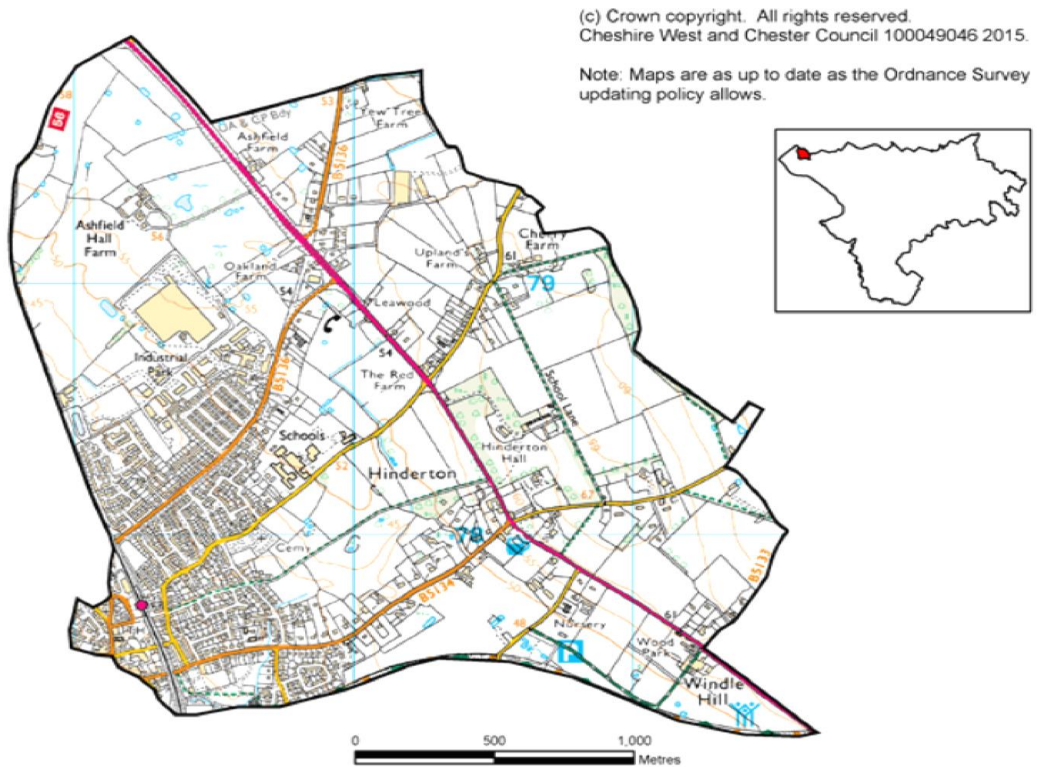


# Neston ward snapshot

November 2017



This 'snapshot' report provides key statistics for Neston ward in Cheshire West and Chester. The aim is to present a range of information to help us better understand our communities and to give a taster of the data available for the 46 wards in our borough.



<p>Resident population</p> <p><b>4,400</b></p>	<p>Single pensioner household</p> <p><b>16.6%</b></p>	<p>Residents with bad or very bad health</p> <p><b>7.0%</b></p>
<p>Median equivalised household income</p> <p><b>£24,200</b></p>	<p>Unemployment (Claimant Count)</p> <p><b>1.8%</b></p>	<p>Pupils achieving GCSE 9-4 in English and Maths (2016/17)</p> <p><b>37.8%</b></p>
<p>All recorded crime (Rate per 1,000 population)</p> <p><b>74.4</b></p>	<p>% of residents satisfied with local area</p> <p><b>90.9%</b></p>	<p>% of residents who feel they can influence local decisions</p> <p><b>21.1%</b></p>

# Cheshire West and Chester Council

Produced by Insight and Intelligence

## Neston ward population snapshot

November 2017



Resident population (mid-year estimates 2016)	
Neston	4,400
Cheshire West and Chester	335,700
England	55,268,100

Proportion aged 0-15 (mid-year estimates 2016)	
Neston	19.4%
Cheshire West and Chester	17.6%
England	19.1%

Proportion aged 65+ (mid-year estimates 2016)	
Neston	21.3%
Cheshire West and Chester	21.0%
England	17.9%

Note: Rounded to nearest 100

Below are some key statistics about the resident population of Neston, including an age breakdown and ethnicity breakdown for the ward. The population in Neston is estimated to be 4,400. There were 37 live births in Neston in 2016 and 55 deaths.

### Population estimates (2016) - Neston

Age group	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
0-15	800	19.4%	17.6%	19.1%
0-4	300	5.8%	5.6%	6.2%
5-9	300	6.2%	5.6%	6.2%
10-15	300	7.4%	6.4%	6.6%
16-44	1,400	32.4%	33.7%	37.6%
45-64	1,200	27.0%	27.8%	25.4%
65+	900	21.3%	21.0%	17.9%
85+	100	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%
Total	4,400	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2016 mid-year population estimates. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Rounded to nearest 100.

### Ethnicity (Census 2011) - Neston

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Minority ethnic groups are all ethnic groups other than White British.

Ethnicity	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Count	%	%	%
White English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	4,108	94.9%	94.7%	79.8%
Minority ethnic groups	221	5.1%	5.3%	20.2%

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.

# Cheshire West and Chester Council

Produced by Insight and Intelligence

## Neston ward housing snapshot

November 2017



Council tax benefit claimants <sup>1</sup> (Oct 2017)	
Neston	22.1%
Cheshire West and Chester	13.2%
England	-

Note: Based on council dwelling counts



Lone parent households (Census 2011)	
Neston	7.5%
Cheshire West and Chester	6.4%
England	7.1%



Single pensioner households (Census 2011)	
Neston	16.6%
Cheshire West and Chester	13.2%
England	12.4%

Council tax benefit claimant data is provided by Cheshire West and Chester, Revenues and Benefits team. Council tax benefit is based on the income, capital and the circumstances of the person, their partner and their household, and is available to both those who rent or pay a mortgage.

### Median house prices (Year End March 2017) - Neston

House price data is provided by the Office for National statistics and is calculated as a median average for the financial year March 2017. Where no price is recorded, no houses of that type were sold in the area within the 12 month period.

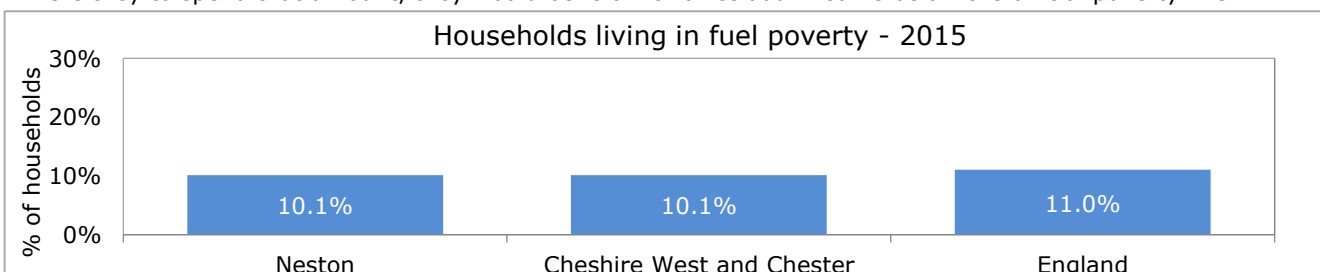
House type	Neston	Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Price (£)	Price (£)	Price (£)
Detached	£320,000	£295,000	£319,950
Semi detached	£171,475	£174,500	£195,000
Terraced	£114,750	£142,000	£180,000
Flat	£127,000	£130,000	£210,000
All	£135,000	£192,500	£225,000

Source: House Price Statistics for Small Areas; Office for National Statistics, Land Registry © Crown Copyright 2017. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.

