## Children's centre profile - May 2019

**Children's centre grouping:** Rural grouping

### Children’s centre profile - May 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grouping</th>
<th>Centre one</th>
<th>Centre two</th>
<th>Centre three</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blacon grouping</td>
<td>Blacon</td>
<td>Chester Victoria</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lache grouping</td>
<td>Lache</td>
<td>Kingsway and Upton</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanlaw grouping</td>
<td>Stanlaw Abbey</td>
<td>Neston</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portside grouping</td>
<td>Portside</td>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwich grouping</td>
<td>Victoria Road</td>
<td>Leftwich</td>
<td>Barnton and Weaverham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winsford grouping</td>
<td>Over</td>
<td>Greenfields</td>
<td>Wharton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Frodsham the (joint) highest proportion of children is seen in two of the four age bands. The greatest proportion of children in Chester Rural children’s centre footprint is seen in the 15-19 age range.
Population aged under five 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Persons aged under five</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>18,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s centres in group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers are rounded to the nearest 50

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2017 mid-year population estimates ©Crown Copyright

There are 1900 children under five in the Rural grouping, of which 900 are resident within Frodsham children's centre footprint and 1000 are resident within Chester Rural children’s centre footprint. Overall this represents 10.1% of the total under five population in Cheshire West and Chester.

Proportion of the population who are aged under five 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percentage of the population aged under five</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2017 mid-year population estimates ©Crown Copyright

In the Rural grouping 4.8% of the population were aged under five. This is lower than the Cheshire West and Chester average and lower than the England average. Within the grouping the highest proportion of under fives is seen in Chester Rural children's centre footprint (4.9%). This is 0.2 percentage points higher than the proportion of under fives in Frodsham children's centre footprint (4.7%), the lowest proportion.
Please note that the x axis in the chart above starts at 70%

In the 2011 Census 74.9% of children and young people in England aged 0-19 were classed as White British. By comparison Cheshire West and Chester Council had a much higher proportion of White British children and young people aged 0-19 (94.0%) and therefore much lower proportions of Black or Minority Ethnicities (BME).

The Rural grouping has overall, a lower proportion of BME children and young people compared to Cheshire West and Chester.

The Frodsham children’s centre footprint has a lower proportion of BME children and young people compared to Cheshire West and Chester.

The Chester Rural children's centre footprint has a higher proportion of BME children and young people compared to Cheshire West and Chester, however the proportion of BME children and young people is still lower than the England average.
There were 3363 live births in Cheshire West and Chester in 2017. In the Rural grouping there were 337 live births in 2017 which equates to 10.02% of all 2017 Cheshire West and Chester births.
The highest number of births in the grouping was seen in the Chester Rural children's centre footprint (198 births) this equates to 5.89% of all 2017 Cheshire West and Chester births.
The lowest number of births in the grouping was seen in Frodsham children's centre footprint (139 births) which equates to 4.13% of all 2017 Cheshire West and Chester births.
## Birth rate 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Live births (all ages)</th>
<th>Female population aged 15-44</th>
<th>Birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>646,794</td>
<td>10,572,163</td>
<td>61.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>58,752</td>
<td>57.24</td>
<td>Significantly lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>5,936</td>
<td>56.77</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>50.73</td>
<td>Significantly lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>3,196</td>
<td>61.95</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall the birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in Cheshire West and Chester (57.24) in 2017 is significantly lower than the England average of 61.18. In the Rural grouping the birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 (56.77) is not significantly different to the England average, ranging from 50.73 births per 1,000 women in Frodsham children's centre footprint which is significantly lower than the England average, to 61.95 births per 1,000 women in Chester Rural children's centre footprint which is not significantly different to the England average.
Low birth weights 2014-2016 (three years pooled)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Live births (all ages)</th>
<th>Low birth weight births</th>
<th>Percentage of low birth weight births</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1,989,052</td>
<td>138,851</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>10,615</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ©Crown Copyright, ONS Births Characteristics 2016 ©Crown Copyright and ONS births extract for local area figures.

The graph shows the percentage of low birth weight births with 95% confidence interval markers.

