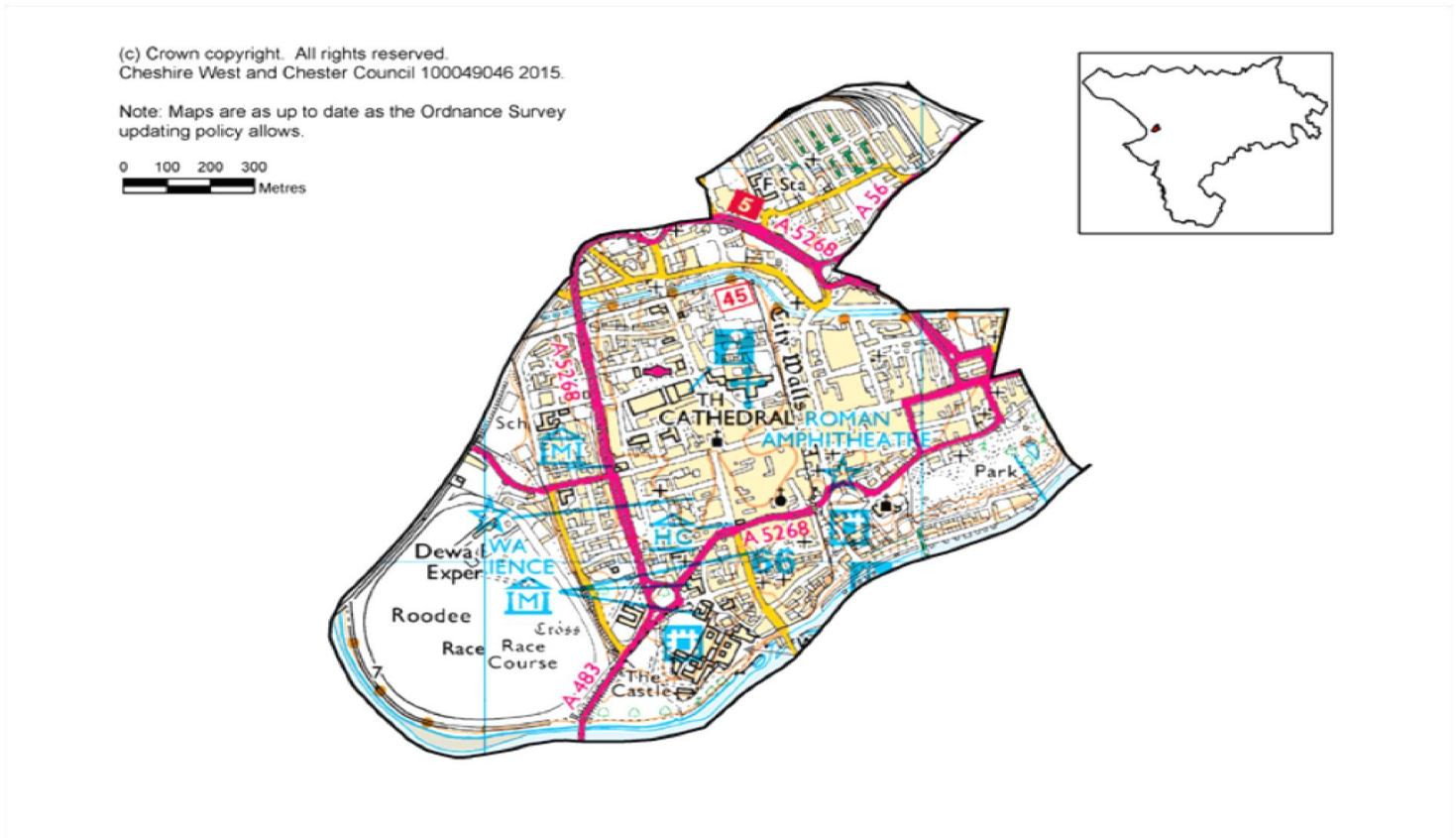




Chester City ward snapshot

May 2015

This 'snapshot' report provides key statistics for Chester City 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.



	Resident population 4,000		Single pensioner household 18.3%		Residents with bad or very bad health 7.3%
	Average household income £25,747		Unemployment (Job Seekers Allowance) 1.9%		Pupils achieving five GCSE A*- C including English and Maths 38.5%
	All recorded crime (Rate per 1,000 population) 479.9		% of residents satisfied with local area 82.6%		% of residents who feel they can influence local decisions 43.5%



Resident population (mid year estimates 2013)	
Chester City	4,000
Cheshire West and Chester	331,000
England	53,865,800

Proportion aged 0-15 (Census 2011)	
Chester City	8.0%
Cheshire West and Chester	17.6%
England	19.0%

Proportion aged 65+ (Census 2011)	
Chester City	19.8%
Cheshire West and Chester	19.9%
England	17.3%

Note: Rounded to nearest 100

Below are some key statistics about the resident population of Chester City, including an age breakdown and ethnicity breakdown for the ward. The population in Chester City is estimated to be 4,000. 48.6% of the population is female and 51.4% are male. There were 41 live births in Chester City in 2013 and 55 deaths.

Population estimates (2013) - Chester City

Age group	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
0-15	300	8.0%	17.6%	19.0%
0-4	100	3.7%	5.5%	6.3%
5-9	100	2.5%	5.6%	5.9%
10-15	100	1.8%	6.5%	6.7%
16-44	2,000	51.7%	34.8%	38.5%
45-64	800	20.6%	27.7%	25.2%
65+	800	19.8%	19.9%	17.3%
85+	100	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%
Total	4,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2013 mid year population estimates. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Rounded to nearest 100.

Ethnicity (Census 2011) - Chester City

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	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Count	%	%	%
White English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	3,344	86.8%	94.7%	79.8%
Minority ethnic groups	509	13.2%	5.3%	20.2%

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



Council tax benefit claimants ¹ (August 2014)	
Chester City	21.0%
Cheshire West and Chester	16.3%
England	-



Lone parent households (Census 2011)	
Chester City	3.4%
Cheshire West and Chester	6.4%
England	7.1%



Single pensioner households (Census 2011)	
Chester City	18.3%
Cheshire West and Chester	13.2%
England	12.4%

Note: Based on Census 2011 dwelling counts

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.

