21,295	24%	35,292	40%

Notes and definitions

- Index of Multiple Deprivation – describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England.
- Population used is mid-year 2015.
- The 'most deprived' quintile describes the areas (lower super output areas) of the authority that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived areas in England.

Sources: English Indices of Deprivation, Department for Communities and Local Government 2015. Office for National Statistics (ONS) © crown copyright.
Office for National Statistics licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Children living in poverty: Cheshire West and Chester Wards (2014)

Area (ward based localities)		Percentage of children under 16 living in poverty	Percentage of all children living in poverty
England		20.1%	19.9%
Cheshire West and Chester		15.9%	15.5%
Chester	Blacon	31.0%	30.1%
	Boughton	12.3%	12.8%
	Chester City	18.8%	20.4%
	Chester Villages	6.9%	6.5%
	Garden Quarter	16.6%	17.0%
	Great Boughton	6.6%	6.8%
	Handbridge Park	10.3%	10.0%
	Hoole	10.9%	11.4%
	Lache	30.6%	29.8%
	Newton	10.5%	10.3%
	Upton	9.5%	9.8%
Ellesmere Port	Ellesmere Port Town	30.4%	30.3%
	Grange	35.8%	34.1%
	Ledsham and Manor	5.8%	5.7%
	Netherpool	23.3%	22.6%
	Rossmore	35.4%	34.6%
	St Paul's	20.7%	20.1%
	Strawberry	4.2%	4.5%
	Sutton	11.6%	11.6%
	Whitby	3.9%	4.5%
Northwich and Winsford	Davenham and Moulton	10.2%	9.9%
	Hartford and Greenbank	10.5%	10.4%
	Marbury	9.3%	9.1%
	Shakerley	14.2%	14.3%
	Weaver and Cuddington	15.6%	14.6%
	Winnington and Castle	18.7%	18.1%
	Winsford Over and Verdin	27.1%	26.5%
	Winsford Swanlow and Dene	23.3%	22.7%
	Winsford Wharton	23.0%	22.3%
	Witton and Rudheath	19.6%	19.1%

Area (ward based localities)		Percentage of children under 16 living in poverty	Percentage of all children living in poverty
Rural	Dodleston and Huntington	7.9%	7.7%
	Elton	15.9%	15.1%
	Farndon	11.8%	11.1%
	Frodsham	12.8%	12.6%
	Gowy	11.2%	10.7%
	Helsby	5.9%	5.7%
	Kingsley	6.2%	5.9%
	Little Neston and Burton	6.8%	7.4%
	Malpas	10.8%	11.3%
	Neston	20.2%	20.4%
	Parkgate	4.9%	4.6%
	Saughall and Mollington	7.0%	7.4%
	Tarporley	6.0%	5.8%
	Tarvin and Kelsall	7.3%	7.4%
	Tattenhall	9.4%	9.1%
	Willaston and Thornton	4.9%	4.8%

Notes and definitions

- “All children” is defined as dependent children under the age of 20.
- “Percentage of children living in poverty” is defined as the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of Income support or (Income based) Job Seekers Allowance; as a percentage of the number of children for whom Child Benefit was received.

Source: HM Revenue and Customs, Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure.

The percentage of households that experience fuel poverty: Cheshire West and Chester (2011 to 2014)

Year	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2011	11.1%	12.5%	10.9%
2012	9.4%	11.3%	10.4%
2013	8.9%	10.9%	10.4%
2014	10.0%	11.2%	10.6%

Notes and definitions

- The percentage of households in an area defined as being fuel poor using the Low Income High Cost methodology.
- Under the Low Income High Cost methodology households are considered fuel poor where:
 - They have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level).
 - Were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official fuel poverty line.
- The key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor or not are income, fuel prices and fuel consumption (which is dependent on the dwelling characteristics).
- Between 2012 and 2013 the underlying methodology used to model household energy consumption, the Building Research Establishment Domestic Energy Model (BREDEM) was revised.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

People in employment: Cheshire West and Chester (2011/12 -2015/16)

Year	Cheshire West and Chester				England		
	Persons aged 16-64 in employment	Percentage of persons aged 16 to 64 in employment	95 percent confidence intervals		Percentage of persons aged 16 to 64 in employment	95 percent confidence intervals	
			Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
2011/12	148,000	70.9%	67.0%	74.8%	70.2%	70.0%	70.4%
2012/13	149,900	73.0%	69.0%	77.0%	71.0%	70.8%	71.2%
2013/14	153,400	74.9%	71.0%	78.8%	71.7%	71.5%	71.9%
2014/15	154,300	75.5%	71.9%	79.1%	72.9%	72.7%	73.1%
2014/15	148,700	72.6%	68.7%	76.5%	73.9%	73.7%	74.1%

Notes and definitions

- The percentage of respondents in the labour force survey classed as employed (aged 16-64).

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Welfare benefits by type of benefit: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2016)

Period	Disability living allowance*		Employment support allowance**		Incapacity benefit / severe disablement allowance**		Universal credit (seeking work) and Jobseekers Allowance**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
May-12	18,160	5.50%	5,440	2.62%	6,960	3.35%	Data Unavailable	
May-13	18,380	5.55%	8,680	4.20%	3,480	1.68%	5,975	2.90%
May-14	17,970	5.41%	10,860	5.26%	1,330	0.64%	3,855	1.90%
May-15	17,380	5.23%	11,220	5.44%	890	0.43%	2,880	1.40%
May-16	15,950	4.78%	11,450	5.55%	520	0.25%	2,920	1.41%

Notes and definitions

* Calculated using the total resident population

** Calculated using the resident population aged 16-64

- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance in April 1992. This benefit is being replaced by the Personal Independence Payment (PIP) from April 2013. By June 2015 all renewal claims were asked to transfer to PIP, all new claims go straight to PIP.
- Employment Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support that was paid because of an illness or disability for all new claimants from 27 October 2008. Income based ESA is being replaced by Universal Credit.
- Incapacity Benefit and Income Support that was paid because of an illness or disability was replaced by ESA, for all new claimants from 27 October 2008.
- Universal Credit (UC) is replacing the following benefit types since May 2013 on an increasing scale: Jobseeker's Allowance; Housing Benefit; Working Tax Credit; Child Tax Credit; Employment and Support Allowance; Income Support. This accounts for some of the reductions seen in the benefits above, however at present it is not possible to obtain exact figures on the scale of change due to UC transfers.
- There is currently no way of separating out in UC, numbers of people according to the previous benefit types.
- For ESA and Incapacity Benefit figures the total number of claimants as a percentage of the population, aged 16-64, is provided. DLA covers all ages. The number of claimants is rounded, so the true percentage may differ from

the one shown here. Figures for the population are sourced from the mid-year population estimates for that year.

- Universal credit (seeking work) and Jobseekers Allowance, counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work. UC replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance and National Insurance Credits at Job Centre Plus local offices. The rates are residence based. JSA is currently being replaced by Universal Credit.

Source: National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS) official Labour Market Statistics (ONS) © crown copyright, 2015.

**Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
(2012-2015)**

Area	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cheshire West and Chester	490	4.5%	450	4.1%	350	3.2%	320	2.9%
North West	15,920	6.4%	13,800	5.6%	12,620	5.2%	11,710	4.8%
England	99,895	5.7%	92,010	5.2%	75,469	4.7%	74,120	4.2%

Notes and definitions

- Percentage of young people, academic age 16-18 (year 12-14) who are not in education, employment or training.

Source: Department for Education and Cheshire West and Chester Council.

School readiness at Early Years Foundation Stage: Cheshire West and Chester (2012/13 to 2015/16)

Period	Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception			
	All Children		Children eligible for free school meals	
	Cheshire West and Chester	England	Cheshire West and Chester	England
2012/13	52.4%	51.7%	31.0%	36.2%
2013/14	61.3%	60.4%	44.3%	44.8%
2014/15	68.8%	66.3%	49.6%	51.2%
2015/16	70.9%	69.3%	Data unavailable	Data unavailable

Notes and definitions

- Children are defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, (the end of their reception year), if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

Source: Department for Education: Early years foundation stage profile results.

Educational attainment at key stage two: Cheshire West and Chester (2015/16)

Period	Expected standard in reading, writing and maths (percentage)		Achieving a higher standard in reading, writing and maths (percentage)	
	Cheshire West and Chester	England	Cheshire West and Chester	England
2015/16	53%	53%	5%	5%

Notes and definitions

- The table shows educational achievement at key stage two, which is assessed in year six of primary school, for pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester.
- The expected standard in the key stage two tests is a scaled score of 100 or above. Each year a high score threshold is set: in 2016 the threshold was 110. The table shows the proportions of children in Cheshire West and Chester achieving these scores.
- Figures for 2015/16 are provisional and may be subject to change.
- In 2015/16 the new, more challenging national curriculum, which was introduced in 2014, was assessed for the first time by new tests and interim frameworks for teacher assessment. As such, 2015/16 key stage two results are not comparable with results from previous years.

Source: Department for Education: National Curriculum assessments at key stage two by gender (referenced by location of pupil residence).

**Educational attainment at key stage four: Cheshire West and Chester
(2014/15 to 2015/16)**

Period	Attainment 8 (percentage)		Progress 8 (score)	Pupils achieving A* to C in English and Maths (percentage)	
	Cheshire West and Chester	England		Cheshire West and Chester	England
2014/15	49.1%	47.4%	Data unavailable	60.6%	53.8%
2015/16	51.1%	48.2%	0.04	65.1%	52.8%

Notes and definitions

- The table shows educational achievement at key stage four, which is assessed in year 11, for pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester.
- GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or equivalent: A new secondary school accountability system has been implemented in 2016. The headline accountability measures for schools from 2016 are: Attainment 8, Progress 8, Attainment in English and Maths (A*-C), and English Baccalaureate (EBacc) entry and achievement.
- For GCSEs Grades A* - G are classified as passes; grades A* - C as good passes and grades U and X as fails.
- Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in mainstream schools in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if the combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list.
- Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. The average national Progress 8 score for mainstream schools is set at zero. A Progress score above zero indicates that Local Authority pupils have, on average, progressed more than the national average in terms of qualification grades.
- Figures for 2015/16 are provisional and may be subject to change.

Source: Department for Education: GCSE and equivalent results for young people by gender in England (referenced by location of pupil residence).