Low birth weight trend 2001-03 to 2014-16
(Data available in appendix 1)

Low birth weight is an indicator of poor population health, and there is an individual risk of infant mortality and poor health into adulthood. Low birth weight babies are those who weigh below 2500g at birth. The percentage of low birth weights in Rural grouping in 2014-2016 was lower than the Cheshire West and Chester average but not significantly so. Compared to England the percentage of low birth weight babies born in 2014-2016 in the Rural grouping was not significantly different. Ranging from 5.2% in Frodsham childrens centre footprint (not significantly different to England) to 6.3% in Chester Rural childrens centre footprint (not significantly different to England).
The Indices of Deprivation are a relative measure of deprivation across the 32,844 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is made up of seven domains of deprivation.

There are 212 lower super output areas which make up Cheshire West and Chester, 14 of these neighbourhood areas (LSOAs) rank in decile one for general deprivation. Decile one is the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

In Rural grouping 5% of children under five live in areas ranked in deciles one and two (those areas ranked amongst the 20% most deprived in England). At children's centre footprint level 11% of children under five live in areas ranked in deciles one and two in Frodsham children's centre footprint and 0% of children under five live in areas ranked in deciles one and two in Chester Rural children's centre footprint.
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is a subset of the income deprivation domain in the Index of Multiple Deprivation. It shows the proportion of children aged 15 or under in each neighbourhood (LSOA) who live in families that are income deprived. This index is not combined with the other domains into the Index of Multiple Deprivation as the children are already captured in the income deprivation domain.

There are 19 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in Cheshire West and Chester which rank in the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation affecting children.

In Rural grouping 5% of children under five live in areas ranked in deciles one and two (those areas ranked amongst the 20% most deprived in England). At children’s centre footprint level 11% of children under five live in areas ranked in deciles one and two in Frodsham children’s centre footprint and 0% of children under five live in areas ranked in deciles one and two in Chester Rural children’s centre footprint.
Children living in poverty as defined by the HM Revenue and Customs - Children in low income families local measure
Source: HM Revenue and Customs - Children in low income families local measure 2016 (published October 2018)

Cheshire West and Chester has lower rates of children living in poverty (12.7%) compared to England (17.0%) and sits in the second best quartile of ranked local authorities in England.
Though Cheshire West and Chester experiences relatively low child poverty compared to England, at a very local level some small areas (lower super output areas) record rates in excess of 30%.
In total there were 10 small areas (LSOAs) which recorded child poverty rates in excess of 30%, one of which exceeded 40% and one of which exceeded 35%.
The LSOA with over two in five children (40%) living in poverty is located in the Over footprint.
The LSOA with over 35% of children living in poverty is in the Lache footprint.
The remaining eight LSOAs with over 30% of children living in poverty were in the footprints of Blacon, Lache, Over, Portside, Stanlaw Abbey, Wharton and Woodlands.
### Lone parent households - 2011 census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>All households</th>
<th>Households with dependent children</th>
<th>Lone parent households with dependent children</th>
<th>Percentage of households with dependent children which were lone parent households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22,063,368</td>
<td>6,423,941</td>
<td>1,564,681</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>141,442</td>
<td>39,075</td>
<td>9,009</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>16,186</td>
<td>4,453</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children's centre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of working age lone parents with dependent children</th>
<th>Percentage of working age lone parents with dependent children in full time employment</th>
<th>Percentage of working age lone parents with dependent children in part time employment</th>
<th>Percentage of working age lone parents who were unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1,564,681</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>9,009</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children's centre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of working age lone parents with dependent children</th>
<th>Percentage of working age lone parents with dependent children in full time employment</th>
<th>Percentage of working age lone parents with dependent children in part time employment</th>
<th>Percentage of working age lone parents who were unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS) ©Crown Copyright

*Working age is classed as 16-64  **dependent children are aged under 16 or aged 16 to 19 and in full time education

In the Rural grouping 17.2% of all households with dependent children were lone parent households, ranging from 16.4% in Chester Rural children's centre footprint to 18.1% in Frodsham children's centre footprint. Overall this is lower than the Cheshire West and Chester average.