Average house prices (2013/14) - Chester City

House price data is provided by the Land Registry and is calculated as a median average for the financial year 2013/14. Where no price is recorded, no houses of that type were sold in the area within the 12 month period.

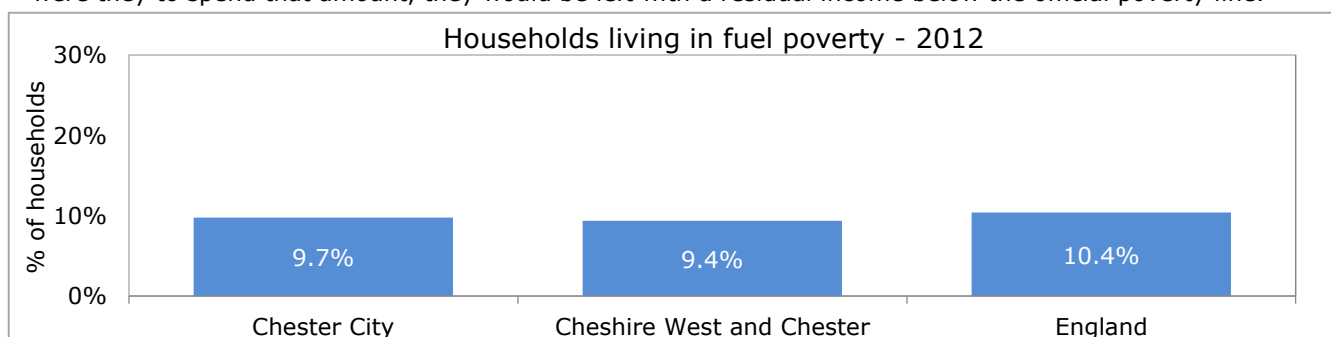
House type	Chester City	Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Price (£)	Price (£)	Price (£)
Detached	-	£250,000	£263,000
Semi detached	-	£150,000	£168,000
Terraced	£131,300	£125,000	£154,000
Flat	£148,000	£115,000	£175,000
All	£146,000	£164,000	£185,000

Source: Price Paid Data, Land Registry. © Crown Copyright 2013. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.

Fuel poverty - low income high cost measure (2012) - Chester City

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 2012, Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

Households and dwellings (Census 2011) - Chester City

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	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Single pensioner households	406	18.3%	13.2%	12.4%
Lone parent with dependent child/children	76	3.4%	6.4%	7.1%
Dwellings	2,623	-	147,568	22,976,066

Source: Census Data March 2011 - Household Composition, 2011 (KS105EW), Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type (KS401EW)

Chester City ward health snapshot

May 2015



Residents with bad or very bad health ² (Census 2011)	
Chester City	7.3%
Cheshire West and Chester	5.5%
England	5.5%



Residents whose day-to-day activities are limited ³ (Census 2011)	
Chester City	21.1%
Cheshire West and Chester	18.5%
England	17.6%



Residents providing unpaid care ⁴ (1+ hours per week) (Census 2011)	
Chester City	6.5%
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 (2008-2012) - Chester City

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	Chester City	Cheshire West and Chester	England
	(years)	(years)	(years)
Male	76.2	79.1	78.9
Female	76.3	82.6	82.8

Source: Public Health England © Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

Mortality (2008-2012) - Chester City

Standardised mortality ratios (SMR)⁵ 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 significance⁶ the comment will read 'similar to England'.

Cause of death (all age)	Average deaths per year	Standardised mortality ratio ⁵ (England = 100)	Comment
All Causes	56	135.5	36% higher than England
All Cancer	16	147.0	47% higher than England
Circulatory Disease	14	107.9	similar to England
including Coronary Heart Disease	5	92.7	similar to England
including Stroke	4	108.5	similar to England
Respiratory Disease	10	161.8	62% higher than England

Source: ONS Primary Care Mortality Database, 5 year pooled data.



Health and lifestyle - modelled estimates (2006-2008) - Chester City

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 measures⁷.

Health and lifestyle measure ⁷	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	%		%	%
Healthy eating	29.9%		28.4%	28.7%
Obese adults	15.2%		22.7%	24.1%
Binge drinking	40.0%		23.5%	20.0%

Source: Public Health England, Association of Public Health Observatories - Estimates of Adults' Health and Lifestyles - 2006-2008

Excess weight in children (2010/11 - 2012/13) - Chester City

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 ⁸	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	comment
	%		%	
Reception year (4-5 year olds)	-		24.0%	-
Year 6 (10-11 year olds)	-		33.5%	-

Source: National Child Measurement Programme, Health and Social Care Information Centre

General health (Census 2011) - Chester City

Self reported health ²	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Very good health	1,722	44.7%	48.5%	47.2%
Good health	1,275	33.1%	33.1%	34.2%
Fair health	576	14.9%	12.9%	13.1%
Bad health	220	5.7%	4.3%	4.2%
Very bad health	60	1.6%	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) - Chester City

Day to day activities ³	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Not limited	3,041	78.9%	81.5%	82.4%
Limited a little	418	10.8%	9.7%	9.3%
Limited a lot	394	10.2%	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) - Chester City

Unpaid care in hours ⁴	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
1-19 hours a week	146	3.8%	7.3%	6.5%
20-49 hours a week	31	0.8%	1.4%	1.4%
50+ hours a week	72	1.9%	2.6%	2.4%
Provide no unpaid care	3,604	93.5%	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



Average household income 2014⁹

Chester City	£25,747
Cheshire West and Chester	£30,357
England	£28,929

Source: © CACI Limited 1996 - 2014



Unemployment-March 2015¹⁰ (Job Seekers Allowance)

Chester City	1.9%
Cheshire West and Chester	1.1%
England	1.9%

Source: Nomis, National Statistics, claimant count



Youth unemployment 16-24¹⁰ (Job Seekers Allowance)

Chester City	1.5%
Cheshire West and Chester	1.1%
England	2.3%

Source: Nomis, National Statistics, claimant count

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

Unemployment - Job Seekers Allowance (March 2015) - Chester City

Resident based rates of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) are calculated using the 2013 mid-year population estimates from NOMIS. For the youth and older workers' groups, the corresponding age group has been used, while the total ward working age population (16-64 year old) was used to calculate the duration rate.