Looked after children: Cheshire West and Chester (2011-2016) as of 31st March 2016

Looked after children	Year	Area		
		Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
Number	2011	355	11,340	65,510
	2012	365	11,380	67,070
	2013	385	11,810	68,060
	2014	435	12,250	68,810
	2015	495	12,470	69,480
	2016	465	12,550	70,440
Rate per 10,000 (children under 18)	2011	53	76	58
	2012	56	76	59
	2013	58	78	60
	2014	66	81	60
	2015	75	82	60
	2016	71	82	60

Notes and definitions

- Figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements.
- England and North West totals have been rounded to the nearest 10. Other numbers have been rounded to the nearest five.
- The rates per 10,000 children under 18 years have been derived using the mid-year population estimates provided by the Office for National Statistics.
- Some revisions to previously published data occur as a result of amendments and corrections made by Local Authorities to their historical data. Records for the years since 2005 can be amended directly by Local Authorities. Common amendments include correcting episode information and including missing records. Changes can also be made to dates of birth, gender or ethnicity.

Source: Department for Education (indicator - SSDA 903).

Trends in road traffic collision casualties: Cheshire West and Chester (2009-2015)

Year	Killed	Seriously injured	Killed or seriously injured	Slightly injured	All casualties
2009	13	184	197	1,255	1,452
2010	15	170	185	1,151	1,336
2011	14	214	228	1,150	1,378
2012	11	203	214	1,015	1,229
2013	8	128	136	882	1,018
2014	12	179	191	945	1,136
2015	12	158	170	901	1,071

Three year period	Killed and seriously injured on England's roads (rate per 100,000)			
	Cheshire West and Chester	95 percent confidence intervals		England
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
2009-11	61.7	56.9	66.8	41.9
2010-12	63.4	58.6	68.6	40.5
2011-13	58.3	53.7	63.3	39.7
2012-14	54.5	50.0	59.3	39.3

Notes and definitions

- Figures relate only to road traffic collisions reported to the police.
- The severity of the collision is defined by the most severe casualty involved with the collision.
- Killed (fatal injuries) relate to those killed instantly, or who are pronounced dead on arrival at hospital or who die within 30 days of the collision.
- Serious injuries are those requiring hospitalisation.
- Slight injuries are those not requiring hospitalisation.
- The three year pooled crude rate per 100,000 population is calculated as the number of events observed over the three year period, divided by the mid-period population multiplied by 3, and the resulting rate multiplied by 100,000.
- The rate is a crude rate, equating to the number of people reported killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads, all ages, per 100,000 resident population.

Source: Department for Transport (indicator - STATS19).

Cheshire West and Chester 'Our Community' Survey (2011)

The percentage of people, in each ward, stating that there is a 'very big' or 'fairly big' problem with people using or dealing drugs

Ward	Percent
Blacon	59.1%
Boughton	*
Chester City	45.7%
Chester Villages	4.3%
Davenham and Moulton	17.5%
Dodleston and Huntington	8.2%
Ellesmere Port Town	47.2%
Elton	23.0%
Farndon	7.9%
Frodsham	15.5%
Garden Quarter	*
Gowy	4.4%
Grange	*
Great Boughton	6.0%
Handbridge Park	11.5%
Hartford and Greenbank	17.0%
Helsby	14.3%
Hoole	22.4%
Kingsley	1.4%
Lache	39.7%
Ledsham and Manor	14.4%
Little Neston and Burton	8.3%
Malpas	11.6%
Marbury	18.1%
Neston	49.2%
Netherpool	25.1%
Newton	18.5%
Parkgate	12.7%
Rossmore	51.6%
Saughall and Mollington	11.7%
Shakerley	15.7%
St Paul's	32.9%
Strawberry	14.5%
Sutton	28.6%
Tarporley	8.5%
Tarvin and Kelsall	13.7%

Ward	Percent
Tattenhall	22.7%
Upton	7.2%
Weaver and Cuddington	23.8%
Whitby	19.9%
Willaston and Thornton	4.6%
Winnington and Castle	58.0%
Winsford Over and Verdin	37.4%
Winsford Swanlow and Dene	31.3%
Winsford Wharton	35.4%
Witton and Rudheath	38.8%
Cheshire West and Chester	22.0%

*Sample size too small to report

Notes and definitions

- This measure is one of the former national indicators which were discontinued by the current Government but are still used to monitor partner plans and policies and to enable comparisons over time, as collected via the 'Our Community' Survey.
- The 'Our Community' Survey is a quality of life survey which aims to capture residents' views of their local area and monitor and benchmark key indicators for a number of partnership organisations covering Cheshire West and Chester. The survey is carried out by Cheshire West and Chester Council on behalf of the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). The most recent survey was sent out to 28,000 households in the borough during October 2011. Around 7,000 completed questionnaires were received with a response rate of 25 percent spread evenly across all wards.
- The percentages outlined in the table are based on the total number of respondents in each ward giving a valid answer and exclude those who stated 'no opinion'.

Source: Cheshire West and Chester Council, Insight and Intelligence Team.

Anti-social behaviour in Cheshire West and Chester (2011/12-2015/16)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
All anti-social behaviour incidents	14,308	14,415	13,769	12,722	12,048
ASB Environmental incidents	1,179	982	1,128	844	751
ASB Nuisance incidents	5,680	5,007	5,061	5,478	4,883
ASB Personal incidents	7,452	8,421	7,570	6,397	6,411
Anti-social behaviour incidents involving alcohol	2,183	2,107	2,389	2,223	1,833

Notes and definitions

- Anti-social behaviour incidents (ASB) includes three categories:
 - Environmental, such as littering, fly tipping and abuse of the environment.
 - Nuisance, where there is a general public nuisance such as rowdy, loutish or drunken behaviour.
 - Personal, such as direct targeted abuse of a person or persons.
- Anti-social behaviour incidents may sometimes be counted in more than one category, meaning the total of the three categories is slightly higher than the total number of ASB incidents.
- Anti-social behaviour involving alcohol includes any incident where the police officers noted the involvement of alcohol was a contributing factor.
- Data for the financial year are used in this table. The financial year runs from 1 April to the 31 March of the following year.
- Data is included from April 2011 when the three categories of ASB were introduced.

Source: Cheshire Constabulary.

Domestic violence in Cheshire West and Chester (2010/11-2015/16)

Domestic violence	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
All domestic abuse incidents	1,749	1,160	1,328	1,142	1,311	1,778
Domestic abuse incidents affected by alcohol	691	516	573	423	455	524
Domestic abuse incidents involving repeat victims	427	298	303	267	194	336

Notes and definitions

- Data for the financial year are used in this table. The financial year runs from 1 April to the 31 March of the following year.

Source: Vulnerable Person Assessment (VPA) database Cheshire Constabulary.

Violent crime in Cheshire West and Chester (2009/10-2015/16)

Violent crime	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Violence with injury	2,292	2,153	1,629	1,514	1,825	1,915	2,323
Violence without injury	1,467	1,366	1,240	1,830	1,392	1,854	2,031

Notes and definitions

- Violent crimes are those where the victim is intentionally stabbed, punched, kicked, pushed, jostled, etc. or threatened with violence whether or not there is any injury.
- In published crime statistics, violent crime is grouped into two broad, high-level categories of violence with injury and violence without injury.
- Police recorded crime violence categories (shown here) do not include robberies.
- Data for the financial year are used in this table. The financial year runs from 1 April to the 31 March of the following year.

Source: Cheshire Constabulary.

Personal wellbeing in Cheshire West and Chester (2011/12-2015/16)

	Time period	Cheshire West and Chester average score	95% confidence intervals (average score)		England average score	Compared to England
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
Life Satisfaction	2011/12	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.4	Similar
	2012/13	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.4	Similar
	2013/14	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.5	Similar
	2014/15	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	Similar
	2015/16	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	Similar
Worthwhile	2011/12	7.8	7.6	8	7.7	Similar
	2012/13	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.7	Similar
	2013/14	7.8	7.6	8	7.7	Similar
	2014/15	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.8	Similar
	2015/16	7.8	7.6	8	7.8	Similar
Happiness	2011/12	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.3	Similar
	2012/13	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.3	Similar
	2013/14	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.4	Similar
	2014/15	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.5	Similar
	2015/16	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.5	Similar
Anxiety	2011/12	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.1	Similar
	2012/13	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.0	Similar
	2013/14	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	Similar
	2014/15	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	Similar
	2015/16	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.9	Similar

Notes and definitions

- Measuring personal wellbeing began in April 2011. Since then, the Annual Population Survey (APS) has included four questions which are used to monitor personal wellbeing in the UK:
 - Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
 - Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
 - Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?
 - Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?
- People are asked to give their answers on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is “not at all” and 10 is “completely”. These questions allow people to make an assessment of their life overall, as well as providing an indication of their day-to-day emotions. Although “yesterday” may not be a typical day for an individual, the large sample means that these differences “average out” and provide a reliable assessment of the self-reported anxiety and happiness of the adult population in the UK over the year.
- The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS) Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown copyright 2015.