### Fuel poverty - low income high cost measure (2015) - Neston

Under the 'low income high costs' definition, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- 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 poverty line.



Source: Fuel Poverty Index 2017 (2015 data), Department for Energy and Climate Change (BEIS)

### Households and dwellings (Census 2011) - Neston

A lone parent household is a household with a lone parent with dependent child/children. Single pensioner households are classified as one person households aged 65 and over.

Households and dwellings	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	% (of households)	%	%
Owned (incl shared ownership)	1,085	55.9%	71.5%	64.1%
Rented	835	87.7%	27.2%	34.5%
Single pensioner households	322	16.6%	13.2%	12.4%
Lone parent with dependent child/children	145	7.5%	6.4%	7.1%
Dwellings	2,060	-	147,568	22,976,066

Source: Census Data March 2011 - Household Tenure, 2011 (QS405EW), Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type (KS401EW)



### Residents with bad or very bad health<sup>2</sup> (Census 2011)

Neston	7.0%
Cheshire West and Chester	5.5%
England	5.5%



### Residents whose day-to-day activities are limited<sup>3</sup> (Census 2011)

Neston	21.6%
Cheshire West and Chester	18.5%
England	17.6%



### Residents providing unpaid care<sup>4</sup> (1+ hours per week) (Census 2011)

Neston	11.0%
Cheshire West and Chester	11.3%
England	10.2%

The 2011 Census provides information about how residents assess their health, their ability to undertake daily activities and information about people who care for others. These pages also show estimates of health and lifestyles of people living in the ward along with estimates of life expectancy and major causes of death.

### Life expectancy at birth (2011-2015) - Neston

Life expectancy at birth shows the average number of years a person would expect to live based on recent mortality rates. For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time period throughout his or her life. Life expectancy in Cheshire West and Chester is similar to the England average but there is variation within the borough and life expectancy is significantly lower in our more deprived areas.

Life expectancy at birth	Neston (years)	Cheshire West and Chester (years)	England (years)
Male	76.1	79.4	79.4
Female	81.2	83.1	83.1

Source: Taken from LocalHealth.org.uk October 2017 - Life expectancy at birth for males, females 2011-2015. ONS © Crown copyright 2017  
Public Health England © Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

### Mortality (2011-2015) - Neston

Standardised mortality ratios (SMR)<sup>5</sup> are a means of measuring mortality which take into account the age structure of the population being considered and allows the mortality levels to be compared with the national average. The SMR for England is 100. SMRs at ward level can be unreliable due to the small numbers involved and where there is no statistical significance<sup>6</sup> the comment will read 'similar to England'.

Cause of death (all age)	Average deaths per year	Standardised mortality ratio <sup>5</sup> (England = 100)	Comment
All Causes	57	122.6	23% higher than England
All Cancer	18	136.6	37% higher than England
Circulatory Disease	15	118.4	similar to England
including Coronary Heart Disease	6	107.9	similar to England
Stroke	4	127.9	similar to England
Respiratory Disease	9	136.1	similar to England

Source: Taken from LocalHealth.org.uk October 2017 - Deaths by cause group, all ages, standardised mortality ratio 2011-2015  
Public Health England © Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0



### Health and lifestyle - modelled estimates (2006-2008) - Neston

These data provide the latest available estimates at ward level for healthy eating, obesity and binge drinking amongst residents aged 16+. At ward level, estimates become less robust and only Garden Quarter ward has statistically significant differences from England with low levels of obese adults and significantly high levels of binge drinking compared to England. All other wards are not significantly different from England for these three health and lifestyle measures<sup>7</sup>.

Health and lifestyle measure <sup>7</sup>	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	%		%	%
Healthy eating	30.4%		28.4%	28.7%
Obese adults	21.4%		22.7%	24.1%
Binge drinking	21%		23.5%	20%

Source: Taken from LocalHealth.org.uk October 2017 - Public Health England, Association of Public Health Observatories - Estimates of Adults' Health and Lifestyles -

### Excess weight in children (2013/14 - 2015/16) - Neston

Excess weight is defined as the number of overweight and obese children as a percentage of all children measured as part of the national child measurement programme. Small numbers have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Excess weight in children <sup>8</sup>	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England	comment
	%		%	%	
Reception year (4-5 year olds)	22.4%		22.7%	22.2%	similar to England
Year 6 (10-11 year olds)	34.4%		33.2%	33.6%	similar to England

Source: Taken from LocalHealth.org.uk October 2017 - National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital © Crown copyright

### General health (Census 2011) - Neston

Self reported health <sup>2</sup>	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Very good health	1,958	45.2%	48.5%	47.2%
Good health	1,417	32.7%	33.1%	34.2%
Fair health	650	15.0%	12.9%	13.1%
Bad health	240	5.5%	4.3%	4.2%
Very bad health	64	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC3203EW General health. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. ONS licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0

### Residents whose day to day activities are limited (Census 2011) - Neston

Day to day activities <sup>3</sup>	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Not limited	3,394	78.4%	81.5%	82.4%
Limited a little	475	11.0%	9.7%	9.3%
Limited a lot	460	10.6%	8.8%	8.3%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC301EW Health and provision of unpaid care. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. ONS licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0

### Residents providing unpaid care (Census 2011) - Neston

Unpaid care in hours <sup>4</sup>	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
1-19 hours a week	279	6.4%	7.3%	6.5%
20-49 hours a week	74	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
50+ hours a week	122	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%
Provide no unpaid care	3,854	89.0%	88.7%	89.8%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC301EW Health and provision of unpaid care. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. ONS licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0



# Cheshire West and Chester Council

Produced by Insight and Intelligence

## Neston ward economic snapshot

November 2017



Median equivalised household income 2017 <sup>9</sup>	
Neston	£24,200
Cheshire West and Chester	£28,700
England	£27,900

Source: © CACI Limited 1996 - 2017



Unemployment-September 2017 <sup>10</sup> (Claimant Count)	
Neston	1.8%
Cheshire West and Chester	1.5%
England	1.9%

Source: Nomis, claimant count



Youth unemployment 16-24 <sup>10</sup> (Claimant Count)	
Neston	2.2%
Cheshire West and Chester	1.9%
England	2.1%

Source: Nomis, claimant count

Key economic indicators of unemployment and household income provide an understanding of the local situation and identify key issues.

### Unemployment - Claimant Count (September 2017) - Neston

Resident based rates of Claimant Counts are calculated using the 2016 mid-year population estimates from NOMIS. For the youth and older workers' groups, the corresponding age group has been used. Claimant Count includes those people on Jobseekers allowance (JSA) and Universal Credit 'out-of-work' benefits.