Unemployment (JSA) ¹⁰ by age	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Youth unemployment (16-24)	10	1.5%	1.1%	2.3%
Older workforce unemployment (50-64)	15	2.4%	0.9%	1.4%
All age unemployment (16-64)	53	1.9%	1.1%	1.9%
by duration				
Less than 6 months	35	1.2%	0.7%	1.1%
6-12 months	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Over 12 months	15	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%

Data Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved from Nomis on 3 March 2015, Age and duration counts have been rounded to nearest five.

Economic activity (Census 2011) - Chester City

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.

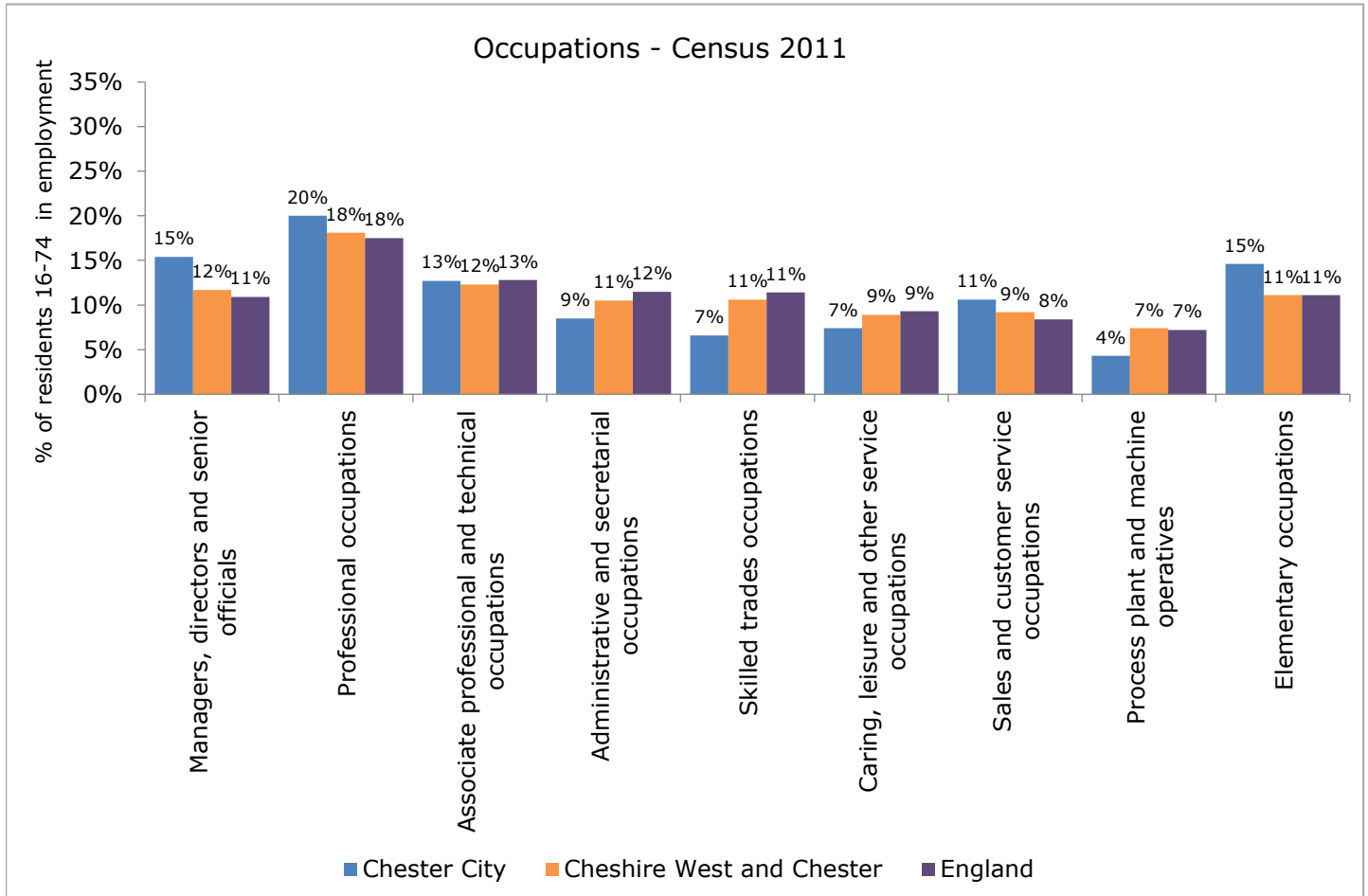
Economic activity	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	%	%	%
Economically active	2,191	69.0%	70.2%	69.9%
Full-time	1,243	39.1%	39.3%	38.6%
Part-time	347	10.9%	14.9%	13.7%
Self-employed	280	8.8%	9.0%	9.8%
Unemployed	146	4.6%	3.7%	4.4%
Students (economically active)	175	5.5%	3.3%	3.4%
Economically inactive	984	31.0%	29.8%	30.1%
Retired	388	12.2%	16.4%	13.7%
Looking after home or family	55	1.7%	3.5%	4.4%
Long-term sick or disabled	198	6.2%	3.9%	4.0%
Other	58	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%
Students (economically inactive)	285	9.0%	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) - Chester City

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.



Children with special educational needs (2012/13)

Chester City	20.6%
Cheshire West and Chester	16.2%



Children eligible for free school meals (2012/13)

Chester City	18.1%
Cheshire West and Chester	12.5%



Pupils achieving 5 GCSE A*-C incl English and Maths (2012/13)¹¹

Chester City	38.5%
Cheshire West and Chester	62.5%

Data on attainment and progress provide information on achievements of pupils as measured against National Curriculum standards. Key Stage 4 data are based on exam results for GCSE and equivalent exams. Special educational needs rates and rates of children eligible for free school meals are based on local authority maintained primary, secondary and special schools only.