Census day general health assessment of a person's general state of health (27 March 2011)

The percentage of respondents, in local geographical areas, reporting that their health status is 'very good' or 'good'

Area (ward based localities)		Percent
England		81.4%
Cheshire West and Chester		81.5%
Chester	Blacon	76.9%
	Boughton	81.6%
	Chester City	77.8%
	Chester Villages	86.6%
	Garden Quarter	88.1%
	Great Boughton	82.4%
	Handbridge Park	84.4%
	Hoole	83.0%
	Lache	80.5%
	Newton	83.5%
	Upton	83.5%
Chester locality sub total		82.4%
Ellesmere Port	Ellesmere Port Town	75.6%
	Grange	74.5%
	Ledsham and Manor	85.3%
	Netherpool	73.6%
	Rossmore	74.7%
	St Paul's	78.1%
	Strawberry	87.0%
	Sutton	80.9%
	Whitby	82.6%
Ellesmere Port locality sub total		79.7%
Northwich and Winsford	Davenham and Moulton	84.9%
	Hartford and Greenbank	84.9%
	Marbury	82.3%
	Shakerley	78.9%
	Weaver and Cuddington	79.4%
	Winnington and Castle	79.8%
	Winsford Over and Verdin	79.8%
	Winsford Swanlow and Dene	76.8%
	Winsford Wharton	80.1%
	Witton and Rudheath	78.3%
Northwich and Winsford locality sub total		80.8%

Table 2q continued

Area (ward based localities)		Percent
Rural	Dodleston and Huntington	86.1%
	Elton	81.6%
	Farndon	85.4%
	Frodsham	81.9%
	Gowy	84.7%
	Helsby	82.7%
	Kingsley	83.7%
	Little Neston and Burton	82.2%
	Malpas	82.1%
	Neston	78.0%
	Parkgate	81.6%
	Saughall and Mollington	81.8%
	Tarporley	84.7%
	Tarvin and Kelsall	83.1%
	Tattenhall	85.1%
	Willaston and Thornton	84.1%
Rural locality sub total		82.9%

Notes and definitions

- This table provides information that classifies usual residents by general health, for England and Wales, as at census day 27 March 2011.
- General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

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Census day long-term health problems by age (27 March 2011)**Day-to-day activities limited a lot**

Area	Percent of population				
	All ages	0-15	16-49	50-64	65+
England	8%	2%	4%	11%	27%
Cheshire West and Chester	9%	1%	4%	10%	27%
Chester locality	9%	1%	4%	11%	27%
Ellesmere Port locality	10%	2%	4%	13%	32%
Northwich and Winsford locality	9%	2%	4%	11%	28%
Rural locality	8%	1%	3%	7%	22%

Day-to-day activities limited a little

Area	Percent of population				
	All ages	0-15	16-49	50-64	65+
England	9%	2%	5%	13%	26%
Cheshire West and Chester	10%	2%	5%	12%	26%
Chester locality	9%	2%	5%	12%	27%
Ellesmere Port locality	10%	2%	5%	13%	26%
Northwich and Winsford locality	10%	2%	5%	13%	27%
Rural locality	10%	2%	4%	10%	25%

Notes and definitions

- This dataset provides 2011 census percentages that classify usual residents in England and Wales by long-term health problem or disability, by age. The percentages are as at census day, 27 March 2011.
- A long-term health problem or disability is one that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited 'a lot' or 'a little' by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were 'not limited at all'.

Source: 2011 census table KS301EW, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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**Census day provision of unpaid care by local geographical areas
(27 March 2011)**

Area (ward based localities)		Total population	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week (percent)	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week (percent)	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week (percent)
England		53,012,456	6.5%	1.4%	2.4%
Cheshire West and Chester		329,608	7.3%	1.4%	2.6%
Chester	Blacon	13,626	6.0%	1.8%	3.3%
	Boughton	5,444	4.9%	1.5%	2.1%
	Chester City	3,853	3.8%	0.8%	1.9%
	Chester Villages	8,548	9.5%	1.2%	1.7%
	Garden Quarter	5,318	3.3%	0.7%	0.8%
	Great Boughton	8,984	8.1%	1.2%	2.2%
	Handbridge Park	8,840	8.4%	1.1%	2.2%
	Hoole	9,359	6.4%	1.0%	2.0%
	Lache	5,760	6.0%	1.3%	2.7%
	Newton	9,556	6.4%	1.1%	1.9%
	Upton	8,905	7.6%	1.2%	2.3%
Chester locality sub total		88,193	6.7%	1.2%	2.2%
Ellesmere Port	Ellesmere Port Town	9,103	4.8%	2.1%	3.5%
	Grange	4,649	4.8%	1.9%	3.7%
	Ledsham and Manor	7,796	8.8%	1.5%	2.4%
	Netherpool	3,287	5.7%	2.4%	4.2%
	Rossmore	3,808	5.3%	1.7%	3.2%
	St Paul's	9,256	6.8%	1.9%	3.5%
	Strawberry	5,086	7.8%	1.2%	2.0%
	Sutton	9,176	7.1%	1.8%	3.0%
	Whitby	8,102	8.6%	1.7%	3.2%
Ellesmere Port locality sub total		60,263	6.8%	1.8%	3.1%
Northwich and Winsford	Davenham and Moulton	13,569	6.9%	0.9%	2.2%
	Hartford and Greenbank	8,360	8.3%	1.4%	2.4%
	Marbury	12,069	8.3%	1.4%	2.4%
	Shakerley	4,214	7.9%	1.4%	2.8%
	Weaver and Cuddington	12,779	7.9%	1.6%	2.9%
	Winnington and Castle	9,271	6.0%	1.4%	2.0%
	Winsford Over and Verdin	13,414	5.7%	1.8%	3.2%
	Winsford Swanlow and Dene	9,012	6.2%	1.5%	3.4%
	Winsford Wharton	9,765	5.2%	1.3%	3.3%
	Witton and Rudheath	8,321	5.5%	1.8%	3.3%
Northwich and Winsford locality sub total		100,774	6.8%	1.4%	2.8%

Table 2s continued

Area (ward based localities)		Total population	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week (percent)	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week (percent)	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week (percent)
Rural	Dodleston and Huntington	3,958	7.8%	1.1%	1.7%
	Elton	4,557	7.5%	1.6%	2.7%
	Farndon	4,011	8.0%	1.2%	1.7%
	Frodsham	9,077	8.3%	1.3%	2.5%
	Gowy	3,924	9.1%	1.1%	2.0%
	Helsby	4,972	8.1%	1.1%	2.2%
	Kingsley	4,222	11.2%	1.4%	2.2%
	Little Neston and Burton	8,485	9.5%	1.9%	2.7%
	Malpas	3,975	8.6%	1.2%	2.3%
	Neston	4,329	6.4%	1.7%	2.8%
	Parkgate	3,591	10.7%	1.6%	2.3%
	Saughall and Mollington	4,463	9.0%	1.6%	2.4%
	Tarporley	4,398	8.4%	1.5%	1.9%
	Tarvin and Kelsall	8,217	9.5%	1.2%	2.3%
	Tattenhall	4,374	8.7%	1.4%	2.0%
	Willaston and Thornton	3,825	10.1%	1.5%	2.0%
Rural locality sub total		80,378	8.8%	1.4%	2.3%

Notes and definitions

- This dataset provides 2011 percentages that classify usual residents in England and Wales by the number of hours of unpaid care they provide. The percentages are as at census day, 27 March 2011.
- The provision of unpaid care is a key indicator of care needs and has important implications for the planning and delivery of health and social care services. This information helps local government plan and allocate resources and social services departments to provide support services and advice for carers.
- A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long term health problem or disability.

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Cheshire West and Chester 'Our Community' Survey (2011)

The percentage of people, in each ward, stating that older people locally receive the support they need to live independently at home as long as possible

Ward	Percent
Blacon	42.8%
Boughton	40.8%
Chester City	40.4%
Chester Villages	38.8%
Davenham and Moulton	31.8%
Dodleston and Huntington	28.5%
Ellesmere Port Town	42.5%
Elton	26.6%
Farndon	41.8%
Frodsham	38.2%
Garden Quarter	19.3%
Gowy	38.0%
Grange	48.6%
Great Boughton	35.2%
Handbridge Park	37.7%
Hartford and Greenbank	33.6%
Helsby	45.3%
Hoole	28.7%
Kingsley	27.2%
Lache	23.1%
Ledsham and Manor	29.4%
Little Neston and Burton	32.8%
Malpas	38.4%
Marbury	29.6%
Neston	29.4%
Netherpool	46.7%
Newton	34.2%
Parkgate	30.5%
Rossmore	35.1%
Saughall and Mollington	39.2%
Shakerley	30.3%
St Paul's	36.4%

Table 2t continued

Ward	Percent
Strawberry	23.6%
Sutton	32.7%
Tarporley	47.7%
Tarvin and Kelsall	39.2%
Tattenhall	46.2%
Upton	41.4%
Weaver and Cuddington	37.8%
Whitby	34.7%
Willaston and Thornton	42.1%
Winnington and Castle	33.2%
Winsford Over and Verdin	35.2%
Winsford Swanlow and Dene	39.4%
Winsford Wharton	42.4%
Witton and Rudheath	39.9%
Cheshire West and Chester	36.2%

Notes and definitions

- This measure is one of the former national indicators which were discontinued by the current Government but are still used to monitor partner plans and policies and to enable comparisons over time, as collected via the 'Our Community' Survey.
- The 'Our Community' Survey is a quality of life survey that aims to capture residents' views of their local area and monitor and benchmark key indicators for a number of partnership organisations covering Cheshire West and Chester and is carried out by Cheshire West and Chester Council on behalf of the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). The most recent survey was sent out to 28,000 households in the borough during October 2011. Around 7,000 completed questionnaires were received with a response rate of 25 percent spread evenly across all wards.

Source: Cheshire West and Chester Council, Insight and Intelligence Team.

Section three: Health improvement

Table 3a

Teenage conceptions: Cheshire West and Chester (1998-2014)

Time period	Cheshire West and Chester				England
	Under 18 conceptions	Rate per 1000 women aged 15-17	95 percent confidence intervals		Rate per 1000 women aged 15-17
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
1998	220	37.6	33	43.2	46.6
1999	243	42.8	37.8	48.9	44.8
2000	221	37.9	33.3	43.6	43.6
2001	211	35.5	31.0	40.9	42.5
2002	233	38.8	34.2	44.5	42.7
2003	200	32.6	28.5	37.7	42.2
2004	221	35.5	31.2	40.8	41.6
2005	236	37.5	33.1	42.9	41.3
2006	217	34.4	30.2	39.6	40.6
2007	274	43.6	38.8	49.5	41.4
2008	220	35.6	31.3	40.9	39.7
2009	201	33.9	29.6	39.2	37.1
2010	207	36.5	31.9	42.1	34.2
2011	146	25.8	22.0	30.5	30.7
2012	163	28.5	24.5	33.4	27.7
2013	133	23.3	19.5	27.6	24.3
2014	112	19.9	16.4	23.9	22.8

Notes and definitions

- The under 18 conception rate is calculated as a rate per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years of age.