Unemployment (Claimant Count) <sup>10</sup> by age	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Youth unemployment (16-24)	10	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%
Older workforce unemployment (50-64)	10	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%
All age unemployment (16-64)	50	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%

Data Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved from Nomis on September 2017, Age counts have been rounded to nearest five.

### Economic activity (Census 2011) - Neston

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person aged 16-74 was working or looking for work in the week before the Census 2011. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

Economic activity	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Economically active	2,024	64.9%	70.2%	69.9%
Full-time	1,055	33.8%	39.3%	38.6%
Part-time	489	15.7%	14.9%	13.7%
Self-employed	257	8.2%	9.0%	9.8%
Unemployed	143	4.6%	3.7%	4.4%
Students (economically active)	80	2.6%	3.3%	3.4%
Economically inactive	1,096	35.1%	29.8%	30.1%
Retired	541	17.3%	16.4%	13.7%
Looking after home or family	129	4.1%	3.5%	4.4%
Long-term sick or disabled	179	5.7%	3.9%	4.0%
Other	54	1.7%	1.5%	2.2%
Students (economically inactive)	193	6.2%	4.4%	5.8%

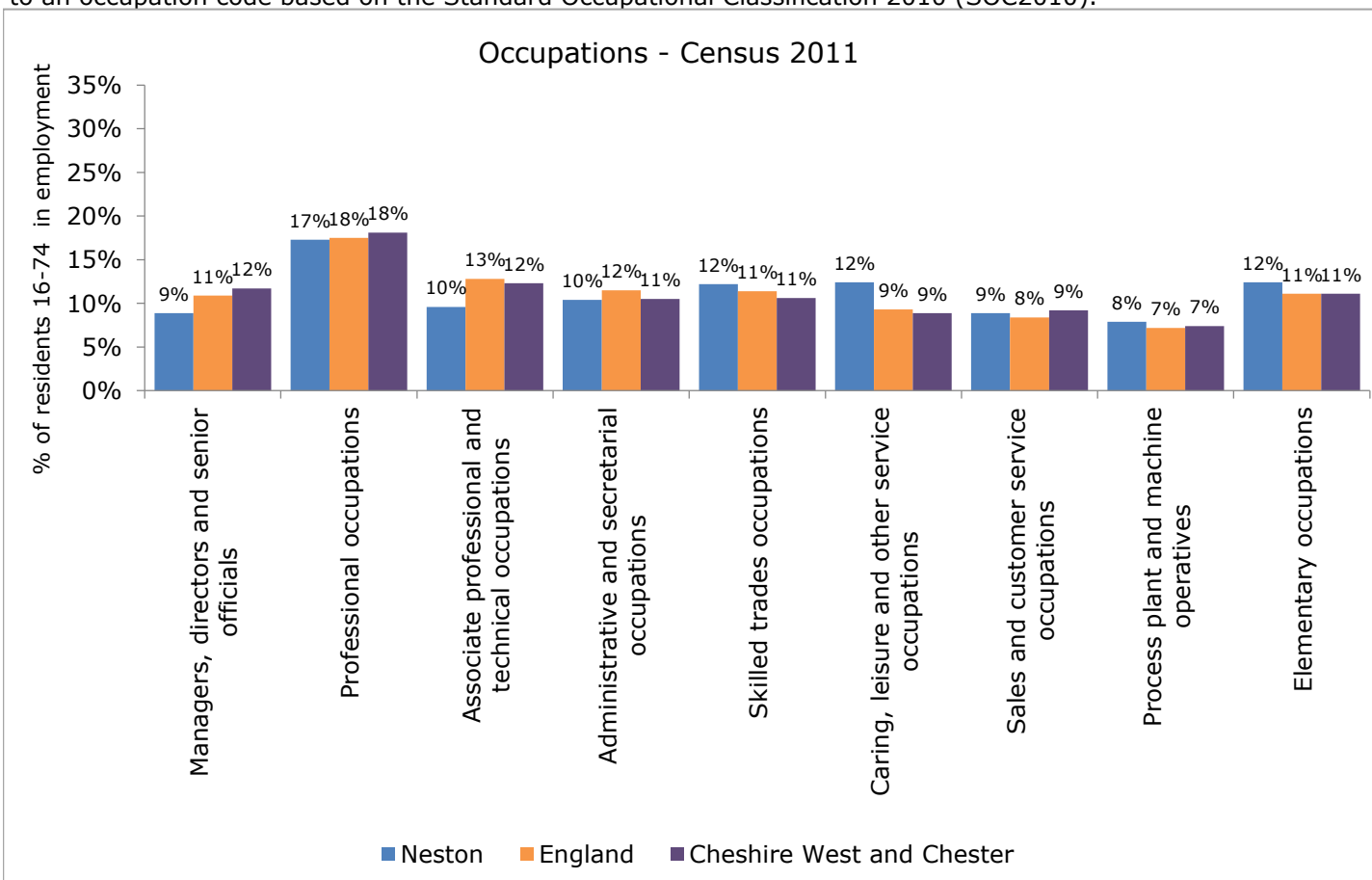
Source: 2011 Census Table LC6302EW Economic activity by hours worked by long-term health problem or disability. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.





### Occupations (Census 2011) - Neston

Occupations data is taken from the 2011 Census and provides information that classifies residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the Census by occupation. A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).



Data source: 2011 Census Table KS610EW Occupation by sex. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.

### Equivalised Household Income (2017) - Neston

The Household income used is CACI's equivalised household income; this takes into account household family composition and adjusts the income accordingly (i.e. more income needed for more people). The lower quartile income is the level of income at which 25% of total households fall below.

Household Income	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number (households)	%	%	%
£0 to £15,000	430	21.5%	15.7%	
£15,000 to £30,000	865	43.4%	37.5%	
£30,000 to £45,000	421	21.1%	24.9%	
£45,000 to £60,000	163	8.1%	11.6%	
£60,000 or above	117	5.9%	10.3%	
Average (median) income (£)	£24,200		£28,700	£27,900
Lower quartile income (£)	£16,100		£18,700	£18,200

Data Source: © 1996-2017 CACI Limited. This report shall be used solely for academic, personal and/or non-commercial purposes.



Children with special educational needs (2016/17)	
Neston	20.2%
Cheshire West and Chester	14.3%



Children eligible for free school meals (2016/17)	
Neston	14.2%
Cheshire West and Chester	11.5%



Pupils achieving GCSE 9-4 in English and Maths (2016/17) <sup>11</sup>	
Neston	37.8%
Cheshire West and Chester	62.5%

Key Stage 4 data are based on exam results for GCSE and equivalent exams. Attainment data in this profile is based on pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester local authority only, therefore will not correlate with National pupil based statistics.