Key Stage 4 exam results (2012/13) - Chester City

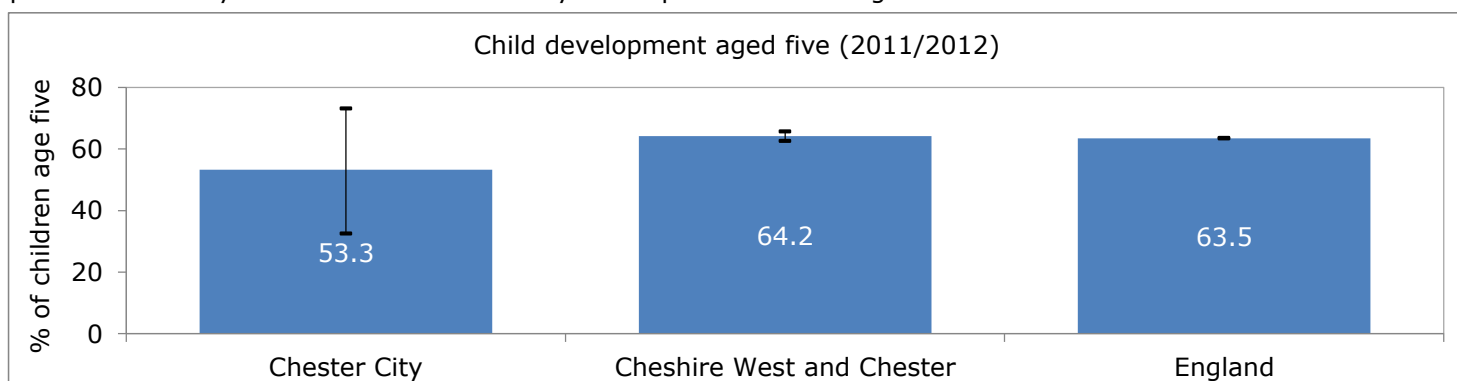
Key Stage 4 data are based on exam results for GCSE and equivalent exams. Attainment data in this profile is based on pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester local authority only, therefore will not correlate with National pupil based statistics.

GCSE or equivalent exam result ¹¹	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester
	Number	Pass rate (%)	Pass rate (%)
Five A* - C including English and Maths	5	38.5%	62.5%
Five A* - C	8	61.5%	83.0%
Five A* - G	12	92.3%	96.2%

Source: PLASC 2012/13

Child development aged five (2011/12 Academic year) - Chester City

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 development¹¹ at age five provides a readily available measure of early development across England.



Source: Neighbourhood statistics: small area pupil attainment and absence by pupil characteristics in England - academic year 2011 to 2012. Note: "Whisker" lines represent 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs), these indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling.

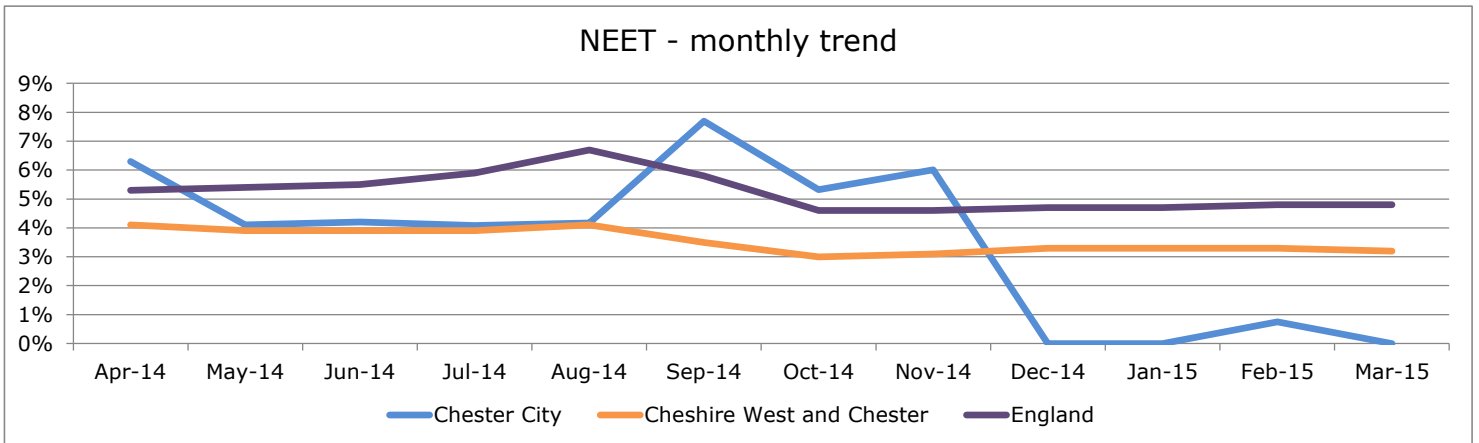


Chester City ward education snapshot

May 2015

Not in employment, education or training (Monthly trend 2014-2015) - Chester City