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Legal abortion rates per 1,000 females by age of mother: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2015)

	Abortion rate per 1,000 females							
	Cheshire West and Chester				England			
Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Under 18	14.3	11.4	9.4	9.4	12.8	11.7	11.1	9.9
18-19	26.3	22.6	21.5	26.8	26.0	25.1	24.2	24.2
20-24	27.6	27.6	28.1	27.7	29.1	28.7	28.2	27.7
25-29	17.8	18.1	21.0	22.9	21.9	22.7	22.8	23.3
30-34	15.3	12.1	14.7	13.6	16.5	16.6	16.7	17.2
35+	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.9
All ages	15.0	13.8	14.7	15.0	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.2

Notes and definitions

- This table summarises information from the abortion notification forms returned to the Chief Medical Officers of England and Wales.
- Abortion rates for individual age groups are per 1,000 women in that age group. The figure for all ages is expressed as an age-standardised rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

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**Trends in low birth weight babies: Cheshire West and Chester
(2001-2015)**

Year	Cheshire West and Chester				England			
	Total number of births <2500g	Percentage of all births	95 percent confidence intervals		Total number of births <2500g	Percentage of all births	95 percent confidence intervals	
			Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit
2001	267	7.9%	7.0%	8.8%	44,845	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%
2002	241	7.2%	6.4%	8.2%	45,885	8.1%	8.0%	8.2%
2003	249	7.3%	6.5%	8.3%	47,532	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%
2004	280	7.8%	7.0%	8.7%	48,436	7.9%	7.9%	8.0%
2005	242	6.6%	5.9%	7.5%	48,702	7.9%	7.9%	8.0%
2006	272	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	49,926	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%
2007	236	6.3%	5.5%	7.1%	48,993	7.5%	7.5%	7.6%
2008	245	6.6%	5.8%	7.4%	50,100	7.5%	7.4%	7.5%
2009	263	7.3%	6.5%	8.2%	50,108	7.5%	7.4%	7.5%
2010	232	6.1%	5.4%	6.9%	50,035	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%
2011	268	7.1%	6.3%	8.0%	50,726	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%
2012	254	6.9%	6.1%	7.7%	50,516	7.3%	7.2%	7.4%
2013	231	6.5%	5.7%	7.4%	48,657	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%
2014	253	7.2%	6.4%	8.1%	48,284	7.3%	7.2%	7.3%
2015	257	7.2%	6.4%	8.1%	Data unavailable			

Notes and definitions

- Low birth weight babies: Percentage of live and stillborn infants with a stated birth weight under 2,500 grams. The numbers exclude births with no weight recorded.

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Low birth weight babies: Cheshire West and Chester localities (2013-2015)
(three calendar years pooled)

Locality	Total number of live and still births	Low birthweight		95 percent confidence intervals	
		Total number of births <2500	Percentage of all births	Lower limit	Upper limit
Chester	2,865	214	7.47%	6.4	7.4
Ellesmere Port	2,299	145	6.31%	6.5	8.5
Northwich and Winsford	3,335	254	7.62%	5.4	7.4
Rural	2,198	128	5.82%	6.7	8.6
Cheshire West and Chester	10,697	741	6.93%	4.9	6.9

Notes and definitions

- Low birthweight babies: Percentage of live and stillborn infants with a stated birth weight under 2,500 grams. The numbers exclude births with no weight recorded.
- Data are shown as a total for three years combined (2013-2015), this is done to smooth out variations year on year.

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Smoking in pregnancy: NHS West Cheshire and Vale Royal Clinical Commissioning Groups (2015/16)

Area	Smoking in pregnancy (percent)
West Cheshire Clinical Commissioning Group	8.2%
Vale Royal Clinical Commissioning Group	14.2%
Cheshire and Merseyside	13.5%
North of England	14.4%
England	10.6%

Notes and definitions

- Smoking in pregnancy is the percentage (%) of women known to be smokers at the time of delivery.
- Data are based on self-reporting by the mother at time of delivery.

Source: NHS Digital Statistics on women's smoking at time of delivery

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Breastfeeding at ten days and six to eight weeks: Cheshire West and Chester (2015/16)

Area	Breastfeeding at 10 days (percent)	Breastfeeding at six to eight weeks (percent)
England	Data unavailable	43.2%
Cheshire West and Chester	43.4%	33.8%
NHS Vale Royal Clinical Commissioning Group	41.4%	31.5%
NHS West Cheshire Clinical Commissioning Group	44.2%	34.9%

Notes and definitions

- Breastfeeding at 10 days and six to eight weeks is identified by health visitors when performing 10 day and six to eight week checks.
- If an infant is either partially or fully breastfed they are counted as breastfeeding for the purposes of this indicator.

Source: Calculated locally by Cheshire West and Chester Council Insight and Intelligence Team using data supplied by commissioned providers of health visiting services.

Breast screening coverage, women aged 53-70: Cheshire West and Chester (2013/14 - 2014/15)

Year	Cheshire West and Chester (percent)	North West (percent)	England (percent)
2012/13	79.8%	73.7%	76.2%
2013/14	79.0%	72.7%	75.9%
2014/15	78.4%	71.9%	75.4%

Notes and definitions

- Women between the ages of 50 and 70 are invited for regular breast screening (every three years) under a national programme.
- The coverage of the screening programme is the proportion of eligible women aged 50-70 years resident in the area who have had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous three years. Coverage is calculated based on the 53-70 age group as women may be first called at any point between their 50th and 53rd birthday.
- The calculation of the screening coverage excludes women who are ineligible e.g. those who have had a double mastectomy.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Bowel screening coverage, people aged 60-74: Cheshire West and Chester (2015/16)

Year	Cheshire West and Chester (percent)	North West (percent)	England (percent)
2015/16	57.7%	55.9%	57.1%

Notes and definitions

- The NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme offers screening every 2 years to all men and women aged 60 to 74.
- The coverage of the screening programme is the proportion of eligible people aged 60-74 years resident in the area who have had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous 2.5 years. People are excluded from the eligible population if they have no functioning colon (e.g. following bowel surgery) or if they make an informed decision to opt out of the programme.
- This is a new indicator introduced in 2015/16, therefore no historical data is available.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

**Trends in cervical screening coverage, women aged 25-64:
Cheshire West and Chester (2009/10-2014/15)**

Year	Vale Royal CCG (percent)	West Cheshire CCG (percent)	Cheshire West and Chester (percent)	England (percent)
2009/10	75.7%	75.4%	75.4%	75.5%
2010/11	78.0%	77.8%	77.9%	75.7%
2011/12	77.7%	77.8%	77.8%	75.4%
2012/13	75.8%	76.2%	75.9%	73.9%
2013/14	75.9%	76.9%	76.3%	74.2%
2014/15	76.0%	76.5%	76.2%	73.5%

Notes and definitions

- The National Cervical Screening Programme has the aim of screening 80 percent of eligible women aged 25-64 at least once every five years.
- The coverage of the screening programme is the proportion of eligible women aged 25-64 years resident in the area who have had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous five years. It excludes women whose recall has ceased for clinical reasons or where the smear is inadequate for testing.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Four week smoking quitters: Cheshire West and Chester (2011/12-2015/16)

Year	Number of quit dates set	Number of clients quitting after four weeks	Quit rate (percent)
2011/12	5,443	2,654	48.80%
2012/13	4,543	2,332	51.30%
2013/14	3,265	1,595	48.90%
2014/15	2,835	1,359	47.90%
2015/16	2,730	1,373	50.29%

Notes and definitions

- A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the four week follow up if he/she has not smoked at all during the four weeks following the quit date (based on self-reporting of smoking status by the client).
- Figures are calculated as a proportion of clients who have set a quit date.
- Caution should be exercised when using these figures in other reports. The figures presented here are given for the total number of clients setting a quit date with the Stop Smoking Service within the financial year. However, a client will be counted more than once if they have attempted to stop smoking several times during the specific year.

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Smoking prevalence among 15 year olds: Cheshire West and Chester (2014/15)

Year	Indicator	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2014/15	Occasional smokers	1.7%	2.5%	2.7%
	Regular smokers	5.1%	5.5%	5.5%

Notes and definitions

- What About YOUth is a newly-established survey (2014/15) designed to collect robust local authority (LA) level data on a range of health behaviours amongst 15 year-olds.
- Prevalence of occasional smoking among persons aged 15 years.
 - The number of 15 year olds who responded to Q17 in the What About YOUth (WAY) survey ("Now read the following statements carefully, and tick the box next to the one that best describes you") with the answer "I sometimes smoke cigarettes now but I don't smoke as many as one a week".
- Prevalence of regular smoking among persons aged 15 years.
 - The number of 15 year olds who responded to Q17 in the What About YOUth (WAY) survey ("Now read the following statements carefully, and tick the box next to the one that best describes you") with the answers "I usually smoke between one and three cigarettes a week" or "I usually smoke more than six cigarettes per week".

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Smoking prevalence among adults aged 18 and over and among adults aged 18 and over in the routine and manual group: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2015)

Year	Indicator	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2012	Smoking prevalence	14.73%	21.14%	19.32%
	Smoking prevalence routine and manual	21.85%	31.36%	29.50%
2013	Smoking prevalence	17.38%	20.01%	18.39%
	Smoking prevalence routine and manual	28.06%	30.62%	28.51%
2014	Smoking prevalence	19.36%	19.81%	17.85%
	Smoking prevalence routine and manual	28.67%	27.39%	27.97%
2015	Smoking prevalence	13.12%	18.63%	16.93%
	Smoking prevalence routine and manual	19.47%	27.65%	26.51%

Notes and definitions

- Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over.
 - The number of persons aged 18 and over who are self-reported smokers in the Annual Population Survey as a percentage of the total number of respondents (with valid recorded smoking status) aged 18 and over.
 - The number of respondents has been weighted in order to improve representativeness of the sample. The weights take into account survey design and non-response.
- Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over in the routine and manual group
 - The number of persons aged 18 and over in the routine and manual group from the Annual Population Survey who are self-reported smokers as a percentage of the total number of respondents (with valid recorded smoking status) aged 18 over in the routine and manual group.
 - The number of respondents has been weighted in order to improve representativeness of the sample. The weights take into account survey design and non-response.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Indicators of alcohol related harm: Cheshire West and Chester (2015)

Indicator	Period	Rate per 100,000		
		Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
Months of life lost due to alcohol (male)	2012-14	12.6	15.6	12.0
Months of life lost due to alcohol (female)	2012-14	6.2	7.4	5.6
Alcohol specific mortality (males)	2012-14	16.4	22.6	16.1
Alcohol specific mortality (females)	2012-14	9.6	11.4	7.4
Alcohol related mortality (males)	2014	66.1	79.2	65.4
Alcohol related mortality (females)	2014	32.2	35.3	28.8
Mortality from chronic liver disease (males)	2012-14	16.1	21.8	15.2
Mortality from chronic liver disease (females)	2012-14	9.8	11.6	8.0
Alcohol specific hospital admissions (under 18s)	2011/12 - 13/14	36.3	53.5	36.6
Alcohol specific hospital admissions (males)	2014/15	529.9	756.1	504.8
Alcohol specific hospital admissions (females)	2014/15	268.9	371.1	237.1
Alcohol related hospital admissions (narrow, males)	2014/15	739.5	990.1	826.9
Alcohol related hospital admissions (narrow, females)	2014/15	412.8	513.8	474.2
Alcohol related hospital admissions (narrow, persons)	2014/15	566.4	740.8	640.8
Claimants of benefit due to alcoholism (persons)*	2015	260	225.5	136.8

Notes and definitions

- Reducing harmful drinking is one of seven priority areas that Public Health England is focusing efforts on securing improvement. The indicators contained within the Public Health England fingertips web-tool were selected following consultation with stakeholders and a review of the availability of routine data. The Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) are part of a series of products by Public Health England that provide local data alongside national comparisons to support local health improvement.
- Mortality and hospital admissions figures are per 100,000 resident population based on mid-year estimates from ONS. *Benefit claimants are per 100,000 working age persons in the resident population.