### Key Stage 4 exam results (2016/17 - provisional) - Neston

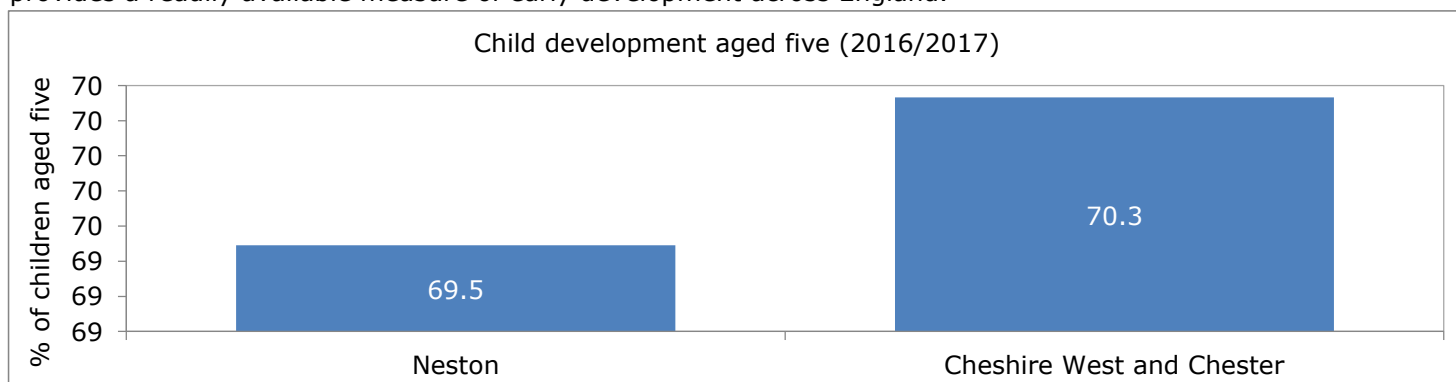
Data below provides information on achievements of pupils as measured against new National Curriculum standards introduced from 2017. The GCSE result identifies those students who achieved a score of 9-4 in the new method of measurement, or A\* to C in the old measure. The average Attainment 8 score measures the achievement across eight subjects (including English and Maths) that students have achieved. The points allocated according to grades the pupil achieves for all 8 subjects are added together to give the Attainment 8 score (the higher the score the higher the academic achievement). Progress 8 aims to capture the progress from the end of primary school to the end of secondary school by comparing a pupils' results to the actual achievements of other pupils with similar prior attainment. A positive score for a student means that they performed above the average for their prior attainment group.

Provisional GCSE or equivalent exam result <sup>11</sup>	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England*
	Students	Result	Result	Result
GCSE English and Maths 9-4	17	37.8%	62.5%	58.5%
Average Attainment 8 score	45	35.69	46.30	44.20
Average Progress 8 score	42	-0.42	-0.05	-

Source: Cheshire West and Chester Council education data 2016/17; \*Source: Department for Education State-funded schools only (SFR57/2017)

### Child development aged five (2016/17 Academic year) - Neston

The Marmot Review proposed an indicator of 'readiness for school' to capture early years development. While there is currently no ideal indicator for this, the percentage of children achieving a good level of development<sup>11</sup> at age five provides a readily available measure of early development across England.



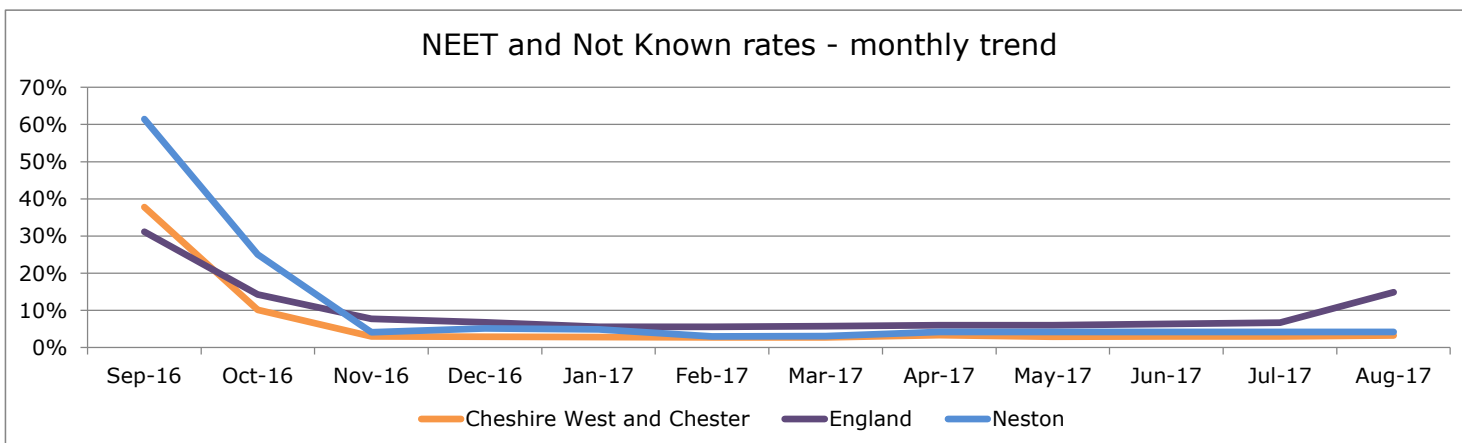
Source: Cheshire West and Chester Council 2017





### NEET or Not Known (Monthly trend 2016-2017) - Neston

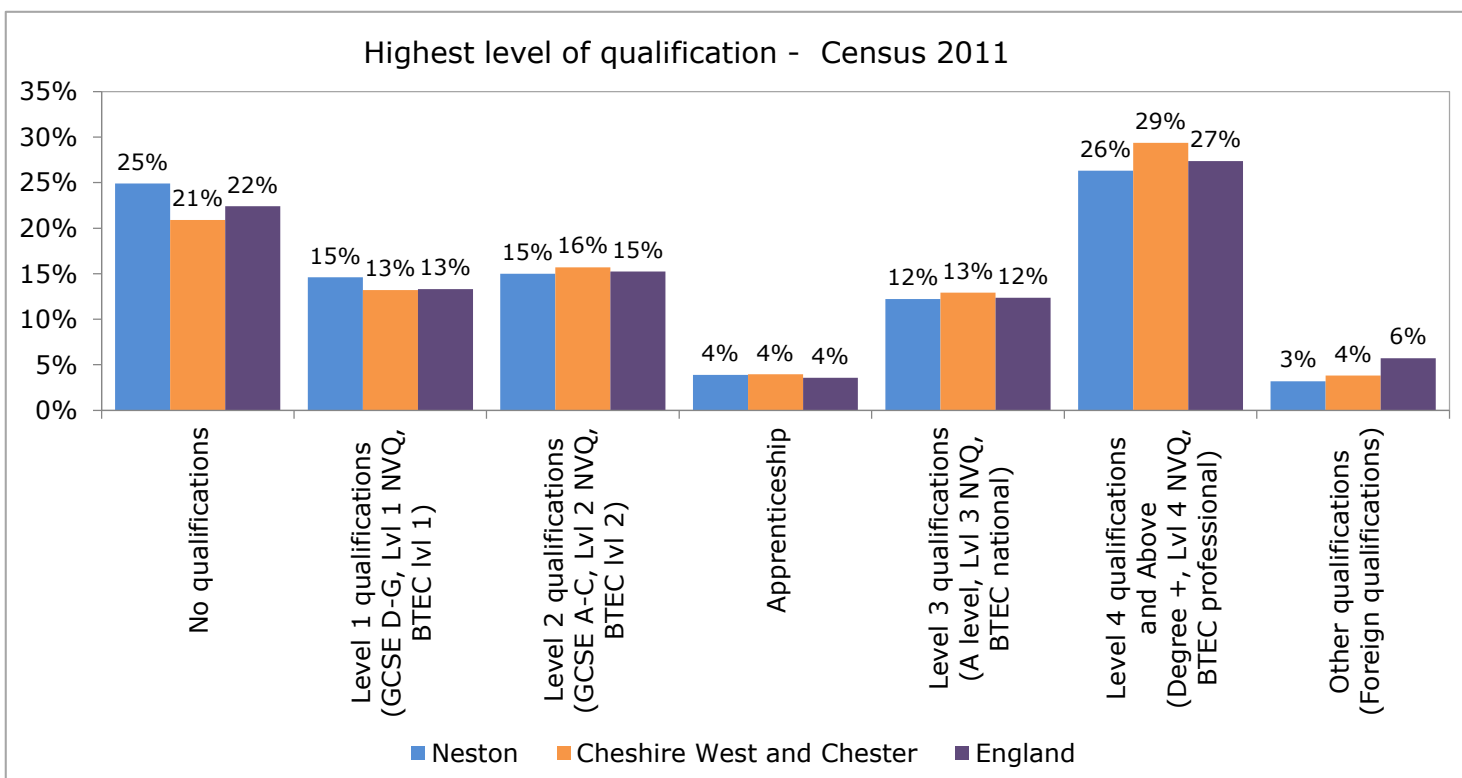
NEET and 'Not Known' data looks at 16-17 year old Cheshire West and Chester residents who are 'not in employment, education or training' or their status is 'Not Known'. The local authority NEET and Not Known data comes from the Department for Education (DfE) via the National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) and is generated by local authorities maintaining their own CCIS system. The rates are calculated and adjusted using a DfE formula to account for those who may have changed status in relation to work or education.