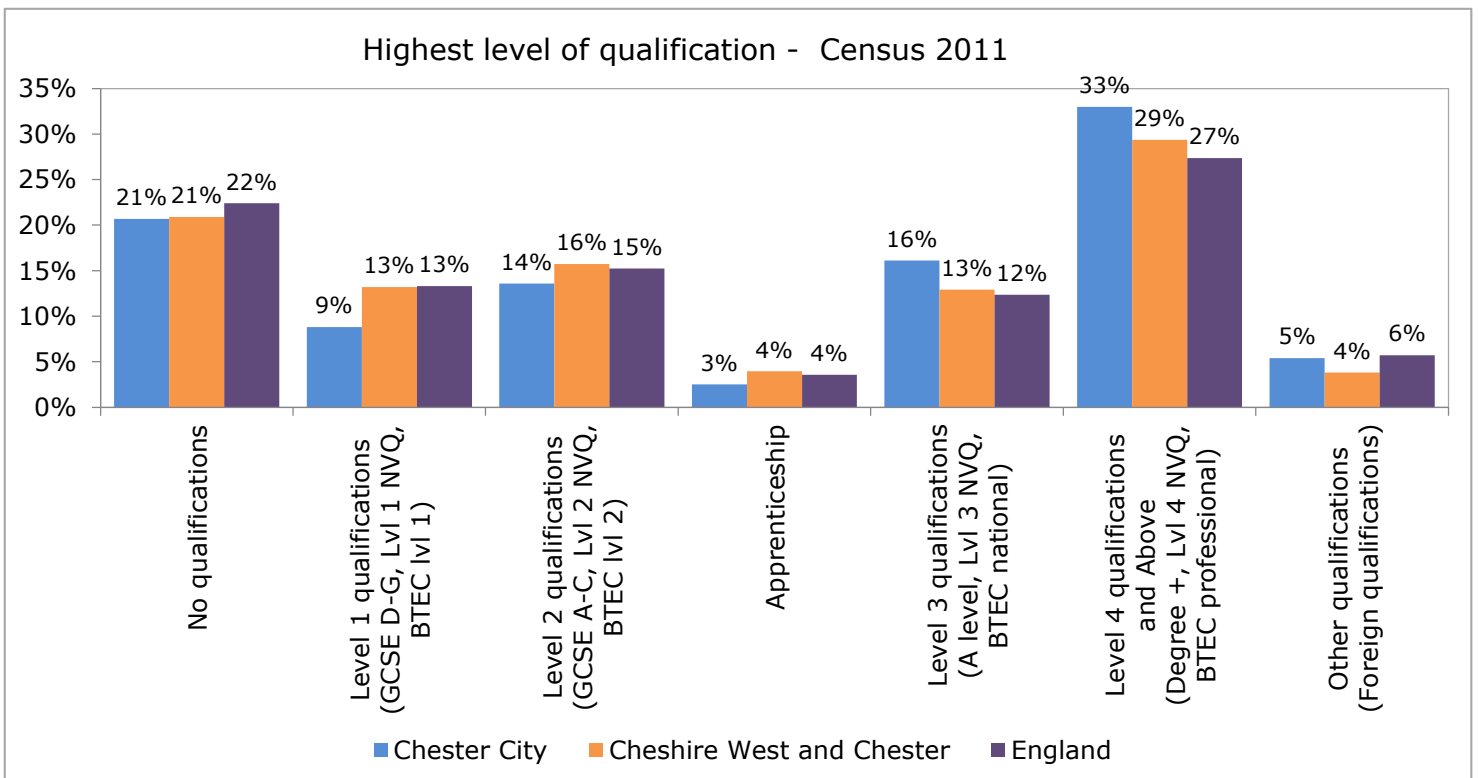
NEET data looks at 16-18 year old Cheshire West and Chester residents who are 'not in employment, education or training'. The local authority NEET data comes from the Department for Education via the National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) and is generated by local authorities maintaining their own CCIS system locally. The rates are calculated and adjusted using a Department for Education 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, 2015

Qualifications (Census 2011) - Chester City

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)

May 2015



All recorded crime 2013/14 (rate per 1,000 population)

Chester City	479.9
Cheshire West and Chester	45.5
England	57.1

Note: Excludes anti-social behaviour



Anti-social behaviour 2013/14 (rate per 1,000 population)

Chester City	427.6
Cheshire West and Chester	41.8
England	35.9



Killed/seriously injured road traffic collisions 2011-2013 (rate per 100,000 population)¹²

Chester City	128.6
Cheshire West and Chester	58.4
England	39.7

Note: Three year pooled data

Crime data used in this snapshot report is taken from national crime statistics published by the Home Office on the police.uk website. Chester City experienced more 'Shoplifting' incidents per 1,000 population than other crimes between 2013/14. 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 (2013/14) - Chester City

The recorded crime rate is calculated as a rate based on the number of recorded crimes occurring during the financial year 2013/14 per 1,000 resident population.

Recorded Crime type	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	England
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Burglary	47	11.9	6.3	7.8
Criminal damage and arson	153	38.6	7.9	8.7
Drugs	90	22.7	1.8	3.2
Other crime	26	6.6	0.7	0.8
Other theft	441	111.4	8.6	9.1
Shoplifting	586	148.0	6.2	5.5
Vehicle crime	44	11.1	4.3	6.5
Violent crime	386	97.5	8.1	11.8
All Crime exc ASB	1,900	479.9	45.5	57.1
Anti-social behaviour	1,693	427.6	41.8	35.9

Source: police.uk Crime and Anti-social behaviour incidents, published by Home Office. © Crown Copyright 2014. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.



May 2015

Killed/seriously injured by road traffic collisions (2011-2013) - Chester City

The number of people of all ages reported killed or seriously injured on the roads, during the three years 2011 to 2013. The geography of the statistics is recorded as the location of the collision and not the residence of the casualty¹².

Road traffic collision	Chester City		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 ¹²	15	128.6	58.4	39.7

Source: Department for Transport, Killed and seriously injured 2014. Note: Small numbers have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Fire safety (2009/10 - 2013/14) - Chester City

The number of deliberate fires set in Cheshire West and Chester between 2009/10 and 2013/14, 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 2009/10 to 2013/14.