Source: Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) Local Alcohol Profiles 2016 for England.

Hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions: Cheshire West and Chester (2008/09 to 2014/15)

Three year period	Hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions (Narrow)		
	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2008/09	570.1	717.6	614.6
2009/10	620.8	749.7	638.1
2010/11	582.8	750.3	651.9
2011/12	589.4	756.0	652.8
2012/13	552.0	730.5	636.9
2013/14	561.2	746.4	645.1
2014/15	566.4	740.8	640.8

Notes and definitions

- Hospital admissions figures are for all ages per 100,000 resident population based on mid-year estimates from ONS.
- Admissions to hospital for related conditions are classed as any admissions where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-related condition or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-related external cause.

Source: Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) Local Alcohol Profiles 2016 for England.

Individuals in contact with structured drug treatment services: Cheshire West and Chester (July 2015 - June 2016)

Area	Treatment: Opiate and/or crack users (OCUs) and all drugs	Number of clients in treatment	Successful completions	Successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment
Cheshire West and Chester	OCUs (Over 18)	874	62	7.1%
	All drugs (Over 18)	959	92	9.6%
England	OCUs (Over 18)	147,504	10,182	6.9%
	All drugs (Over 18)	173,601	20,610	11.9%

Table 3p

Individuals in contact with structured alcohol treatment services (people aged 18 and over): Cheshire West and Chester (July 2015 – June 2016)

Area	Number of individuals accessing specialist alcohol treatment	Successful completions	Alcohol users that left treatment successfully who do not represent within six months (percent)	Waiting times: individuals waiting three weeks or less (percent)
Cheshire West and Chester	494	191	29.4%	38.7%
England	82,331	32,506	38.4%	39.5%

Notes and definitions

- Numbers of clients in treatment is the total number of individuals who have accessed specialist treatment in the year to date.
- OCU refers to an opiate and/or crack user.
- Number of successful completions is the number and proportion of clients in treatment in the latest 12 month period who successfully completed treatment. Reported separately for (1) opiate, (2) alcohol only, (3) non-opiate only and (4) alcohol and non-opiate.

Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS). Adult Partnership Activity report Q1 2016-2017, DOMES Report Q1 2016-2017

Childhood weight: Cheshire West and Chester (2015/16)

Area of residence	Reception year				
	Height and weight recorded (percent)	Underweight (percent)	Healthy weight (percent)	Over weight (percent)	Obese (percent)
Cheshire West and Chester	98.2%	0.4%	79.1%	12.3%	8.2%
North West	96.3%	0.9%	76.0%	13.4%	9.8%
England	95.6%	1.0%	76.9%	12.8%	9.3%

Area of residence	Year six				
	Height and weight recorded (percent)	Underweight (percent)	Healthy weight (percent)	Over weight (percent)	Obese (percent)
Cheshire West and Chester	95.6%	1.4%	65.1%	14.8%	18.8%
North West	94.6%	1.2%	63.5%	14.6%	20.6%
England	94.0%	1.3%	64.5%	14.3%	19.8%

Notes and definitions

- Figures are based on the percentage of primary school age children in their reception year (aged four to five years) and year six (aged 10-11 years) recorded in each weight category in the school year 2015/2016, derived from the postcode of the child.
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines define children as overweight if their body mass index (BMI) is more than or equal to 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile. Children with a body mass index over the 95th percentile are defined as obese.
- More detail is available within the Children's Centre Dashboards which can be found in the Starting Well section of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

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Excess weight prevalence in adults: Cheshire West and Chester (2012 - 2014) (three years pooled)

Period	Percentage of adults aged 16 and over with excess weight		
	Cheshire West and Chester	England	Compared to England
2012 - 2014	64.6%	64.6%	Average
2013 - 2015	64.2%	64.8%	Average

Notes and definitions

- Questions on self-reported height and weight were added to the Sport England Active People Survey (APS) in January 2012 to provide data for monitoring excess weight (overweight including obesity, BMI $\geq 25\text{kg/m}^2$) in adults (age 16 and over) at local authority level for the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF).
- Figures are based on the percentage of adults aged 16 and over with a BMI classified as overweight or obese, calculated from adjusted height and weight variables.
- It is known that adults tend to underestimate their weight and overestimate their height when providing self-reported measurements and the amount to which this occurs can differ between population groups.
- Public Health England have performed extensive analysis to quality assure the data and by making comparisons with measured data from the Health Survey for England have developed a methodology to adjust self-report height and weight measures to reduce the impact of inaccurate reporting.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Trends in physical activity and 'five a day' consumption: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2015)

Period	Percentage of adults aged 16 and over with excess weight		
	Percentage of adults who are physically active	Percentage of adults who are physically inactive	Percentage of adults who meet the recommended '5 a day'
2012	55.7%	26.4%	Data unavailable
2013	57.9%	26.1%	
2014	63.9%	22.8%	58.1%
2015	60.4%	27.5%	55.2%

Notes and definitions

- Adults responding to the Active People Survey are classed as inactive if they are identified as doing less than 30 “equivalent” minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days.
- Adults responding to the Active People Survey are classed as active if they are identified as doing at least 150 “equivalent” minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days.
- Questions relating to fruit and vegetable consumption in the Active People Survey ask how many portions of fruit and vegetables respondents ate on the previous day.
 - Fruit includes all fresh, frozen, dried or tinned fruit, stewed fruit or fruit juices and smoothies.
 - Vegetables include fresh, frozen, raw or tinned vegetables but do not include potatoes.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

**Trends in prevalence of HIV and AIDS: Cheshire West and Chester
(2002-2015)**

Year	Number	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate per 1,000 people aged 15-59
2002	60	0.3
2003	69	0.4
2004	73	0.4
2005	84	0.4
2006	99	0.5
2007	113	0.6
2008	136	0.7
2009	140	0.7
2010	141	0.7
2011	135	0.7
2012	160	0.8
2013	169	0.9
2014	163	0.9
2015	171	0.9

Notes and definitions

- The numbers used in this table refer to the total number of Cheshire West and Chester residents accessing HIV related care in the given year, including those who died during the year.
- Prevalence is shown as crude rate per 1,000 people aged 15 – 59.
- Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates are used to calculate prevalence rates.

Source: Public Health England. HIV prevalence by Local Authority.

Late Diagnosis of HIV: Cheshire West and Chester trend (2009-2011 to 2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)

Period	Cheshire West and Chester			England		
	Percentage of late diagnoses	95 percent confidence intervals		Percentage of late diagnoses	95 percent confidence intervals	
		Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
2009-2011	70.83%	48.91%	87.38%	50.14%	49.35%	50.94%
2010-2012	51.85%	31.95%	71.33%	48.19%	47.39%	49.00%
2011-2013	46.15%	30.09%	62.82%	45.28%	44.47%	46.09%
2012-2014	40.54%	24.75%	57.90%	42.68%	41.87%	43.50%

Notes and definitions

- Percentage of adults (aged 15 years or more) diagnosed with a CD4 cell count less than 350 cells per mm³ among all newly diagnosed adults with CD4 cell count available within 91 days of diagnosis and with known residence based information.
- Late diagnosis is the most important predictor of morbidity and mortality among those with HIV infection.

Source: Public Health England. LASER reports.

Incidence of cancers by gender with 95 percent confidence intervals (All ages): Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)

Cancer site	ICD 10 code	Males			
		ASR per 100,000	95 percent confidence intervals		
			Lower limit	Upper limit	Compared to England
All cancers	C00-C97 (ex. C44)	736.27	711.23	762.15	High
Bladder cancer	C67	31.75	26.57	37.82	Average
Breast cancer	C50	Not applicable / data unavailable			
Cervical cancer	C53	Not applicable / data unavailable			
Colorectal cancer	C18-C20	106.38	96.90	116.71	High
Lung cancer	C33-C34	95.68	86.78	105.43	Average
Malignant melanoma	C43	31.70	26.77	37.49	Average
Oesophageal cancer	C15	26.69	22.05	32.23	Average
Prostate cancer	C61	193.84	181.17	207.35	Average
Stomach cancer	C16	19.58	15.61	24.46	Average

Cancer site	ICD 10 code	Females			
		ASR per 100,000	95 percent confidence intervals		
			Lower limit	Upper limit	Compared to England
All cancers	C00-C97 (ex. C44)	573.36	553.25	594.07	High
Bladder cancer	C67	6.84	4.83	9.48	Average
Breast cancer	C50	188.43	176.97	200.50	High
Cervical cancer	C53	10.88	8.16	14.27	Average
Colorectal cancer	C18-C20	65.02	58.42	72.23	High
Lung cancer	C33-C34	72.00	65.02	79.60	Average
Malignant melanoma	C43	25.21	21.06	29.98	Average
Oesophageal cancer	C15	10.19	7.70	13.31	Average
Prostate cancer	C61	Not applicable / data unavailable			
Stomach cancer	C16	8.49	6.22	11.38	Average

Notes and definitions

- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (ASR) per 100,000 population based on the European standard population (2013). This method takes account of variations between areas and over time in the age/sex structure of the population.
- Data in this table are now provided by Public Health England, "Other Skin Cancer" data are no longer available and the definition of Colorectal Cancer no longer includes the code C17 (Malignant neoplasm of the small intestine).

Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, Public Health England

**Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) disease register and prevalence:
Cheshire West and Chester (2015/2016)**

Condition	Vale Royal CCG		West Cheshire CCG		Cheshire West and Chester		England
	Register	Percent	Register	Percent	Register	Percent	Percent
Atrial fibrillation	2,191	2.11%	5,863	2.26%	8,054	2.21%	1.71%
Coronary heart disease	3,721	3.58%	9,214	3.55%	12,935	3.55%	3.20%
Cardiovascular disease	796	1.32%	1,697	1.14%	2,493	1.20%	1.07%
Heart failure	1,000	0.96%	2,328	0.90%	3,328	0.91%	0.76%
Hypertension	16,472	15.83%	37,438	14.41%	53,910	14.81%	13.81%
Peripheral arterial disease	798	0.77%	1,971	0.76%	2,769	0.76%	0.61%
Stroke or transient ischaemic attack	2,013	1.93%	5,308	2.04%	7,321	2.01%	1.74%
Asthma	6,967	6.70%	16,340	6.29%	23,307	6.40%	5.91%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2,385	2.29%	4,836	1.86%	7,221	1.98%	1.85%
Obesity	9,675	11.70%	20,493	9.71%	30,168	10.27%	9.45%
Cancer	2,895	2.78%	7,606	2.93%	10,501	2.89%	2.42%
Chronic kidney disease	4,083	4.94%	7,865	3.73%	11,948	4.07%	4.10%
Diabetes	5,618	6.70%	13,920	6.51%	19,538	6.56%	6.55%
Palliative care	512	0.49%	822	0.32%	1,334	0.37%	0.34%
Dementia	739	0.71%	2,143	0.82%	2,882	0.79%	0.76%
Depression	7,394	8.94%	16,143	7.65%	23,537	8.01%	8.26%
Epilepsy	720	0.87%	1,673	0.79%	2,393	0.81%	0.80%
Learning disabilities	507	0.49%	1023	0.39%	1,530	0.42%	0.46%
Mental health	809	0.78%	2,263	0.87%	3,072	0.84%	0.90%
Osteoporosis	201	0.49%	452	0.43%	653	0.45%	0.31%
Arthritis	768	0.90%	2,089	0.96%	2,857	0.95%	0.73%

Notes and Definitions

- QOF refers to the Quality and Outcomes Framework which is a system for the performance management and payment of General Practitioners (GPs).
- The register counts are a sum of the registers for the General Practitioners practices who are part of either the West Cheshire or Vale Royal clinical commissioning groups.
- Diabetes, epilepsy, chronic kidney disease and obesity are age specific disease registers. Diabetes registers are for people aged 17 and over, obesity registers aged 16 and over and the other chronic disease registers aged 18 and over.

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Estimated prevalence of people with learning disabilities: Cheshire West and Chester (2011)

Age range	Estimated prevalence 2011	
	Learning disability (percent)	Moderate or severe learning disabilities (percent)
15-19	2.8%	0.7%
20-24	2.7%	0.6%
25-29	2.5%	0.5%
30-34	2.5%	0.5%
35-39	2.5%	0.6%
40-44	2.5%	0.6%
45-49	2.3%	0.6%
50-54	2.4%	0.5%
55-59	2.3%	0.6%
60-64	2.2%	0.4%
65-69	2.0%	0.4%
70-74	2.3%	0.3%
75-79	2.1%	0.2%
80+	1.9%	0.2%

Notes and definitions

- These predictions are taken from the Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) and Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) websites and are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled 'Estimating future need/demand for support for adults with learning disabilities in England', June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity.

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) and Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI).

Looked after children average difficulties score (2010/11 to 2014/15) and Cause for Concern (2014/15): Cheshire West and Chester

Time period	Average difficulties score		
	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2010/11	14.5	13.1	13.9
2011/12	13.6	12.9	13.9
2012/13	12.9	13.0	14.0
2013/14	14.1	13.2	13.9
2014/15	12.8	13.1	13.9

Time period	Cause for concern		
	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2014/15	27.0%	33.0%	37.0%

Notes and definitions

- Data are collected by local authorities through a strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ) and a single summary figure for each child (the total difficulties score), ranging from 0 to 40, is submitted to the Department for Education through the looked after children return (SSDA903).
- A higher score indicates greater difficulties (a score of under 14 is considered normal, 14-16 is borderline cause for concern and 17 or over is a cause for concern).
- The mean of total difficulties score for all looked after children aged between 5 and 16 (inclusive) at the date of their latest assessment, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st March is calculated by taking the sum of all individual SDQ 'total difficulties scores' for looked after children aged 5 to 16 (inclusive), who have been in care continuously for 12 months at 31 March divided by the number of valid primary carer SDQs that have been completed for looked after children aged 5 to 16 (inclusive), who have been in care continuously for 12 months at 31st March excluding any children who were looked after on that date under an agreed series of short term-placements.
- Average scores have been rounded to one decimal place and have been derived from unrounded numerator and denominator values.
- The percentage of children where there is cause for concern is the proportion of all looked after children aged between 5 and 16 (inclusive) at the date of their latest assessment, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31 March whose SDQ score was 17 or over. (Only available for 2014/15.)

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Injuries due to falls in persons aged 65 and over, age standardised rate per 100,000 population: Cheshire West and Chester (2010/11 to 2014/15)

Time period	Emergency admissions for falls injuries	Directly standardised rate per 100,000	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
2010/11	1,471	2,314	2,191	2,441	High
2011/12	1,439	2,227	2,108	2,350	High
2012/13	1,364	2,050	1,938	2,167	Average
2013/14	1,483	2,226	2,110	2,348	High
2014/15	1,564	2,272	2,157	2,392	High

Notes and definitions

- Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000.
- Emergency admissions for falls injuries classified by primary diagnosis code (ICD10 code S00-T98) and external cause (ICD10 code W00-W19) and an emergency admission code. Age at admission 65 and over.
- Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (ASR) per 100,000 population based on the European standard population (2013). This method takes account of variations between areas and over time in the age/sex structure of the population.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Section four: Health protection

Table 4a

Immunisation uptake: Cheshire West and Chester (2015/16)

Eligible group	Childhood vaccination programme percentage uptake				
	Immunisation	West Cheshire CCG	Vale Royal CCG	Cheshire West and Chester	England
Two year olds	Diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and haemophilus influenza (DTaP/IPV/Hib)	97.5%	97.7%	97.7%	95.2%
	Meningococcal group C (MenC)	96.2%	94.3%	95.1%	91.6%
	Measles, mumps and rubella (MR1)	94.9%	96.0%	95.2%	91.9%
Five year olds	Pre School booster	91.2%	95.0%	92.2%	86.3%
	HIB / MenC booster	91.7%	96.2%	93.0%	92.6%
	Measles, mumps and rubella (MR2)	90.3%	94.1%	91.3%	88.2%
Eligible group	Seasonal vaccination programme percentage uptake				
Clinical risk groups aged six months to under 65 years	Influenza	48.3%	52.2%	49.6%	45.1%
Pregnant women		46.2%	49.4%	47.1%	42.3%
Two year olds		46.9%	39.3%	44.7%	35.4%
Three year olds		47.1%	44.9%	46.6%	37.7%
Four year olds		37.1%	34.6%	36.6%	30.0%
Five year olds		Data unavailable		63.4%	54.4%
Six year olds				62.4%	52.9%
65 and over		73.4%	74.3%	73.7%	71.0%

Notes and definitions

- CCG refers to Clinical Commissioning Group
- Children are routinely scheduled for their primary immunisations starting at the age of two months.
- DTaP/IPV/Hib is a combined immunisation including diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and haemophilus influenza B (Hib).
- The national programme aims to immunise 95 percent of children.
- Influenza figures are based on GP registered patients (excluding five and six year olds). Coverage is given for all two, three and four year olds not just those in clinical risk groups.
- Influenza figures for five and six year olds are based on school attendance within Local Authorities. Coverage is given for all five and six year olds not just those in clinical risk groups.
- West Cheshire CCG figures exclude Neston Surgery for which data is currently unavailable.

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The number and rate per 100,000 of new diagnoses of chlamydia, for people aged 15-24: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2015)

Area	Number of new diagnoses				Rate per 100,000			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cheshire West and Chester	809	919	786	694	2,052	2,335	1,997	1,753
North West	Data unavailable	20,787	21,266	21,426	2,324	2,237	2,288	2,328
England		142,082	137,993	129,022	2,074	2,072	2,012	1,887

Notes and definitions

- The changes made to chlamydia surveillance in 2012 mean that previous data are not comparable with more recent data.
- The data in this table have been amended since the previous publication and are now in line with published figures found on the Public Health England Outcomes Framework. The England rates now include diagnoses where the region is unknown making them higher than the previously published figures which excluded these diagnoses.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution: Cheshire West and Chester (2010-2014)

Year	Cheshire West and Chester (percentage)	North West (percentage)	England (percentage)
2010	4.7%	5.1%	5.6%
2011	4.2%	4.6%	5.4%
2012	4.2%	4.4%	5.1%
2013	4.4%	4.6%	5.3%
2014	4.3%	4.4%	5.1%

Notes and definitions

- Fraction of annual all-cause adult (aged 30 plus) mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5}*) as a percentage.
- * PM_{2.5} means the mass (in micrograms / µg) per cubic metre of air of individual particles with an aerodynamic diameter generally less than 2.5 micrometers (µm). PM_{2.5} is also known as fine particulate matter.
- An increase of 10 µg/m³ in population-weighted annual average background concentration of PM_{2.5}* is assumed to increase all-cause mortality rates by a unit relative risk (RR) factor of 1.06. For a population-weighted modelled annual average anthropogenic background PM_{2.5} concentration x, RR is calculated as (1.06)(x/10) (COMEAP, 2010). The fraction of deaths attributable to PM_{2.5} is expressed as a percentage, calculated as 100*(RR-1)/RR.
- Population-weighted annual average concentrations of anthropogenic PM_{2.5} were provided by AEA Technology Environment for all lower tier and unitary Local Authorities within England. These were combined to produce figures at upper tier, regional and national level so that attributable fractions can be calculated at those scales also.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Section five: Healthcare and preventing premature mortality

**Infant and perinatal mortality rates: Cheshire West and Chester Table 5a
(2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)**

Stage of infancy	Cheshire West and Chester		North West		England	
	Number of deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
Perinatal	55	5.1	1,860	7.1	13,777	6.8
Neonatal	29	2.7	752	2.9	5,564	2.8
Post neonatal	7	0.6	372	1.4	2,465	1.2
Infant	36	3.3	1,124	4.3	8,029	4.0

Notes and definitions

- Perinatal mortality rate: Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants aged under seven days, per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
- Neonatal mortality rate: Number of deaths to infants aged 0 to 28 days, per 1,000 live births.
- Post neonatal mortality rate: Number of deaths to infants aged 28 days to one year, per 1,000 live births.
- Infant mortality rate: Number of deaths to infants aged under one year, per 1,000 live births.
- Figures are based on residents.