Source: Cheshire West and Chester Council, Integrated Early Support team, CCIS and National CCIS, 2017

### Qualifications (Census 2011) - Neston

This data provides information that classifies usual residents aged 16 and over by their highest level of qualification achieved.



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Highest Level of Qualification, 2011 (QS501EW)



November 2017



All recorded crime 2016/17 (rate per 1,000 population)	
Neston	74.4
Cheshire West and Chester	58.0
England	102.5

Note: Excludes anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour 2016/17 (rate per 1,000 population)	
Neston	39.1
Cheshire West and Chester	31.5
England	30.6

Killed/seriously injured road traffic collisions 2011-2013 (rate per 100,000 population) <sup>12</sup>	
Neston	38.1
Cheshire West and Chester	49.5
England	39.7

Note: Three year pooled data

Crime data used in this snapshot report is taken from small area crime statistics published by the police.uk website. They do not align with Home Office officially published recorded crime. Neston experienced more 'Violent crime' incidents per 1,000 population than other crimes between 2016/17. Killed and seriously injured road traffic collision data is provided by the Department for Transport and deliberate fire data is provided by Cheshire Fire Service.

### Crime and anti-social behaviour (2016/17) - Neston

The recorded crime rate is calculated as a rate based on the number of recorded crimes occurring during the financial year 2016/17 per 1,000 resident population.

Recorded crime type	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Burglary	20	4.6	4.2	6.9
Criminal damage and arson	87	19.9	8.0	9.6
Drugs	14	3.2	1.9	2.2
Other crime	6	1.4	0.9	1.3
Other theft	28	6.4	7.2	11.4
Shoplifting	8	1.8	6.4	6.2
Vehicle crime	20	4.6	2.7	6.8
Violent crime	90	20.6	18.0	21.3
All crime exc ASB	325	74.4	58.0	102.5
Anti-social behaviour	171	39.1	31.5	30.6

Source: police.uk Crime and Anti-social behaviour incidents. © Crown Copyright 2017. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.





November 2017

### Killed/seriously injured by road traffic collisions (2014-2016) - Neston

The number of people of all ages reported killed or seriously injured on the roads, during the three years 2014 to 2016. The geography of the statistics is recorded as the location of the collision and not the residence of the casualty<sup>12</sup>.

Road traffic collision	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 100,000 population
Killed or seriously injured <sup>12</sup>	5	38.1	49.5	39.7

Source: Department for Transport, Killed and Seriously Injured 2014-2016. Note: Small numbers have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

### Fire safety (2012-13 to 2016/17) - Neston

The number of deliberate fires set in Cheshire West and Chester between 2012/13 to 2016/17, which does not include accidental fires. Deliberate fires include those fires where deliberate ignition is merely suspected. Primary fires are classed as all fires in buildings and vehicles that are not derelict or in outdoor structures, any fires involving casualties or rescues and any fire attended by five or more appliances. Secondary fires are the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires, unless these involve casualties or rescues, property loss or unless five or more appliances attend. Secondary fires include fires in derelict buildings. The deliberate fire rate is calculated as a rate of the number of fires per 1,000 resident population that occurred during the five year period 2012/13 and 2016/17.

Incident type	Neston		Cheshire West and Chester
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Deliberate primary fire	11	0.5	0.2
Deliberate secondary fire	30	1.4	1.1

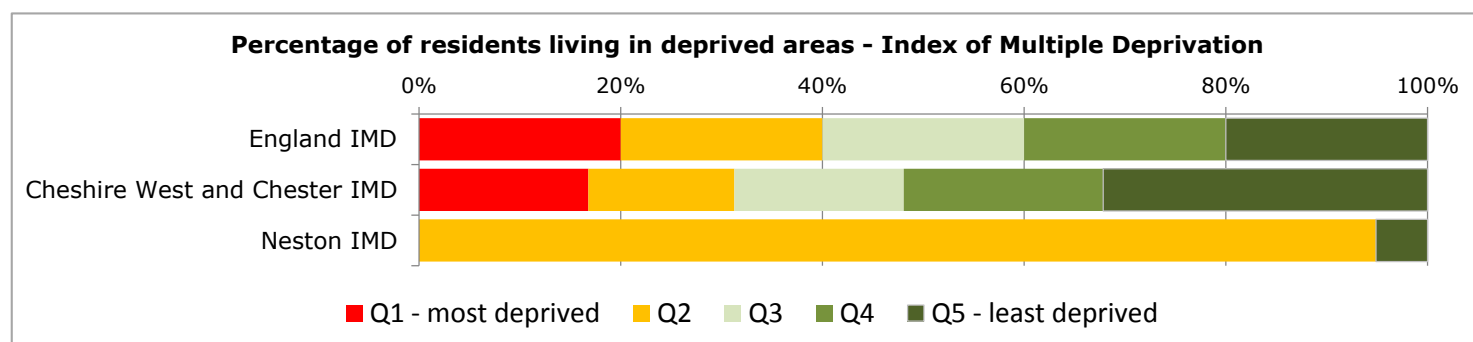
Source: Cheshire Fire and Rescue Service, Fire Incident Data (2012-13 to 2016-17), five year pooled



