

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Demographics: Rural

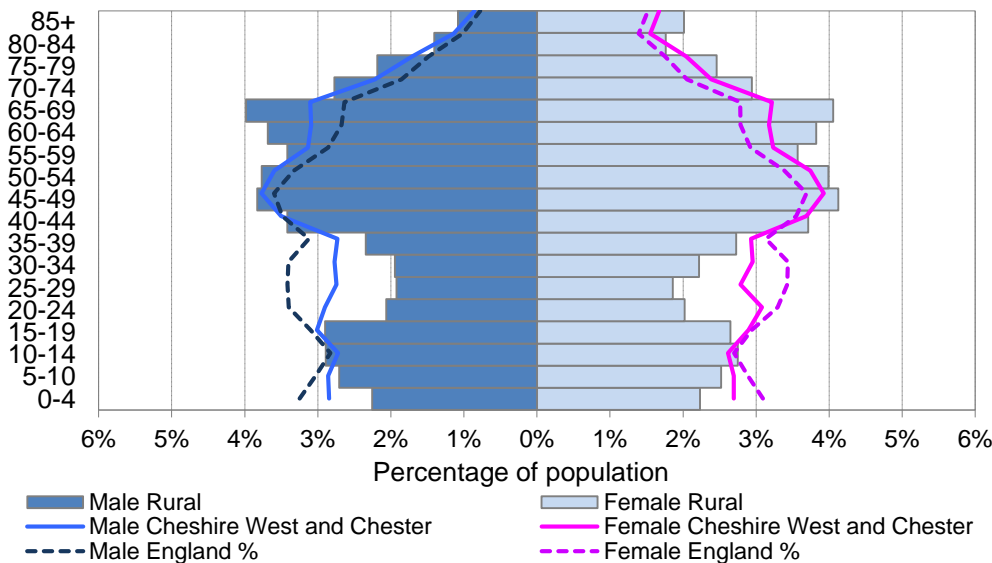


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Population

The mid-year estimates refer to the population on 30 June of the reference year (2013) and are published annually. They are the official set of population estimates for the UK and its constituent countries, the regions of England, Wales and local authorities. Mid-year population estimates relate to the usual resident population. They account for long-term international migrants (people who change their country of usual residence for a period of 12 months or more) but do not account for short-term migrants (people who come to or leave the country for a period of less than 12 months).

Estimated resident population in Rural locality, Cheshire West and Chester and England, 2013 mid year estimates



Rural locality has a higher percentage of people aged above 60 than the borough or nationally. There is also a corresponding dip in the number of people aged 20-39 within Rural locality.

Source: ONS 2013 Mid year population estimates. © ONS Crown Copyright 2014. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