In the Rural grouping, 26.2% of working age lone parents with dependent children were unemployed. This is lower than the Cheshire West and Chester average.
Residents on low incomes may claim means tested benefits such as housing benefit (help with rental costs) or council tax reduction. By looking at the proportion of claimants with children under five it is possible to identify areas where high proportions of low income families have young children. Depending on circumstances residents may claim either benefit or both together. The data used in this section is a snapshot of Cheshire West and Chester’s claimants as of the 28 February 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>All claimants</th>
<th>Number of claimants with children under five</th>
<th>Percentage of claimants with children under five</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>21,953</td>
<td>2,537</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>1,547</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children's centre</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,863</strong></td>
<td><strong>375</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cheshire West and Chester benefits team as of 28 February 2019

### Percentage of claimants with children under five (28 February 2019)

In the Rural grouping 7.4% of claimants of council tax reduction and / or housing benefit in Cheshire West and Chester had a child or children under five in their household. This is lower than the Cheshire West and Chester average. At children’s centre level this ranged from 7.1% in Chester Rural children’s centre footprint to 7.6% in Frodsham children's centre footprint.
Breastfeeding at six to eight weeks 2018/19

Breast fed babies have less risk of developing chest and ear infections, diarrhoea and vomiting, eczema, becoming obese, and developing diabetes in later life. Breastfeeding is measured through initiation and prevalence at 6-8 weeks (number of children still at least partially breastfeeding at the time of the 6-8 week check). National level 2018/19 data are unavailable, therefore 2018/19 local data have been tested against the most recent England data for 2017/18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2018/19 six to eight week checks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage breastfeeding (either exclusively or partially)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England 2017/18</td>
<td>42.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>41.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>47.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>49.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>46.72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Local data from community providers, comparator data from Department of Health breastfeeding quarterly statistical releases.

Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 Weeks (2018/19)

The percentage of babies being either partially or exclusively breastfed in the Rural grouping in 2018/19 was 47.92%, 37.92% were exclusively breast fed and 10% were partially breastfed.
Children with excess weight - Reception year 2017/18

NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) 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 BMI over the 95th percentile are defined as obese.

Excess weight (children classified as overweight or obese) in children often leads to excess weight in adults, and this is recognised as a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health. Figures are based on the percentage of primary school age children in their reception year (aged 4-5 years) recorded as overweight or obese in the school year 2017/18 as part of the National Child Measurement Program (NCMP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Excess weight prevalence</th>
<th>Excess weight significance compared to England</th>
<th>Overweight prevalence</th>
<th>Obesity prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>Significantly lower</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>Significantly lower</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>No significant difference</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>Significantly lower</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Child Measurement Program

The Rural grouping shows an excess weight prevalence in reception children of 16.35% in the 2017/18 school year according to the National Child Measurement Program (NCMP). Excess weight is the combined total of overweight prevalence (10.19%) and obesity prevalence (6.17%).
NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) 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 BMI over the 95th percentile are defined as obese.

Excess weight (children classified as overweight or obese) in children often leads to excess weight in adults, and this is recognised as a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health. Figures are based on the percentage of primary school age children in year six (aged 10-11 years) recorded as overweight or obese in the school year 2017/18 as part of the National Child Measurement Program (NCMP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>National child measurement program 2017/18 year six children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excess weight prevalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>34.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>31.89% Significant lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>29.35% Significant lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s centre</td>
<td>27.50% No significant difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>30.77% No significant difference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rural grouping shows an excess weight prevalence in year six children of 29.35% in the 2017/18 school year according to the National Child Measurement Program (NCMP). Excess weight is the combined total of overweight prevalence (13.59%) and obesity prevalence (15.76%).
Hospital admissions due to injury - children aged under five 2017/18

Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health problems related to experience(s) of injury. The monitoring of childhood injuries is an important part of safeguarding children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>121.20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>147.62</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>174.14</td>
<td>No significant difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>147.90</td>
<td>No significant difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>196.85</td>
<td>No significant difference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Hospital episode statistics copyright NHS Digital

Where rates are based on numbers below five, data have been suppressed and are denoted by *

In the Rural grouping the rate of hospital admissions due to injury in under fives is 174.14 per 10,000 children under five, although this rate is higher than the England rate it is not a significant difference.
The term ‘looked after children and young people’ is generally used to mean those 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. Data below are a snapshot of those children and young people who were in long term care at the end of March 2019. Over a third of looked after children are placed outside of the authority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children's Centre</th>
<th>Number of LAC by area of home postcode aged under 19</th>
<th>Number of LAC by area of placement postcode aged under 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cheshire West and Chester Council
Numbers under five are suppressed and are denoted by *, additional suppression was applied to prevent small numbers being discoverable.