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**Trends in infant mortality: Cheshire West and Chester
(2001-2003 to 2013-2015)**

Three year period	Cheshire West and Chester				England			
	Number of infant deaths	Infant mortality rate	95 percent confidence interval		Number of infant deaths	Infant mortality rate	95 percent confidence intervals	
			Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit
2001-03	49	4.9	3.7	6.4	9,210	5.3	5.2	5.4
2002-04	57	5.6	4.3	7.2	9,216	5.2	5.1	5.3
2003-05	59	5.6	4.3	7.2	9,292	5.1	5.0	5.2
2004-06	64	5.9	4.7	7.6	9,339	5.0	4.9	5.1
2005-07	64	5.8	4.6	7.4	9,397	4.9	4.8	5.0
2006-08	61	5.5	4.3	7.1	9,503	4.8	4.7	4.9
2007-09	53	4.8	3.6	6.2	9,421	4.7	4.6	4.8
2008-10	44	3.9	2.9	5.3	9,260	4.6	4.5	4.7
2009-11	46	4.1	3.1	5.5	9,062	4.4	4.3	4.5
2010-12	41	3.6	2.7	4.9	8,822	4.3	4.2	4.4
2011-13	38	3.4	2.5	4.7	8,467	4.1	4.0	4.2
2012-14	36	3.3	2.4	4.6	8,029	4.0	3.9	4.1
2013-15	36	3.4	2.4	4.7	7,734	3.9	3.8	4.0

Notes and definitions

- The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths to infants aged under one year, per 1,000 live births.
- Data are presented as three year totals, this has been done in order to smooth out random variations year on year and is based on residents.
- Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Figures are based on residents.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Excess winter mortality: Cheshire West and Chester (2011-2012 to 2013-2014) (three year periods pooled)

Area		Average annual excess winter deaths	Excess Winter Deaths Index	95 percent confidence intervals	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
England		24,560	15.6%	15.4%	15.8%
NHS West Cheshire CCG		138	19.5%	13.8%	25.5%
NHS Vale Royal CCG		35	11.4%	3.2%	20.2%
Cheshire West and Chester		173	17.0%	12.3%	22.0%
Localities	Chester locality	49	20.3%	10.6%	30.8%
	Ellesmere Port locality	32	17.3%	6.5%	29.2%
	Northwich and Winsford locality	35	11.4%	3.2%	20.3%
	Rural locality	57	20.1%	11.2%	29.7%

Notes and definitions

- Excess winter deaths compare the number of deaths that occurred in winter (December to March) with the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July.
- The Excess Winter Deaths Index is the excess winter deaths expressed as a ratio of the expected deaths based on the non-winter death rate during the period.
- Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.

Source: Calculated locally using ONS Primary Care Mortality Database (2011-2014), Nationally from ONS Excess Winter Mortality publications

**Cancer mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area:
Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)**

Area		Total number of deaths	DSR	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
				Lower limit	Upper limit	
England		186,423	141.5	140.9	142.2	-
Cheshire West and Chester		1,333	145.3	137.6	153.4	Average
Vale Royal CCG		408	146.4	132.4	161.4	Average
West Cheshire CCG		925	145.0	135.8	154.7	Average
Localities	Chester	284	146.7	130.1	164.8	Average
	Ellesmere Port	266	170.8	150.8	192.7	High
	Rural	382	130.0	117.2	143.8	Average
	Northwich and Winsford	401	147.0	132.9	162.3	Average
IMD 2015 Quintiles	Quintile one	263	230.4	203.2	260.1	High
	Quintile two	212	175.4	175.4	200.7	High
	Quintile three	212	138.1	138.1	158.0	Average
	Quintile four	242	128.6	128.6	145.9	Average
	Quintile five	404	119.8	119.8	132.2	Low
Gender	Male	739	165.0	153.3	177.4	-
	Female	594	126.6	166.6	137.3	-

Notes and definitions

- ICD-10 Codes, Cancer (C00-C97).
- Results are presented as three year totals; this has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Locally, we have described the inequality gap using national rankings of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) which describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore national quintile one describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived in England.
- Directly standardised rates (DSR) have been calculated using European standard population (ESP) 2013 and rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD-10 (2010) change in coding rules.

Source: Calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates and ONS Primary Care Mortality Database.

Circulatory disease mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)

Area		Total number of deaths	DSR	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
				Lower limit	Upper limit	
England		99,244	75.7	75.3	76.2	
Cheshire West and Chester		637	70.0	64.7	75.7	Average
Vale Royal CCG		222	81.1	70.6	92.4	Average
West Cheshire CCG		414	65.2	59.0	71.8	Low
Localities	Chester	132	67.6	56.5	80.3	Average
	Ellesmere Port	140	91.1	76.4	107.3	High
	Rural	143	49.4	41.5	58.3	Low
	Northwich and Winsford	221	82.5	71.8	94.0	Average
IMD 2015 Quintiles	Quintile one	180	158.9	136.1	183.7	High
	Quintile two	113	94.0	77.3	113.0	High
	Quintile three	108	70.5	57.6	85.0	Average
	Quintile four	87	46.9	37.4	57.8	Low
	Quintile five	149	44.4	37.5	52.2	Low
Gender	Male	428	96.1	87.2	105.7	-
	Female	209	45.2	39.2	51.7	-

Notes and definitions

- ICD-10 Codes- Circulatory (I00-I99).
- Results are presented as three year totals; this has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Locally, we have described the inequality gap using national rankings of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) which describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore national quintile one describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived in England.
- Directly standardised rates (DSR) have been calculated using European standard population (ESP) 2013 and rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD-10 (2010) change in coding rules.

Source: Calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates and ONS Primary Care Mortality Database.

Respiratory disease mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)

Area		Total number of deaths	DSR	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
				Lower limit	Upper limit	
England		42,183	32.6	32.3	32.9	-
Cheshire West and Chester		260	28.8	25.4	32.5	Average
Vale Royal CCG		76	28.2	22.2	35.3	Average
West Cheshire CCG		184	29.0	25.0	33.6	Average
Localities	Chester	71	36.8	28.7	46.4	Average
	Ellesmere Port	51	33.3	24.7	43.8	Average
	Rural	64	21.6	16.6	27.6	Low
	Northwich and Winsford	74	28.0	22.0	35.2	Average
IMD 2015 Quintiles	Quintile one	65	56.4	43.4	72.0	High
	Quintile two	55	46.5	35.0	60.5	High
	Quintile three	52	34.9	26.0	45.8	Average
	Quintile four	38	20.3	14.4	28.0	Low
	Quintile five	50	14.8	10.9	19.5	Low
Gender	Male	139	31.6	26.5	37.3	-
	Female	121	26.1	21.6	31.1	-

Notes and definitions

- ICD-10 Codes- Respiratory (J00-J99).
- Results are presented as three year totals; this has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Locally, we have described the inequality gap using national rankings of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) which describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore national quintile one describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived in England.
- Directly standardised rates (DSR) have been calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using European standard population (ESP) 2013 and rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD-10 (2010) change in coding rules.

Source: Calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates and ONS Primary Care Mortality Database.

Section five: Healthcare and preventing premature mortality Table 5g

Liver disease mortality in persons aged under 75 by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)

Area		Total number of deaths	DSR	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
				Lower limit	Upper limit	
England		24,190	17.8	17.6	18.0	-
Cheshire West and Chester		164	17.9	15.3	20.9	Average
Vale Royal CCG		54	19.0	14.2	24.8	Average
West Cheshire CCG		110	17.4	14.3	20.9	Average
Localities	Chester	34	16.8	11.6	23.5	Average
	Ellesmere Port	46	27.8	20.3	37.1	High
	Rural	30	10.6	7.1	15.2	Low
	Northwich and Winsford	54	19.6	14.7	25.6	Average
IMD 2015 Quintiles	Quintile one	51	38.8	28.8	51.1	High
	Quintile two	34	28.2	19.5	39.4	High
	Quintile three	25	16.2	10.5	24.0	Average
	Quintile four	21	11.1	6.8	16.9	Low
	Quintile five	33	10.3	7.0	14.5	Low
Gender	Male	103	23.1	18.8	28.0	-
	Female	61	13.0	9.9	16.7	-

Notes and definitions

- ICD-10 Codes, (K70-K77, B15-B19,C22,I81,I85,T864).
- Results are presented as three year totals; this has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Locally, we have described the inequality gap using national rankings of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) which describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore national quintile one describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived in England.
- Directly standardised rates (DSR) have been calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using European standard population (ESP) 2013 and rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD-10 (2010) change in coding rules.

Source: Calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates and ONS Primary Care Mortality Database.

Mortality from suicide and undetermined injury, all ages by local geographical area: Cheshire West and Chester (2012-2014) (three calendar years pooled)

Area		Total number of deaths	DSR	95 percent confidence intervals		Compared to England
				Lower limit	Upper limit	
England		14,104	10.6	10.5	10.8	-
Cheshire West and Chester		92	11.1	8.9	13.6	Average
Vale Royal CCG		18	6.2	3.4	10.1	Average
West Cheshire CCG		74	10.7	8.1	13.7	Average
Localities	Chester	28	11.0	6.9	16.5	Average
	Ellesmere Port	21	11.2	6.5	17.7	Average
	Rural	25	10.3	6.2	15.9	Average
	Northwich and Winsford	18	6.2	3.4	10.2	Average
IMD 2015 Quintiles	Quintile one	15	9.8	4.9	16.9	Average
	Quintile two	25	17.1	10.4	26.1	High
	Quintile three	12	7.3	3.4	13.4	Average
	Quintile four	21	10.6	6.2	16.9	Average
	Quintile five	19	6.0	3.3	9.8	Average
Gender	Male	70	17.1	13.3	21.6	-
	Female	22	5.4	3.4	8.1	-

Notes and definitions

- ICD-10 Codes: (X60-X84, Y10-Y34).
- Results are presented as three year totals; this has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
- 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling.
- Locally, we have described the inequality gap using national rankings of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) which describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore national quintile one describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived in England.
- Directly standardised rates (DSR) have been calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using European standard population (2013) (ESP) and rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD-10 (2010) change in coding rules.