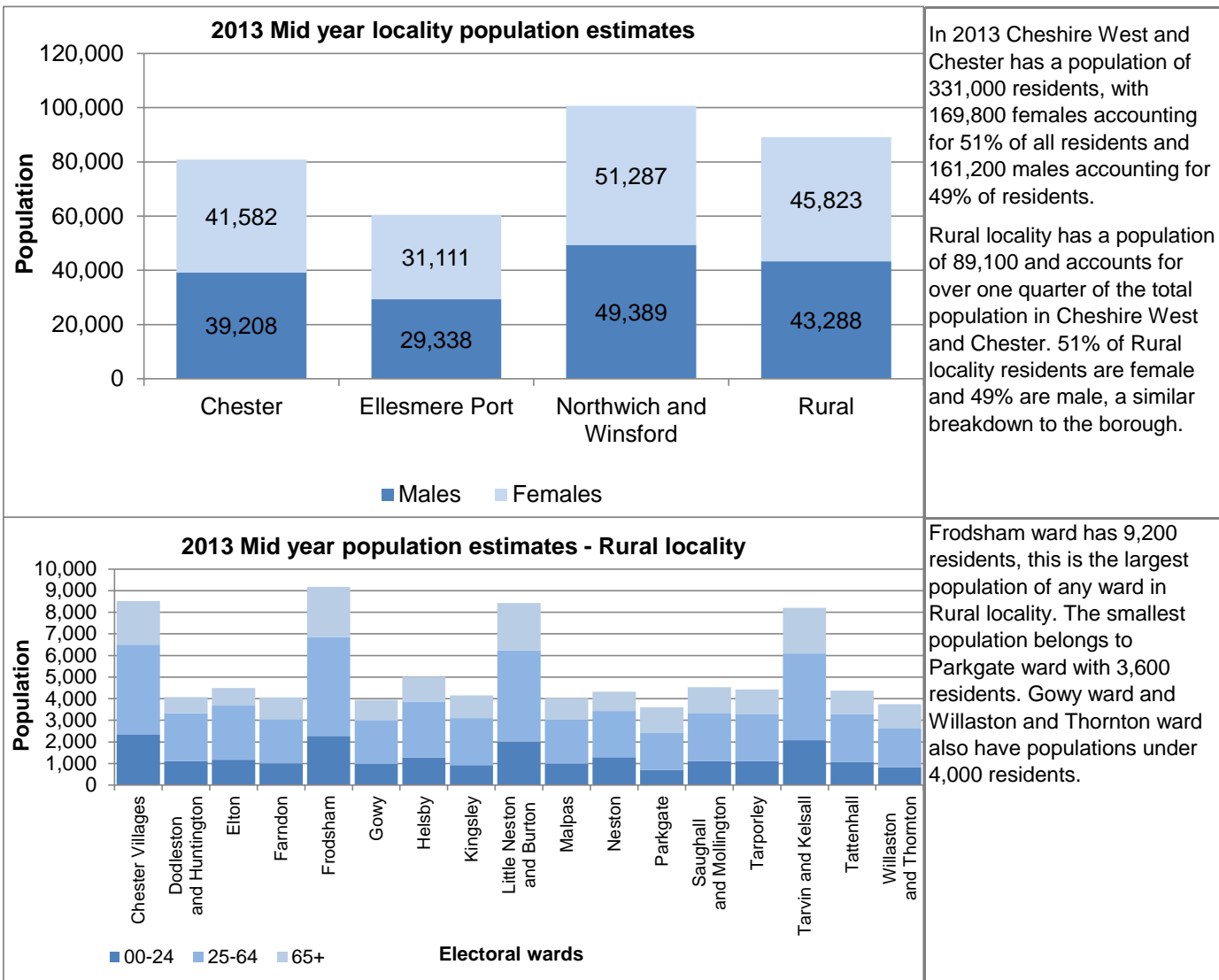
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Ward population

Locality population estimates are calculated using 2013 mid-year population estimates for electoral wards in England and Wales. These estimates are consistent with the results of the 2011 Census and are available for 2012 electoral ward boundaries – the boundaries in place at 30th June 2013.

Detailed gender and age breakdowns at ward level are available in the demographic data tables section of this document.



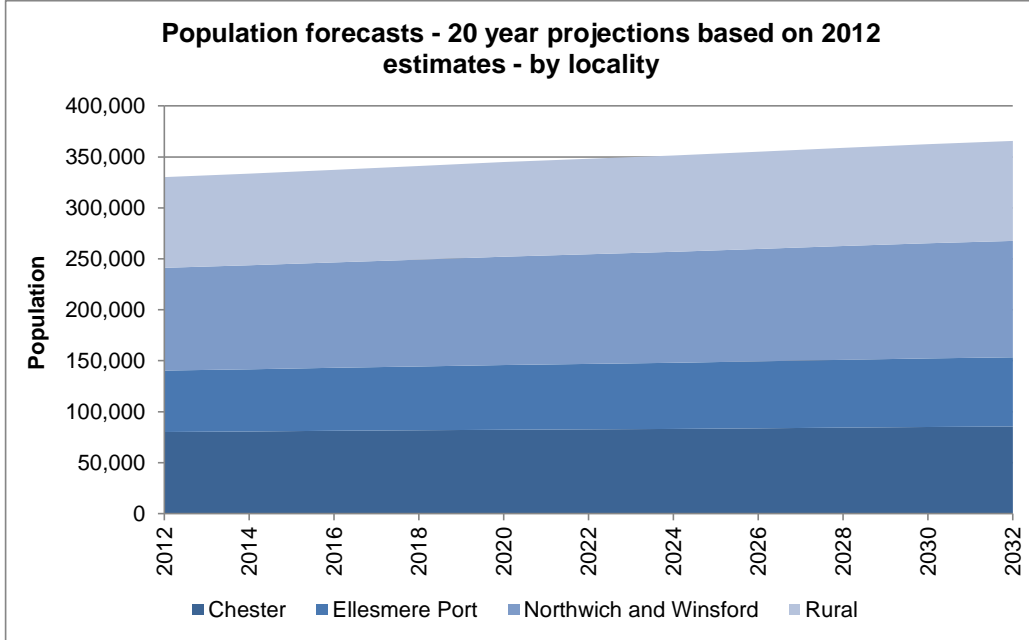
Source: ONS 2013 Mid Year population estimates