Placement and origin of looked after children (LAC)

- Number of LAC by area of home postcode aged under 19
- Number of LAC by area of placement postcode aged under 19
Immunisation is the safest and most effective way of giving protection against disease. After immunisation, a child is far less likely to catch the disease if there are cases in the community. The benefit of protection against disease far outweighs the very small risks of immunisation. If enough people in the community are immunised, the infection can no longer be spread from person to person and the disease dies out altogether. This is how smallpox was eliminated from the world and polio has disappeared from many countries.

Childhood immunisation and vaccine data are provided at GP level. Data have been assigned to children’s centre footprints based on which practices have the largest proportion of resident under fives registered to them. Each practice has been assigned to only one footprint for simplicity. In some cases, practices may not be physically located in the footprint they predominantly serve.

Data are for practices belonging to Vale Royal or West Cheshire clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) only. Bunbury practice is within West Cheshire CCG but sits outside of the local authority boundary.

Information on the coverage of vaccinations in children aged five and under is monitored by NHS England using the COVER programme. Each quarter GPs are required to provide data on the number of children for whom the GP practice is responsible who were eligible for vaccinations and the number who received the vaccinations detailed in the table on the following page.
The table below shows the vaccination schedule for children aged 0-5 from 2016/17 onwards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age range</th>
<th>Age due</th>
<th>Vaccination</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 0-1</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>Six in one (DTaP/IPV/Hib) vaccine</td>
<td>Contains vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (HIB) and hepatitis B. Three separate doses are offered at two months, three months and four months. Following the three initial doses a Hib booster is offered at 12 months in combination with the Men C booster (see below). No further doses of the hepatitis B vaccine are offered. The other three vaccines are offered at age three years and four months as a pre-school booster (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Pneumococcal (PCV) vaccine</td>
<td>Vaccinates against the bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae which can cause septicemia, pneumonia and pneumococcal meningitis. Three separate doses are offered at two months, four months and one year old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rotavirus vaccine</td>
<td>An oral vaccine to help reduce the incidence of diarrhoea and sickness. Two separate doses are offered at two months and three months (not captured using the COVER program).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men B vaccine * introduced September 2015</td>
<td>Vaccinates against meningococcal group B bacteria which can cause meningitis and septicaemia. Three separate doses are offered at two months, three months and 12 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 1-2</td>
<td>12-13 months</td>
<td>Six in one (DTaP/IPV/Hib) vaccine second dose</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men C vaccine</td>
<td>Please note that as of 1st July 2016, the infant dose of the MenC vaccine given at 12 weeks has been removed from the routine schedule. Protection is still offered by the Hib/MenC vaccine administered at 12 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rotavirus vaccine second dose</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>Five in one (DTaP/IPV/Hib) Vaccine third dose</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pneumococcal (PCV) vaccine second dose</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men B vaccine second dose</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 2-5</td>
<td>3 years 4 months (40 months)</td>
<td>Hib/Men C combines Hib fourth dose, Men C single dose</td>
<td>Combines the fourth dose of the Haemophilus influenzae vaccine (previously administered as part of the six in one vaccine) with a dose of the meningitis C vaccine (previously a second dose following an initial dose at 3 months). Men C Vaccinates against meningococcal group C bacteria which can cause meningitis and septicaemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine</td>
<td>Vaccinates against the viruses mumps, measles and rubella (German measles). Two doses are offered at 12 months and three years, four months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pneumococcal (PCV) vaccine third dose</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine second dose</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Four in one (DTaP/IPV) pre-school booster fourth dose of diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis) and polio</td>
<td>The final dose of four vaccines included in the six in one vaccine offered at two, three and four months. The fourth dose of Hib (the fifth vaccine in the six in one vaccine) is given at 12 months in combination with the Men C booster. The Hepatitis B vaccine consists only of the initial three doses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Vaccination uptake in children aged one 2017/18

Childhood immunisation and vaccine data are provided at GP level. Data have been assigned to children’s centre footprints based on which practices have the largest proportion of resident under fives registered to them.