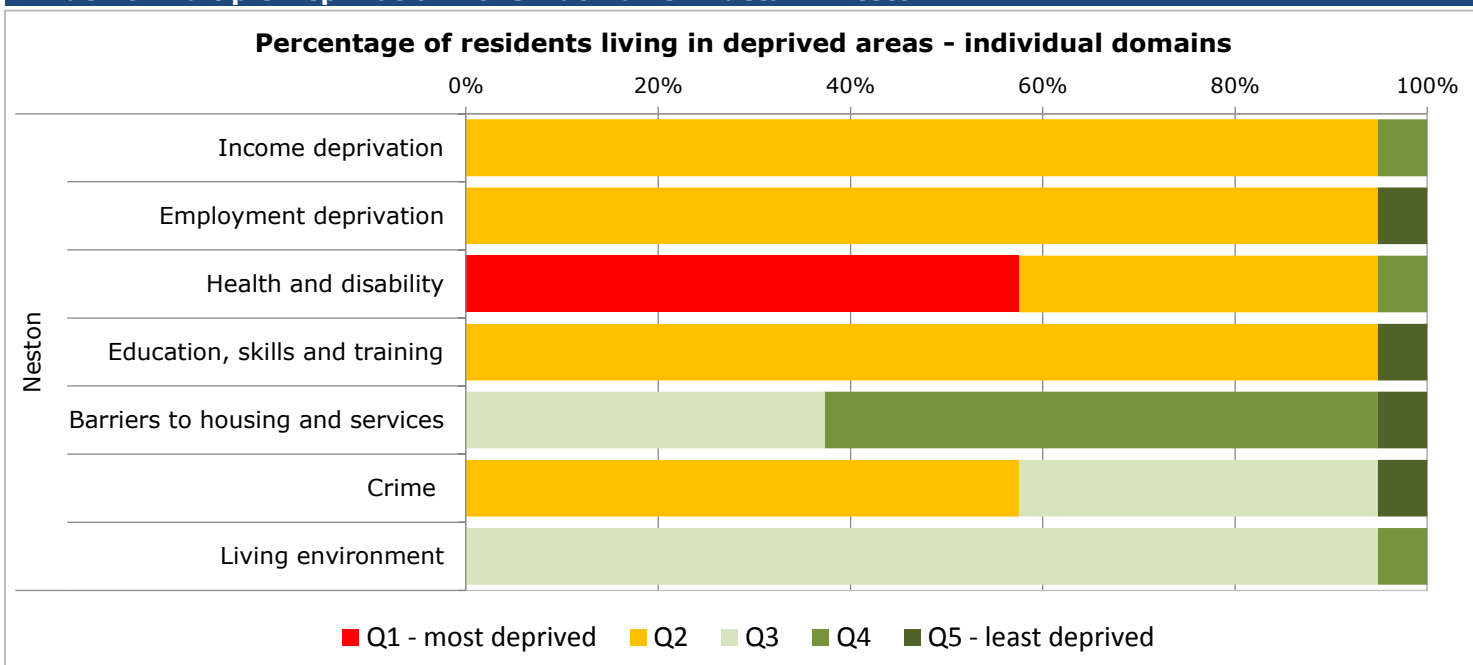
- The majority of Neston residents live in relatively more deprived areas (IMD)
- Less deprivation associated with 'barriers to housing and services' and 'living environment'
- Over 95% of children and over 60% of older people live in areas with relatively high levels of income deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) describes the most deprived small areas (lower super output areas) in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Quintiles one and two (Q1 and Q2) describe those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 40% most deprived in England. The Index of Deprivation is an area-based measure of deprivation, it therefore should be noted that the percentage of residents in each quintile does not represent the percentage of deprived residents, but the percentage of residents living in a deprived area - a person may live in an area identified as deprived and not experience any of the indicators of deprivation measured by the Indices of Deprivation.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 - Neston

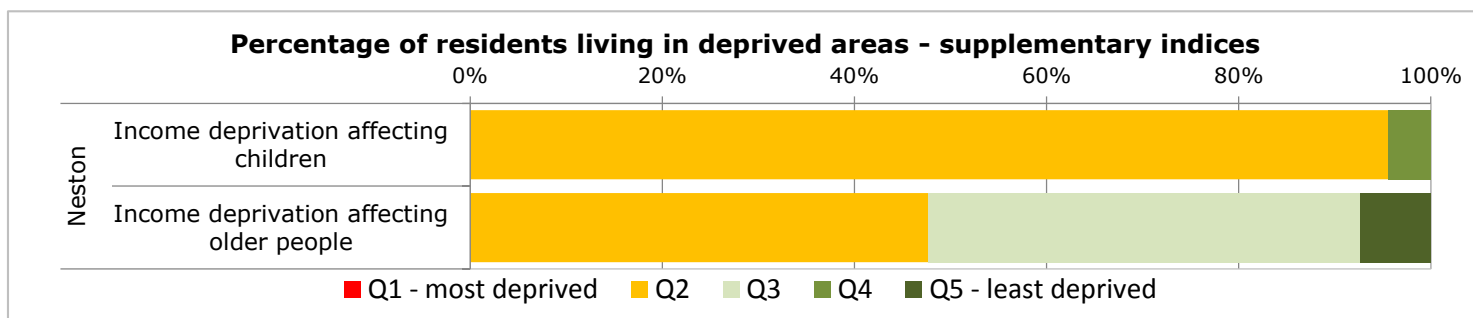


### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 - domains in detail - Neston





### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 - supplementary indices - Neston



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) using ONS 2016 mid-year population estimates

### Information

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England and is the government's official measure of deprivation in England. There are 38 separate indicators grouped into seven domains that are used to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score for each lower super output area in England (lower super output areas are similar areas of relatively even size, around 1,500 people). These seven domains each reflect a different aspect of deprivation.

**Income** - This domain measures the proportion of the population that live in income deprived families, defined as both families who are out of work and those that are in work but on low income.

**Employment** - This domain measures the employment deprived, defined as those that would like to work but are unable due to unemployment, sickness or disability.

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

**Education, skills and training** - Indicators in this domain fall into two sub-domains, one relating to children and young people, and one relating to adult skills. The children and young people sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures, while the skills sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications on the resident working age population.

**Barriers to housing and services** - This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers', which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

**Crime** - This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types: violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

**Living environment** - This domain measures the quality of individuals 'immediate' surroundings, both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains, the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains measures related to air quality and road traffic accidents.