Incident type	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Deliberate primary fire	12	0.6	0.4
Deliberate secondary fire	55	2.9	1.6

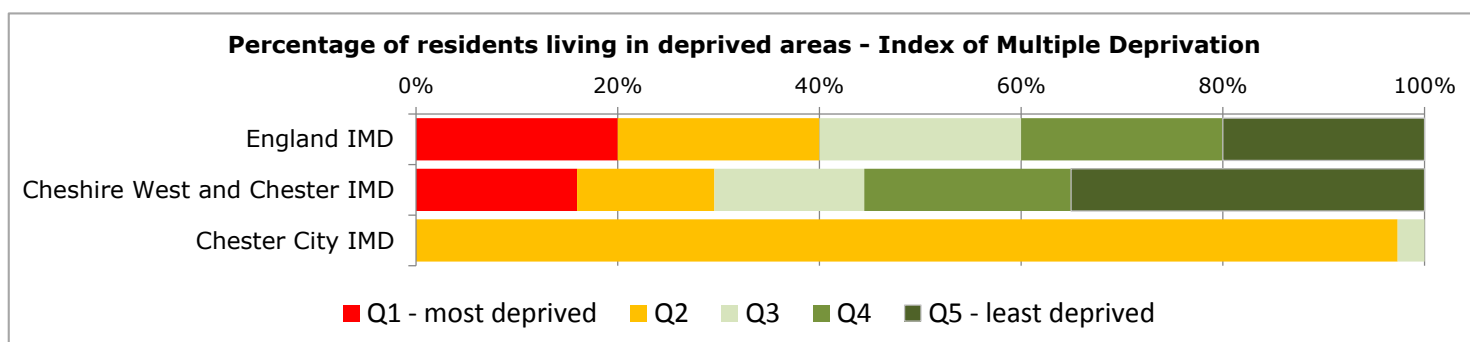
Source: Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service, Fire Incident Data (2009-2014), five year pooled



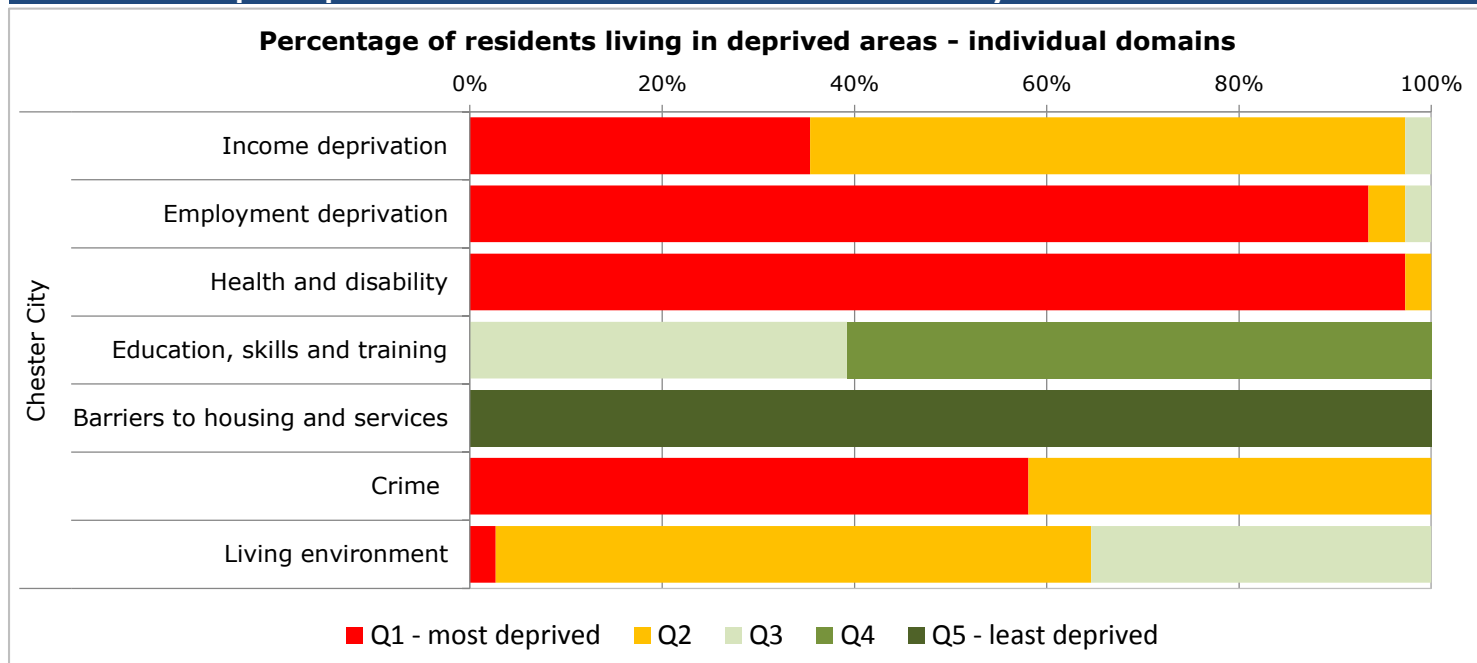
- Almost all of Chester City residents live in relatively more deprived areas (IMD)
- Less deprivation associated with 'barriers to housing and services'
- High levels of income deprivation affecting children and older people

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD2010) 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 1 and 2 (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 2010 - Chester City

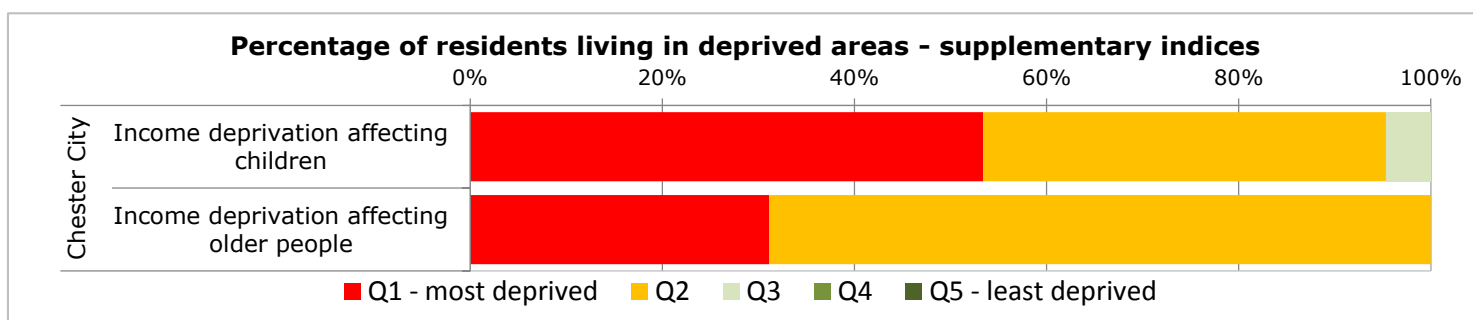


Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - domains in detail - Chester City





Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - supplementary indices - Chester City



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) using ONS 2013 Mid year population estimates

Information

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 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.