By age one children should have been offered initial doses of the six in one vaccine (diphtheria, tetanus, polio, whooping cough (pertussis), Haemophilus influenzae and hepatitis B), the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) and the meningitis B vaccine (Men B). Uptake of these vaccines is monitored by the COVER program.

### Six in one vaccine percentage uptake by age one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number eligible</th>
<th>Number vaccinated</th>
<th>Percentage vaccinated</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>649,337</td>
<td>603,761</td>
<td>93.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>3,496</td>
<td>3,345</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>93.7%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pneumococcal vaccine PCV percentage uptake by age one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number eligible</th>
<th>Number vaccinated</th>
<th>Percentage vaccinated</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>649,337</td>
<td>605,715</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>3,496</td>
<td>3,355</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Men B vaccine percentage uptake by age one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number eligible</th>
<th>Number vaccinated</th>
<th>Percentage vaccinated</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>649,337</td>
<td>601,305</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>3,496</td>
<td>3,377</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>97.1%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National and LA level data, COVER program, Public Health England; GP level data, NHS England

*Please note the Y axis for the above graph starts at 60%
### Vaccination uptake in children aged two 2017/18

Childhood immunisation and vaccine data are provided at GP level. Data have been assigned to children's centre footprints based on which practices have the largest proportion of resident under fives registered to them. By age two children should have been offered the Haemophilus influenzae (HiB) / meningitis C (MenC) combined booster vaccine, the first dose of the mumps, measles and rubella combined vaccine (MMR) and the third (booster) dose of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>MMR vaccine percentage uptake by age two</th>
<th>HiB/MenC booster percentage uptake by age two</th>
<th>Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine PCV (booster) percentage uptake by age two</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number eligible</td>
<td>Number vaccinated</td>
<td>Percentage vaccinated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>662,115</td>
<td>604,359</td>
<td>91.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>3,653</td>
<td>94.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>94.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Centre</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>95.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National and LA level data, COVER program Public Health England; GP level data NHS England

*Please note the Y axis for the above graph starts at 60%*
# Childhood immunisation and vaccine data

Childhood immunisation and vaccine data are provided at GP level. Data have been assigned to children’s centre footprints based on which practices have the largest proportion of resident under fives registered to them. By age five (from three years four months) children should have been offered the four in one preschool booster vaccination which contains their fourth doses of diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis) and polio originally offered in the six in one vaccines. They should also have been offered two doses of the mumps measles and rubella combined vaccine (MMR) (the first dose being offered at age two). If a child has not received the first MMR dose this will be offered again.

## Vaccination uptake in children aged five 2017/18

### Four in one pre-school booster vaccine percentage uptake by age five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number eligible</th>
<th>Number vaccinated</th>
<th>Percentage vaccinated</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>698,306</td>
<td>600,964</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>4,218</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MMR vaccine first dose percentage uptake by age five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number eligible</th>
<th>Number vaccinated</th>
<th>Percentage vaccinated</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>698,306</td>
<td>665,308</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>4,218</td>
<td>3,995</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>94.2%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90.5%</td>
<td>Significantly lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MMR vaccine second dose percentage uptake by age five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number eligible</th>
<th>Number vaccinated</th>
<th>Percentage vaccinated</th>
<th>Statistical significance compared to England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>698,306</td>
<td>610,331</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>4,218</td>
<td>3,841</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
<td>Significantly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90.5%</td>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National and LA level data, COVER program Public Health England; GP level data NHS England

*Please note the Y axis for the above graph starts at 60%*
Free School Meal (FSM) entitlement 2017/18

Parents are able to claim Free School Meals (FSM) for pupils if they receive a qualifying benefit such as Universal Credit. The figures relate to those children for whom FSM eligibility has been claimed, it does not identify whether the child actually received a Free School Meal. All children in Reception and Key Stage One currently receive free school meals as part of the Universal Infant Free School Meals government initiative, this could potentially reduce the number of children for whom FSM eligibility is claimed in foundation and key stage one as families may delay claiming until Key Stage Two. Eligibility for FSM identifies Pupil Premium allocations for schools, the Department for Education says it is exploring ideas about the best way to identify disadvantaged pupils automatically in the long term.