# Cheshire West and Chester Council

Produced by Insight and Intelligence

## Rural locality community views snapshot (Neston ward)

November 2017



### % of residents satisfied with local area

Rural	90.9%
Cheshire West and Chester	84.0%



### % of residents who feel they can influence local decisions

Rural	21.1%
Cheshire West and Chester	22.0%



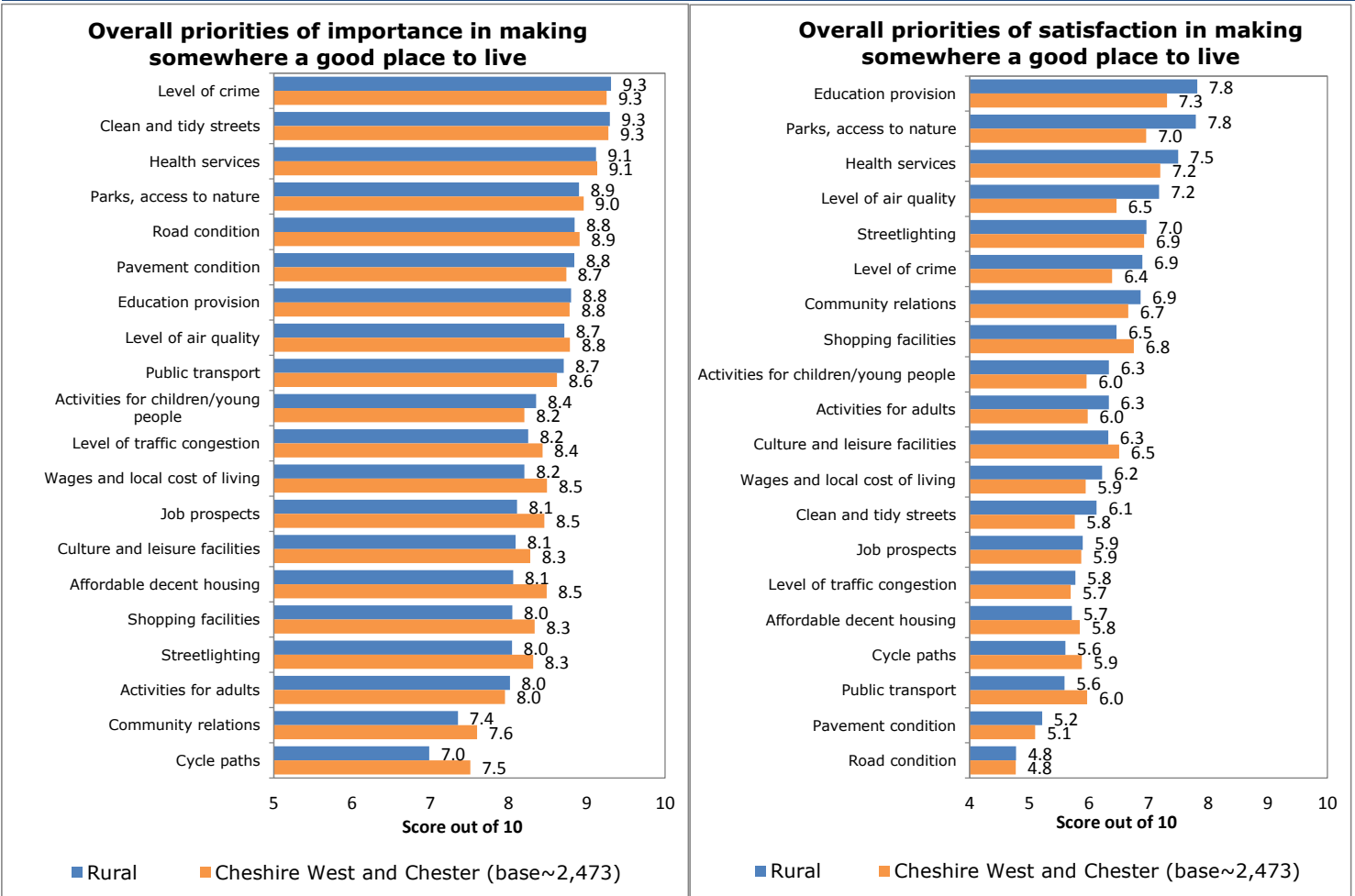
### % of residents who feel safe outside in their local area after dark

Rural	74.4%
Cheshire West and Chester	62.1%

Note: See next page for further information

Our Residents' Survey was completed by almost 4,000 adult residents across Cheshire West and Chester Borough during 2017. Residents were asked to rate how important and also how satisfied they were with a list of 20 aspects of what makes somewhere a good place to live. The data on this page refers to the locality that Neston ward is located in.

### Quality of life - Importance/satisfaction factors - Rural locality



Source: Cheshire West and Chester Residents' Survey 2017.



# Cheshire West and Chester Council

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## Rural locality community views snapshot (Neston ward)

November 2017



### Issues that present problems to residents - Rural locality

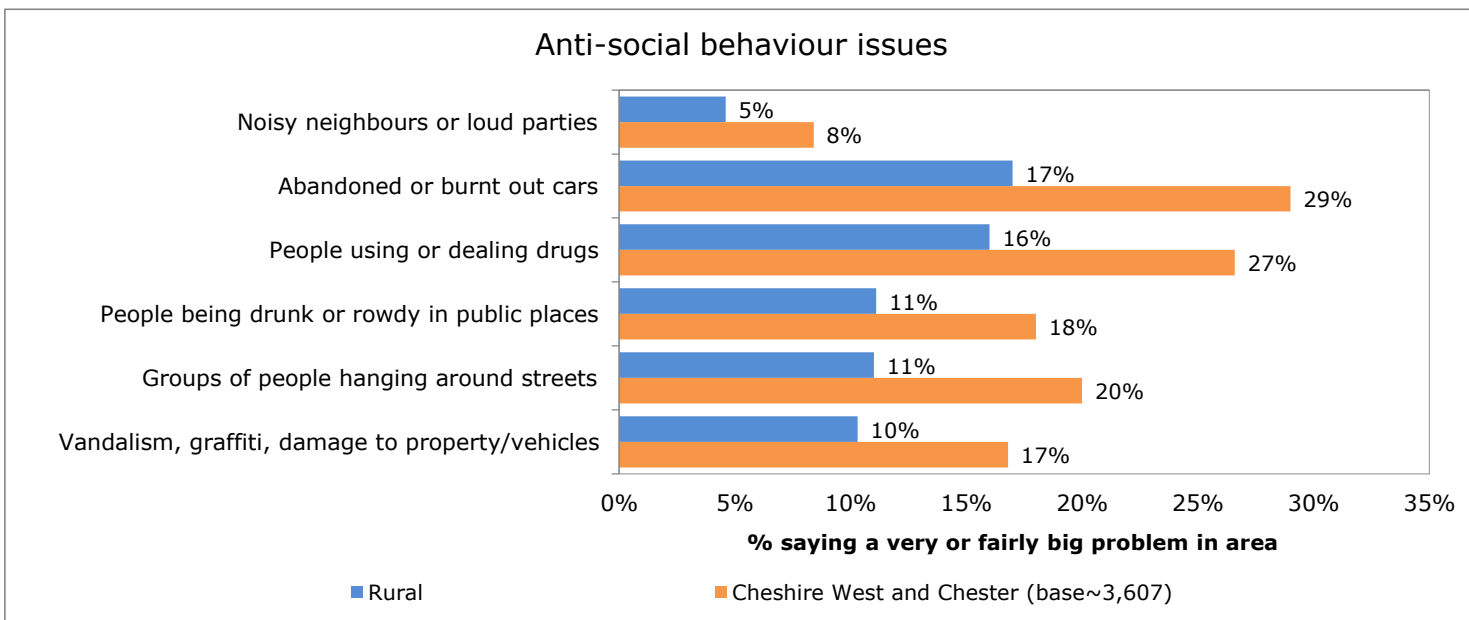
Residents were shown a list of 13 issues and asked whether any of them presented a problem and affected their quality of life. The table below shows the seven most problematic issues in the locality.