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Population forecasts (2012 based)

The base for these population forecasts is the 2012 mid-year estimate of population produced by the Office for National Statistics. The forecasts are, in our professional opinion, based on fair assumptions and take into account levels of recent demographic change and likely levels of future housing development (based on the Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan). The forecasts are rounded to the nearest 100. This does not imply they are as accurate as this. All forecasts become increasingly inaccurate the further into the future they go.



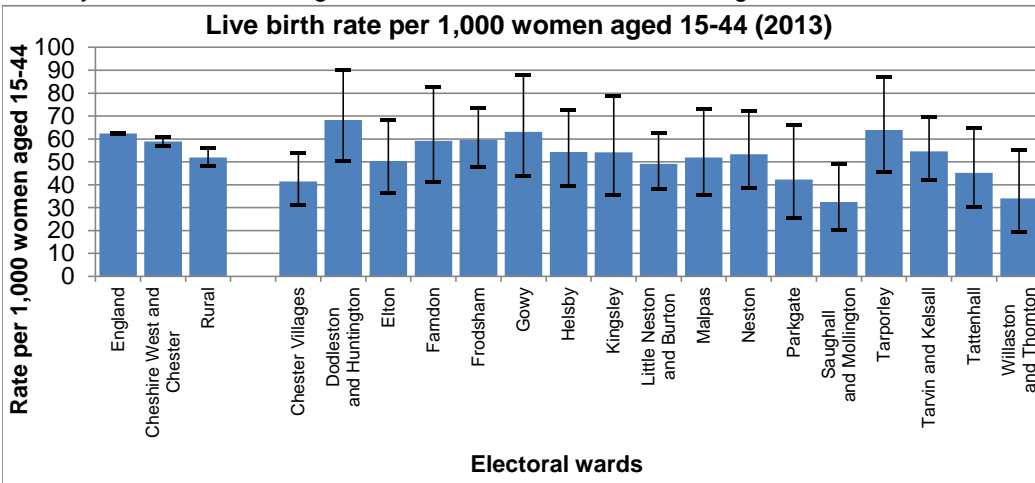
Cheshire West and Chester's resident population is forecast to grow by 11% over the next 20 years. By 2032 it is estimated that the borough will have a population of 365,700

Rural locality's resident population is estimated to increase by 10% in the next 20 years, a slightly lower increase compared to the borough. By 2032 Rural locality is estimated to have a resident population of 98,100.

Source: Local forecasts produced by Strategic Intelligence from a forecast produced on 12/03/2014 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates. Data rounded to nearest 100.

Fertility rate

Fertility is measured through the rate of live births to women aged 15-44.



In 2013 there were 702 babies born to women in the Rural locality.

The birth rate was lower than the overall Cheshire West and Chester rate (significantly lower).

Dodleston and Huntington had the highest birth rate in the locality. The lowest rate was in Saughall and Mollington.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Birth Extracts (2013) © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

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.

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Index of multiple deprivation 2010