### Percentage of primary school children eligible for Free School Meals by key stage (2017/18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>Key Stage One</th>
<th>Key Stage Two</th>
<th>All primary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Centre</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cheshire West and Chester Insight and Intelligence Team
### Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development

A revised Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) was introduced in 2013, and requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children's levels of development are "emerging", "expected" or "exceeding" 17 early learning goals (ELGs). The ELGs are split into seven areas of learning and development. The three prime areas of development are:

- Personal, social and emotional development
- Physical development
- Communication and language.

In addition there are four specific areas for:

- Literacy
- Mathematics
- Understanding the world
- Expressive arts and design.

Children are deemed to have reached a good level of development in the revised profile if they achieve at least the expected level for all ELGs in the prime areas as well as mathematics and literacy. These areas contain 12 of the 17 ELGs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Pupils</th>
<th>Number of pupils achieving a good level of development</th>
<th>Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development</th>
<th>Number of FSM eligible pupils</th>
<th>Number of FSM pupils achieving a good level of development</th>
<th>Percentage of FSM pupils achieving a good level of development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England*</td>
<td>652,400</td>
<td>466,466</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>87,190</td>
<td>49,698</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester*</td>
<td>3,933</td>
<td>2,824</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* England and Cheshire West and Chester figures are taken from nationally published data based on location of school.
† Numbers have been suppressed at children's centre level where numbers are less than five or where suppressed numbers could be deduced from grouping totals.

Source: Department of education and Cheshire West and Chester Insight and Intelligence team

In the Rural grouping 72% of children achieved a good level of development which is equal to the England average (71.5%). When looking at children eligible for Free School Meals (FSM), 48% achieved a good level of development, which is below the England average (57%). When compared to the Cheshire West and Chester average (53%), the percentage of children achieving a good level of development in the Rural grouping is lower.
Key Stage One refers to children aged between five and seven, which is normally known as year one and year two (infant school). At Key Stage One, children are assessed in Reading, Writing, Maths and Science. A phonics screening check is also performed at the end of year one.

Pupils were assessed against the new more challenging curriculum, which was introduced in 2014. Results are no longer reported as levels, the interim frameworks for teacher assessment have been used by teachers to assess if a pupil has met the new, higher expected standard. Attainment is based on teacher assessments. Because of these assessment changes, figures for 2016 onwards are not comparable to those for earlier years. The expectations for pupils at the end of Key Stage One have been raised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Maths</th>
<th>Science</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All children</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free School Meal eligible children</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of education and Cheshire West and Chester Insight and Intelligence team

In the Rural grouping, the percentage of children at the end of Key Stage One achieving the expected standard in 2017/18 ranged from 69% in Writing to 83% in Science. Looking at children eligible for Free School Meals in the Rural grouping, the percentage of children at the end of Key Stage One achieving the expected standard in 2017/18 ranged from 41% in Writing to 68% in Science.
The following charts show the percentage of children achieving the expected standard in the individual subjects of Reading, Writing, Maths and Science.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Maths</th>
<th>Science</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire West and Chester</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural grouping</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frodsham</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Rural</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
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Source: Department of education and Cheshire West and Chester Insight and Intelligence team
### Appendix 1: Group trend data

#### Number of live births trend

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Source: ONS births extract

#### Birth rate trend (birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44)

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<td>56.77</td>
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Source: ONS births extract, ONS mid year population estimates (multiple years)

#### Low birth weight births trend (percentage of all live births with a birthweight below 2500g)

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Source: ONS births extract

#### Children aged 0-4 hospital admissions for accidental or deliberate injury per 10,000 population

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Source: Hospital Episode Statistics copyright NHS Digital, ONS mid year population estimates (multiple years)
### Excess weight trend: Reception

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<tr>
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Source: National Child Measurement Programme

### Excess weight: Year six

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Source: National Child Measurement Programme