Top seven issues that present a problem for residents (13 issues were asked)	Rural		Cheshire West and Chester	
	%	Rank	%	Rank
Knowing what services are available	40%	1	50%	1
Knowing what benefits are available	36%	2	45%	2
Being able to get to the Doctor/GP	32%	3	38%	3
Getting transport when I need it	29%	4	28%	4
Accessing leisure/cultural facilities	23%	5	23%	7
Debt or money worries	21%	6	27%	5
Having a warm home	20%	7	24%	6

Source: Cheshire West and Chester Residents' Survey 2017. Note: Rounded figures

### Anti-social behaviour - Rural locality

Residents were asked how much of a problem a variety of anti-social behaviours were in their locality. The chart below shows the percentage of residents who thought a particular issue was a very or fairly big problem in their locality.



Source: Cheshire West and Chester Residents' Survey 2017. Note: Rounded figures

Issue	Rural	Cheshire West and Chester
	%	%
Percentage who feel 'very' or 'fairly' safe in their local area during the day	96%	94%
Percentage who feel 'very' or 'fairly' safe in their local area after dark	74%	61%

Source: Cheshire West and Chester Residents' Survey 2017.



## Further information on your local area

### Insight and Intelligence Team - contact details:

email: [research@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk](mailto:research@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk)

**Joint Strategic Needs Assessment** webpage, where you can access data, publications and reports on a wide range of themes. [www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/jsna](http://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/jsna)

## Notes and additional information

### Housing

**1: Council tax benefit claimants:** Those persons liable for paying council tax and are on a low income (whether they are working or not), may be able to get help to pay their council tax. Council Tax Benefit is based on the income, capital and the circumstances of the person, their partner and their household. Council Tax Benefit is available to both those who are in rental accommodation and those with a mortgage. If a person is not entitled to Council Tax Benefit because their income or capital is too high, they may still be able to claim Second Adult Rebate. A person could receive up to 25% off their council tax bill if the other adults living in their home are on a low income. Cheshire West and Chester borough and ward rates are based on council dwelling counts for October 2017.

### Health

**2: General Health - bad or very bad - All ages - Census 2011:** Number of people with very bad or bad health as a percentage of the total number of respondents to the question in the 2011 Census. The data is provided broken down by very good health, good health, fair health, bad health, and very bad health. The infographic indicator was calculated using the bad and very bad categories.

**3: Day-to-day activities limited - All ages - Census 2011:** Number of people with day-to-day activities limited a little or a lot as a percentage of the total number of respondents to the question in the 2011 Census. The data is provided broken down by day-to-day activities limited a little and a lot separately. The overall indicator was calculated by aggregating these categories.

**4: Provision of unpaid care - One hour or more per week - Census 2011:** Number of people providing one or more hours of unpaid care per week as a percentage of the total number of respondents to the question in the 2011 Census. The data is provided broken down by the number of hours of unpaid care provided per week.

**5: Mortality (2011-2015) - Standardised mortality ratio:** The standardised mortality ratio is the ratio of observed deaths in the study group (ward) to expected deaths in the general population. Expected deaths are calculated by multiplying the death rates of the general population (England) by the total number of participants in the study group (ward) at the corresponding age group and summing up all the values for each age group to arrive at the number of expected deaths. The study groups (ward) are weighted based on their particular distribution (for example, age), as compared with the general population's distribution.

**6: Statistical significance and confidence intervals:** Confidence intervals are a statistical tool for indicating the accuracy of an estimated figure. A 95% confidence interval indicates the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% 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 different, there are three categories; statistically low (lower than comparator), statistically high (higher than comparator) and not significantly different (to the comparator).

**7. Obese adults, binge drinking, healthy eating:** Obese adults are classified as the estimated percentage of the population aged 16+ who are obese. Individuals are regarded as obese if they have a body mass index of 30 or more. Binge drinking is classified as the estimated percentage of the population aged 16+ that binge drink. Binge drinking in adults is defined separately for men and women. Men are defined as having indulged in binge drinking if they had consumed eight or more units of alcohol on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days; for women the cut-off was six or more units of alcohol. Healthy eating is classified as the estimated percentage of the population aged 16+ that eat healthily. Healthy eating is defined as those who consume five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. A portion of fruit or vegetables was defined as an 80g serving.

**8: Excess weight in children, 4-5 year olds (Reception year) (2013/14-2015/16), Excess weight in children, 10-11 year olds (Year 6) (2013/14-2015/16):** Number of children classified as overweight or obese as a percentage of all children measured. Where only 1 to 5 children are overweight or obese, the numerator data have been omitted in accordance with the HSCIC's recommendations. If no other ward within the local authority has been omitted due to small numbers then the next lowest value in the local authority has been omitted to prevent disclosure from differencing.

### Economic

**9: Average household income, CACI, Paycheck, 1996-2017:** The Paycheck dataset is a modelled index of equivalised annual household income at postcode level, which the local authority subscribes to from CACI. Equivalised household income means that household income is adjusted to account for household composition (i.e. more income is needed for more people to achieve a similar lifestyle for a household with less people). Paycheck is based on data from lifestyle surveys, the Census and other market research. Data Source: © 1996-2017 CACI Limited. This report shall be used solely for academic, personal and/or non-commercial purposes.

**10: Unemployment - Claimant Count - September 2017:** Claimant Count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and Universal credit (out-of-work) payments from Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). These figures are experimental and are not considered a national statistic. There are some issues with the Claimant Count data in that it includes some people who are not required to seek work due to illness or disability, and it also includes people who claim unemployment-related benefits but who do not receive payment and those that claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits. The percentage figures express the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 resident in that area. Resident based rates of Claimant Counts are calculated using the 2016 mid-year population estimates from NOMIS. For the youth and older workers' groups, the corresponding age group has been used.

### Education

**11: Educational attainment at Key Stage 4 2016/17, Special Educational Needs 2016/17, Free School Meals 2016/17, Child development at age 5:** Data on GCSE 9-4 for English and maths, Attainment 8 and Progress 8 provide information on achievements of pupils as measured against national curriculum standards. Attainment 8 measures the achievement of a pupil across eight qualifications including mathematics (double weighted) and English (double weighted). Each individual grade a pupil achieves is assigned a point score, which is then used to calculate a pupil's Attainment 8 score. Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of primary school to the end of secondary school. It is a type of value added measure, which means that pupils' results are compared to the actual achievements of other pupils with similar prior attainment. Attainment data in this profile is based on pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester local authority only, therefore will not correlate with national pupil based statistics. Data for special educational needs and free school meals are based on local authority maintained primary, secondary, special schools and academies only. Rates based on data calculated from pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester only. Children are defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the early years foundation stage if they have achieved 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. Due to missing postcode data a very small number of pupils were unable to be included in counts and rates.

### Community Safety

**12: The number of people of all ages reported killed or seriously injured on the roads, during the three years 2014 to 2016:** The statistics refer to personal injury collisions on public roads which become known to the police within 30 days. In particular, damage-only collisions, with no human casualties or collisions on private roads or car parks are not included. A casualty is defined as a person killed or injured in a collision. Casualties are subdivided into killed, seriously injured, and slightly injured. Figures on slightly injured casualties have been omitted from this data. Killed refers to a human casualty who sustained injuries which caused death less than 30 days after the collision. Confirmed suicides are excluded. Seriously injured refers to an injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an 'in-patient', or the following injuries irrespective of whether they were detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns, severe cuts, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the collision. Numbers are located at place of collision and not the residence of the casualty.