May 2015



% of residents satisfied with local area	
Chester City	82.6%
Cheshire West and Chester	85.1%

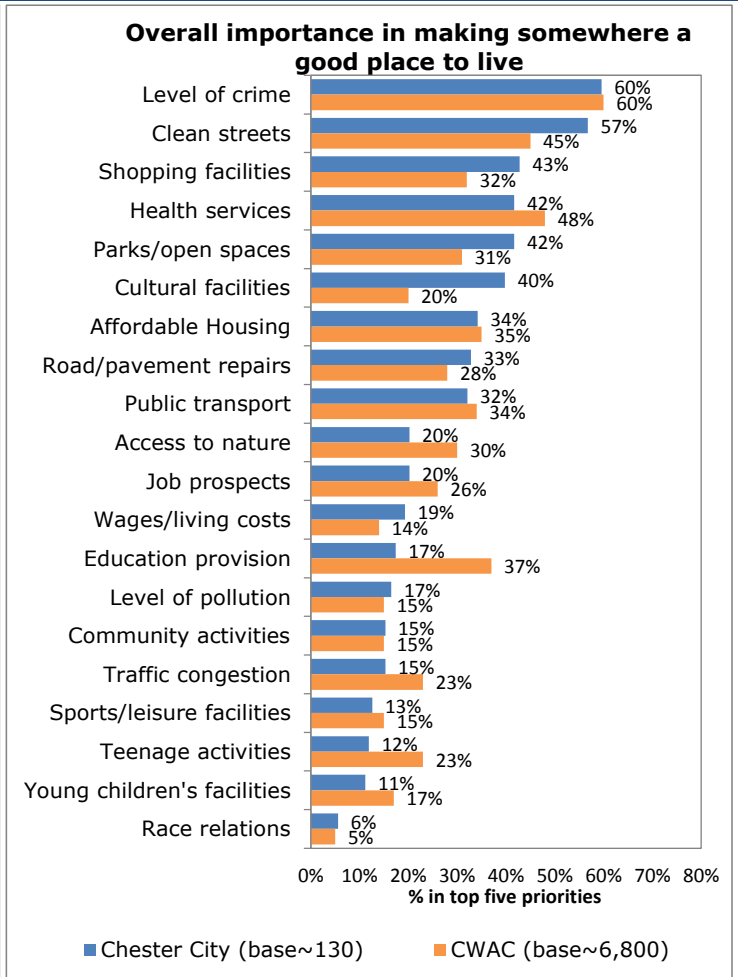
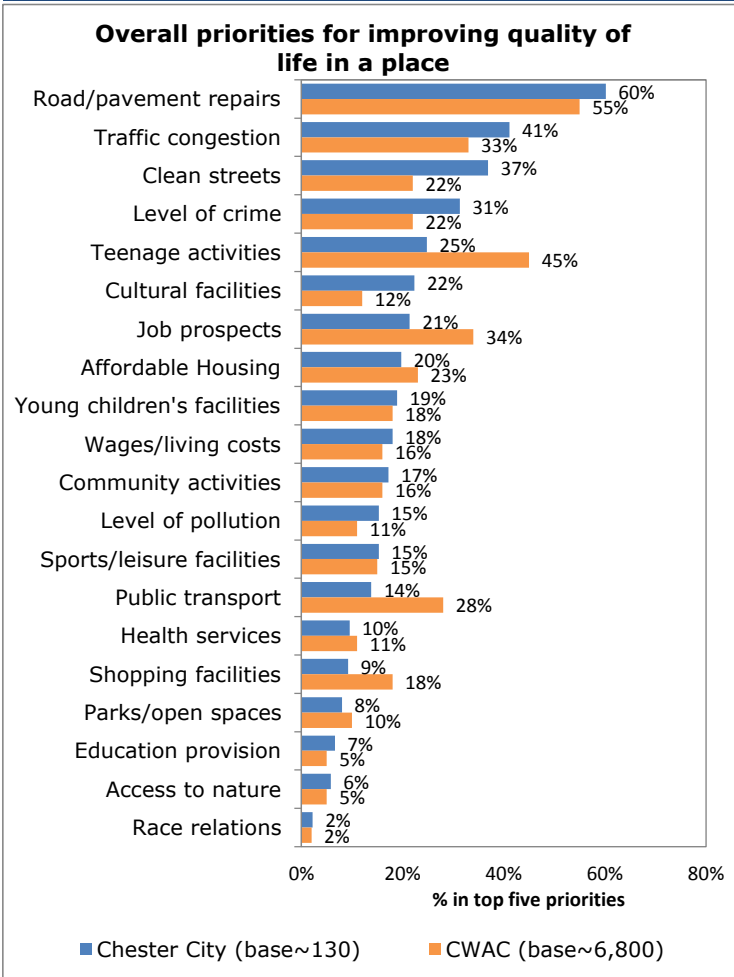
% of residents who feel they can influence local decisions	
Chester City	43.5%
Cheshire West and Chester	31.7%

% of residents who think there is a high level of anti-social behaviour*	
Chester City	28.2%
Cheshire West and Chester	11.4%

Note: See next page for further information

The "Our Community Survey" was completed by almost 7,000 adult residents across Cheshire West and Chester Borough during 2011. Residents were asked to choose their top five priorities for improvement in their area and the top five factors that were important in making somewhere a good place to live. The charts below show the priorities for improvement and relative importance of each issue. Please note that the percentages for the ward are based on fairly low numbers of respondents.