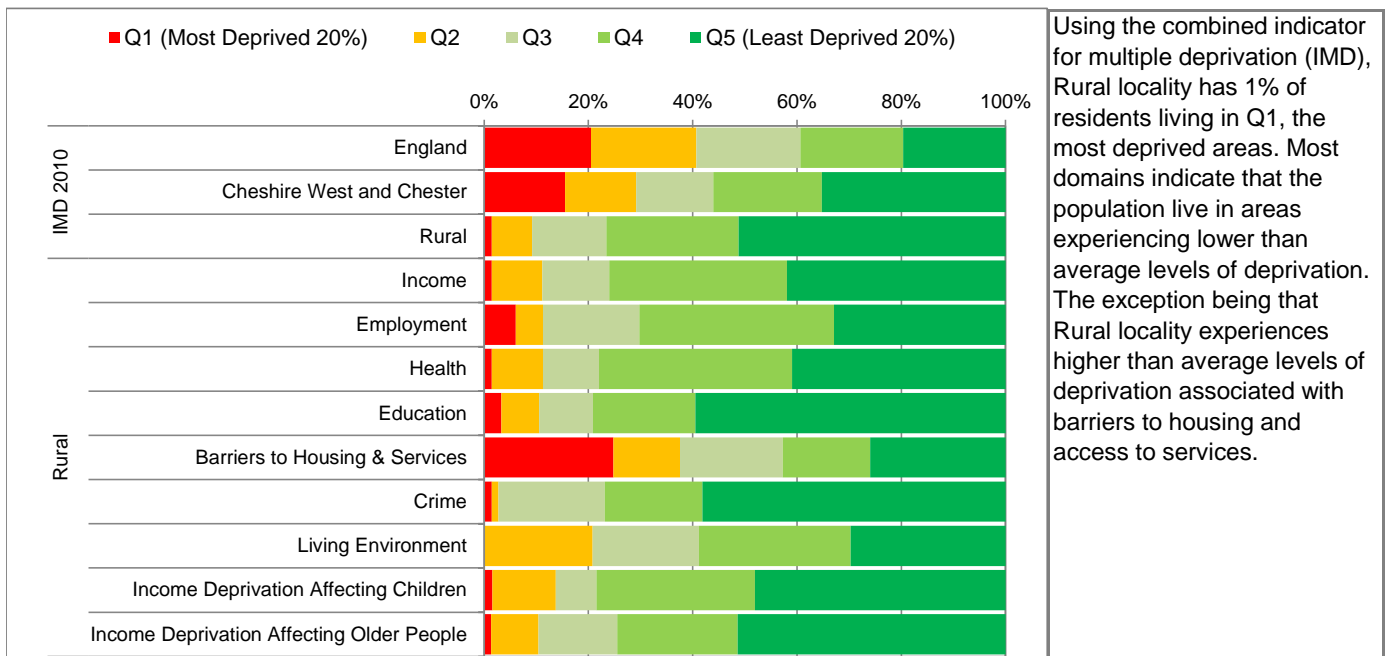
The index of multiple deprivation 2010 (IMD2010) describes the most deprived small areas (lower super output areas) in Cheshire West and Chester in the context of the most deprived areas in England. Lower super output areas (LSOAs) generally have around 1,500 people living in them. National quintile 1 and 2 (Q1 and Q2) describes those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 40% most deprived in England. At locality level, LSOA population estimates are used to describe the proportion of the people living in areas of relative deprivation. The Index of multiple deprivation is an area based measure of deprivation, it 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.

There are 38 separate indicators grouped into seven domains that are used to produce the 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.

Cheshire West and Chester has a less deprived population profile compared to England but there are some areas of the borough experiencing relatively high deprivation.

35% of Cheshire West and Chester's population live in Q5 (quintile 5), areas considered to be amongst the 20% least deprived in England. This is higher than the 20% of England's population resident in Q5 areas.

16% of Cheshire West and Chester's population live in Q1 (quintile 1), areas considered to be amongst the 20% most deprived in England. This is lower than the 20% of England's population resident in Q1 areas.