Source: Calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council using Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates and ONS Primary Care Mortality Database.

**Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness:
Cheshire West and Chester (2009/10 to 2013/14)**

Time period	Excess deaths occurring amongst people with serious mental illness (indirectly standardised ratio)		
	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2009/10	346.2	Data unavailable	326.7
2010/11	279.5		335.3
2011/12	404.3		337.4
2012/13	418.2		347.2
2013/14	470.8	384.1	351.8

Notes and definitions

- The indicator is calculated as an indirectly standardised ratio, comparing the observed number of deaths in those with serious mental illness with the number that would be expected if those people experienced the same age-specific death rates as the general English population.
- People with serious mental illness are identified from the Mental Health Minimum Data Set (MHMDS) and must have been in contact with secondary mental health services in either the year they died, or the two years previously. The MHMDS data are linked to the Primary Care Mortality Database to identify deaths amongst people with serious mental illness.
- The indicator refers to adults aged between 18 and 74 years.
- People with mental health problems that have not been in contact with specialist services will not be captured in the mental health element of this indicator.
- The general population used for comparison includes in it, the mental health population. Removing the mental health population from the general population was found to have very little effect on the calculation.
- No account is taken as to whether the patients in the mental health population are more ill than the general population. It is possible that being chronically physically ill has brought on the mental health problems.
- Note that comparisons between any two indirectly standardised ratios standardised to a (third) different population are not reliable. As a result, comparisons between local authority values and the England and regional values are not reliable.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services: Cheshire West and Chester (2013/14)

Time period	Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services		
	Cheshire West and Chester	North West	England
2013/14	3.3%	7.2%	5.3%

Notes and definitions

- The percentage of the population aged 18-74 in contact with secondary mental health services (in either the year in question, or the previous two years).
- Denominator figures for the general population are sourced from the relevant ONS mid-year population estimates and are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool, licensed under the open government licence v3.0.

Section five: Healthcare and preventing premature mortality Table 5k
Oral health survey in five year old children: Cheshire West and Chester (2015)

Area of residence	Number of children examined	Percentage with decayed, missing or filled teeth (DMFT)	Severity (average decayed, missing or filled teeth)	Care index
Cheshire West and Chester	205	20.30%	0.67	5.9%
Cheshire East	273	20.90%	0.77	12.3%
England	111,500	24.70%	0.84	12.0%

Notes and definitions

- Percentage with decayed, missing or filled teeth (DMFT) is the percentage of children with decay experience (i.e. with one or more obviously decayed, missing (due to decay) and filled teeth).
- The severity of dental decay among five year old children is measured by the decayed, missing or filled teeth (DMFT) index. This shows the average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth among five year old children attending schools in the area.
- The Care Index shows the percentage of teeth previously or currently decayed that were treated by filling. It is used to measure the extent to which dental decay has been successfully treated.
- Comparison with the 2008 survey results for oral health, completed by the North West Public Health Observatory, should not be made, as a different methodology was used.

Source: British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry (BASCD) and Public Health England (PHE)

Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Description
Three or five calendar years pooled	Data from three or five years are combined together to create a rate. This is used where the number of observations in a single year are low and/or to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
95 percent confidence intervals	Confidence intervals are a statistical tool for indicating the accuracy of an estimated figure. A 95 percent confidence interval indicates the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95 percent chance of falling. Estimates based on small numbers of cases are less accurate and will hence have wide confidence intervals. When comparing estimated rates, if the confidence intervals do not overlap the rates are considered to be statistically significantly different.
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.
Anti-social behaviour (ASB)	Incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to Cheshire Police, these are categorised as environmental, nuisance or personal.
APHO	Association of Public Health Observatories.
APS	Annual Population Survey (part of the Integrated Household Survey).
BASCD	British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry.
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group. Responsibility for the planning and designing of a large number of local health services in England is now held by clinical commissioning groups. Cheshire West and Chester is covered by two clinical commissioning groups: NHS Western Cheshire and NHS Vale Royal.
BMI	Body Mass Index.

Term	Description
Census	Comprises of a questionnaire to be completed by every household in the nation and returned to The Office for National Statistics for analysis. The last census was 27 March 2011.
CI	Confidence intervals (see also 95 percent Confidence Intervals).
Crude birth rate	Number of births per 1,000 resident population.
Decayed, missing or filled teeth (DMFT)	Percentage of children with decay experience (i.e.: with one or more obviously decayed, missing (due to decay) and filled teeth).
Directly standardised rates (DSR)	Direct standardisation of data is used to take into account variations in the age structure of a population. The result is usually a rate per 100,000 which can be directly compared against different areas.
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance in April 1992. This benefit is being replaced by the Personal Independence Payment (PIP) from April 2013. By June 2015 all renewal claims were asked to transfer to PIP, all new claims go straight to PIP.
Employment Support Allowance (ESA)	Employment Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support that was paid because of an illness or disability for all new claimants from 27 October 2008. The total number of claimants as a percentage of the population, aged 16-64, is provided but, note that the number of claimants is rounded, so the true percentage may differ from the one shown here. Income based ESA is being replaced by Universal Credit.
European standard population	Used in the direct standardisation of rates, this is usually a population of 100,000 people.

Term	Description
Excess winter deaths	The difference in the number of deaths in winter (December to March) compared with the non-winter months (preceding August to November and the following April to July). This is often expressed as a percentage, known as the Excess Winter Death Index.
Four week quitters	A person is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the four week follow up if he/she has not smoked at all during the four weeks following the quit date (based on self-reporting of smoking status by the client).
General fertility rate (GFR)	Live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
GPs	General practitioners.
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
ICD10 Codes	A system of disease classification and coding created by the World Health Organization.
IHS	Integrated Household Survey.
Incapacity Benefit and Income Support	Is paid because of an illness or disability. It was replaced by employment and support allowance for all new claimants from 27 October 2008. The total number of claimants as a percentage of the population, aged 16-64, is provided but it should be noted that the number of claimants is rounded, so the true percentage may differ from the one shown in this document.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2015)	Describes the most deprived areas in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore national quintile one describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 20 percent most deprived in England. The latest IMD is from 2015.

Term	Description
Indirectly standardised rates (ISR)	Indirect standardisation of data is used to take into account variations in the age structure of a population. The result is usually a rate per 100,000. As the calculation uses age specific rates from a reference population (England) rates cannot be directly compared against different areas.
Infant mortality rate	The number of babies who died before their first birthday, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.
Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)	The number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance and National Insurance credits are recorded at Job Centre Plus local offices. The rates are residence based.
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. This aims to provide intelligence to support strategic planning of both local authorities and NHS commissioning to improve wellbeing and reduce inequalities by providing the best services for people living in Cheshire West and Chester. Previously known as the Integrated Strategic Needs Assessment.
Life expectancy at birth	Indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age.
Live birth rate	Number of live births per 1,000 population.
Locality	Cheshire West and Chester Council is split into four locality areas (Chester, Ellesmere Port, Rural, Northwich and Winsford) - see map two.

Term	Description
Looked after children	Refers to children and young people who are looked after by the state. This includes those who are subject to a care order or temporarily classed as looked after on a planned basis for short breaks or respite care.
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership.
MSOA	Middle layer super output area. A geographical area made up of approximately 5,000 - 7,000 residents.
NCSP	National Chlamydia Screening Programme.
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System.
NEET	Young people not in education, employment or training.
Neonatal mortality rate	Number of deaths to infants aged 0 to 28 days, per 1,000 live births.
NHS	National Health Service.
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information System.
NWPHO	North West Public Health Observatory.
OCU	An opiate and/or crack user.
'Our Community' Survey	A quality of life survey that aimed to capture residents' views of their local area and monitor and benchmark key indicators for a number of partnership organisations covering Cheshire West and Chester. Taken in October 2011.
ONS	Office for National Statistics.
ONS Cluster	This classification groups local authorities into clusters based on similar characteristics. Cheshire West and Chester is in the prospering small towns cluster sub-group.
PANSI	Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information.

Term	Description
PCT	Primary Care Trust. NHS organisations that were abolished in April 2013 and their functions dispersed resulting in a changed landscape of organisational boundaries and responsibilities.
Percentage not in marriage	Percentage of live births which are to women who are not married or in a civil partnership.
Perinatal mortality rate	Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants aged under seven days, per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
PHE	Public Health England.
Pooled	Data from three or five years are combined together to create a rate. This is used when the number of observations in a single year are low and to smooth out random year-on-year variations. (See also, three or five calendar years pooled).
POPPI	Projecting Older People Population Information.
Post-neonatal mortality rate	Number of deaths to infants aged 28 days to one year, per 1,000 live births.
PSA	Public Service Agreement.
Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF)	A system for the performance management and payment of general practitioners (GPs).
Registered population	The number of people who are registered with a general practitioner in an area.
Resident population	The number of people who live in an area.
Standard mortality ratios (SMR)	Standardised mortality ratios (SMR) are a method for comparing death rates in a particular area with those for England and Wales. If the England standardised mortality ratio is 100, an area with an standardised mortality ratio of 120 is said to have a mortality rate 20 percent higher than the national average (after taking into account the different age structures of the two populations).

Term	Description
Stillbirth rate	Stillbirths are legally defined as foetal deaths occurring after 24 weeks of gestation. The stillbirth rate is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.
Universal Credit (UC)	<p>Universal Credit (UC) is replacing the following benefit types since May 2013 on an increasing scale: Jobseeker's Allowance; Housing Benefit; Working Tax Credit; Child Tax Credit; Employment and Support Allowance; Income Support. This accounts for some of the reductions seen in the benefits above however at present it is not possible to obtain exact figures on the scale of change due to UC transfers.</p> <p>There is currently no way of separating out in UC, numbers of people according to the previous benefit types.</p>
Violence with injury	Violence with injury includes all incidents of wounding, and assault with injury which resulted in injury.
Violence without injury	Violence without injury includes all incidents of assault without injury. Police recorded crime also includes a number of public order offences, such as harassment.
What About YOUth? (WAY) survey	A survey established in 2014, designed to collect robust local authority level data on a range of health behaviours amongst 15 year olds.

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