Quality of life - priorities for improvement and importance factors



Source: Cheshire West and Chester Our Community Survey 2011. Note: Rounded figures



Issues that present problems to residents - Chester City

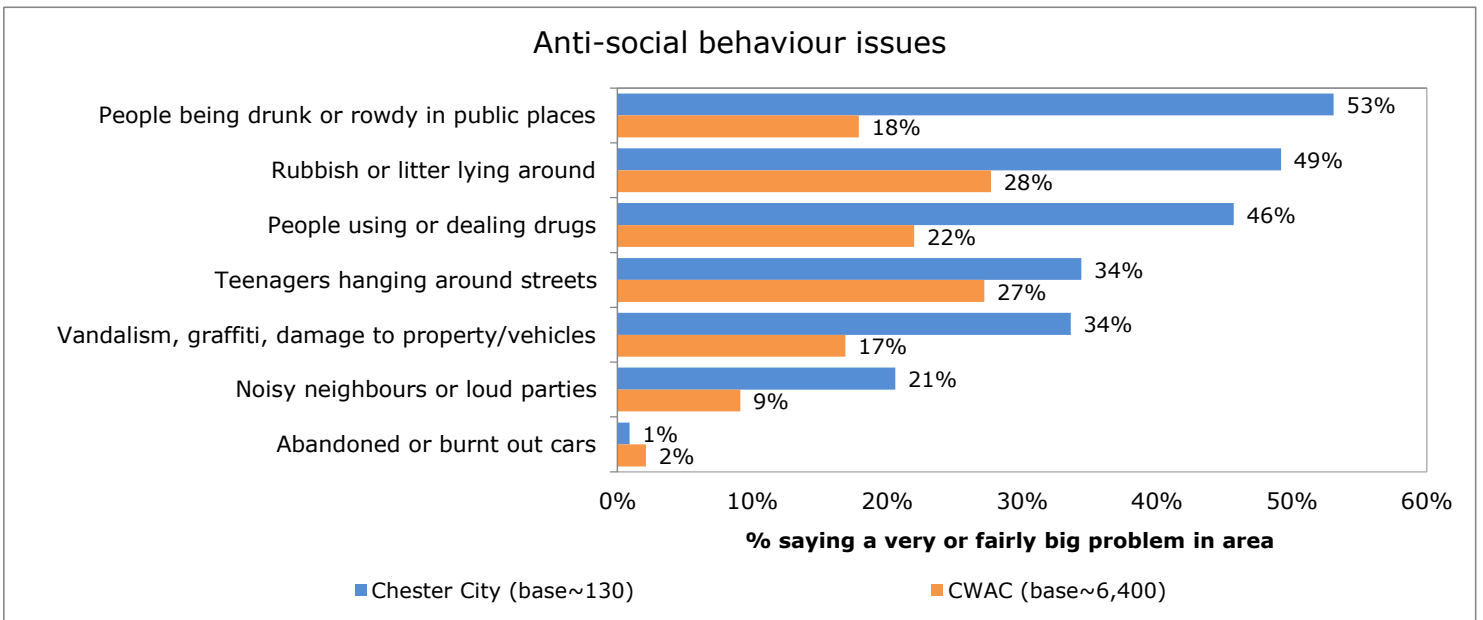
Residents were shown a list of 13 issues and asked whether any of them presented a problem and affected their quality of life. The table below shows the seven most problematic issues in the ward.

Top seven issues that present a problem for residents (13 issues were asked)	Chester City		Cheshire West and Chester	
	%	Rank	%	Rank
Knowing what services are available	34%	1	36%	1
Knowing what benefits are available	33%	2	35%	2
Debt or money worries	26%	3	29%	3
Having a warm home	22%	4	24%	4
Finding paid employment	20%	5	17%	7
Getting transport when I need it	19%	6	24%	5
Accessing leisure/cultural facilities	15%	7	23%	6

Source: Our Community Survey 2011. Note: Rounded figures

Anti-social behaviour - Chester City

*Residents were asked how much of a problem a variety of anti-social behaviours were in their area. The chart below shows the percentage of residents who thought a particular issue was a very big or fairly big problem in their area. The answers to this question were then used to calculate the percentage of residents who think there is a high level of anti-social behaviour overall in their area. This is shown at the bottom of this page.



Source: Our Community Survey 2011. Note: Rounded figures

Issue	Chester City	Cheshire West and Chester
	%	%
Percentage of residents who think there is a high level of anti-social behaviour overall in their area	28.2%	11.4%

Source: Our Community Survey 2011. Note: Reported as national indicator to one decimal place

Further information on your local area

Strategic Intelligence Team - contact details:

Phone: 01244 972185

email: research@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk

Integrated Strategic Needs Assessment webpage, where you can access data, publications and reports on a wide range of themes. www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/isna

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 2011 dwelling estimates.

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 (2008-2012) - 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) (2010/11-2012/13), Excess weight in children, 10-11 year olds (Year 6) (2010/11-2012/13): 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, 1996-2014: The Paycheck dataset is a modelled index of annual household income at postcode level, which the local authority subscribes to from CACI. Paycheck is based on data from lifestyle surveys, the Census and other market research. Data Source: © 1996-2014 CACI Limited. This report shall be used solely for academic, personal and/ or non-commercial purposes.

10: Unemployment - Job Seekers Allowance - March 2015: JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. 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 Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) are calculated using the 2013 mid-year population estimates from NOMIS. For the youth and older workers' groups, the corresponding age group has been used, while the total ward working age population (16-64 year old) was used to calculate the duration rate.

Education

11: Educational attainment at Key Stage 4 2012/13, Special Educational Needs 2012/13, Free School Meals 2012/13, Child development at age 5: Data on attainment and progress provide information on achievements of pupils as measured against national curriculum standards. Key Stage 4 data are based on exam results for GCSE and equivalent exams. National level data for attainment, expected progress and narrowing the gap measures include local authority maintained state primary, middle and secondary schools (including academies), along with city technology colleges and special schools. 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. Due to missing postcode data a very small number of pupils were unable to be included in counts and rates. Data for special educational needs and free school meals are based on local authority maintained primary, secondary and special schools only. Rates based on data calculated from pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester only. Due to missing postcode data a very small number of pupils were unable to be included in counts and rates. 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.

Community Safety

12: The number of people of all ages reported killed or seriously injured on the roads, during the three years 2011 to 2013: 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.