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

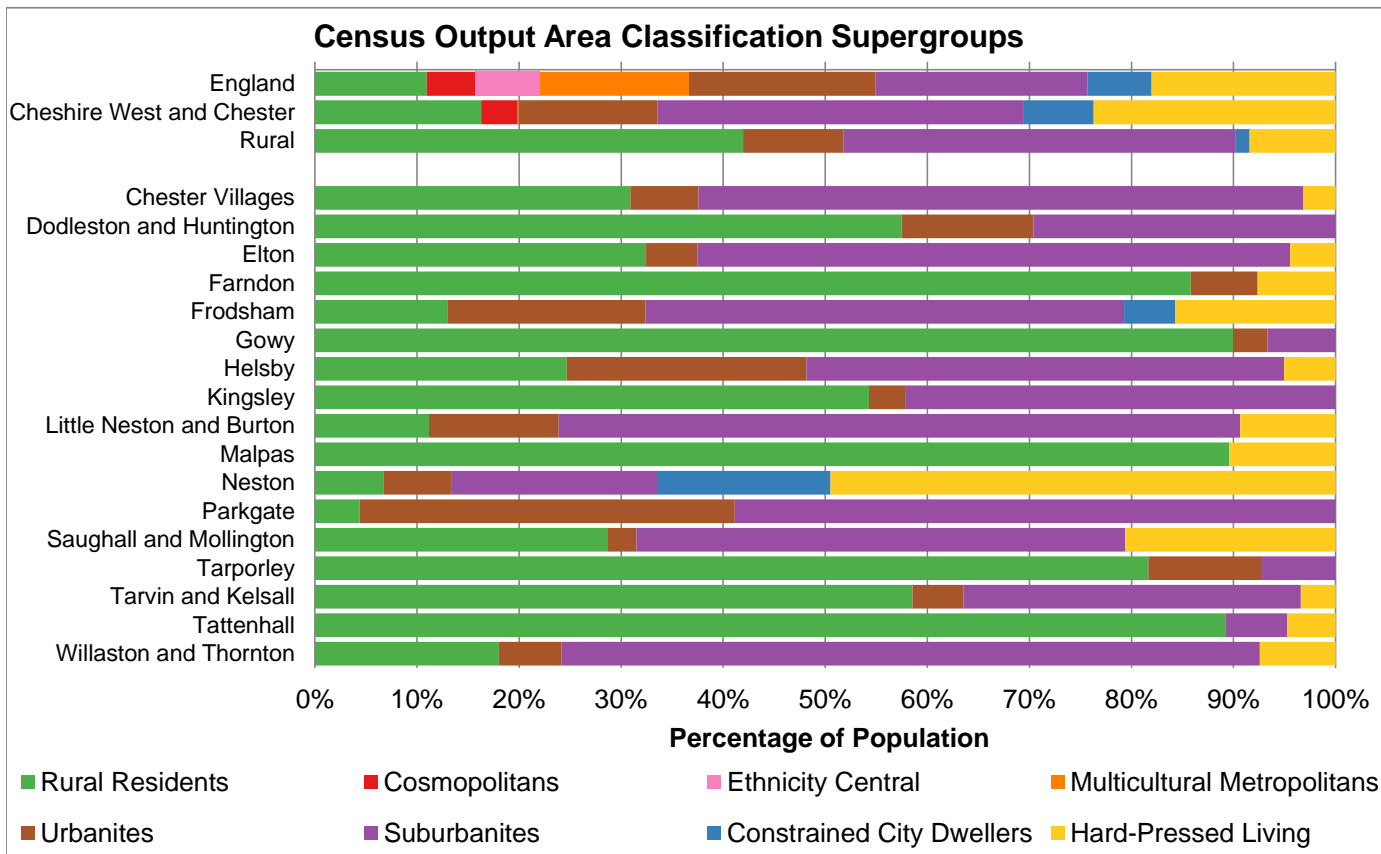
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2011 Census Output Area Classification (OAC)

Area classifications group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. These groupings are called clusters and are derived using census data. The top hierarchy (Supergroups) are displayed below, of which there are eight nationally. Not every local authority will have areas from each Supergroup.

The names and descriptions for the 8 supergroups within the 2011 OAC are meant to provide greater insight than just examining the statistical outputs of cluster analysis alone. While they may not necessarily reflect the characteristics of the entire population, they are likely to represent the general characteristics for the majority of areas assigned to specific clusters. A description, or "pen portrait", for each of the supergroup classifications is available in the glossary.



Over 40% of the population of Rural locality live in areas classified as "Rural Residents". This is the highest proportion in Cheshire West and Chester. The second highest group is "Suburbanites" which account for a further 38% of the population in this locality. The proportion classified as "Hard-Pressed living" is lower than the authority average.

At ward level there is a difference between more rural wards (Farndon, Gowby, Malpas, Tarporley and Tattenhall) where over 80% of people live in areas classified as "Rural Residents", and more suburban wards (Chester Villages, Elton, Frodsham, Helsby, Little Neston and Burton, Willaston and Thornton) which are likely to either be commuter areas, or larger villages. Almost half of Neston ward residents live in areas classified as "Hard-Pressed Living".

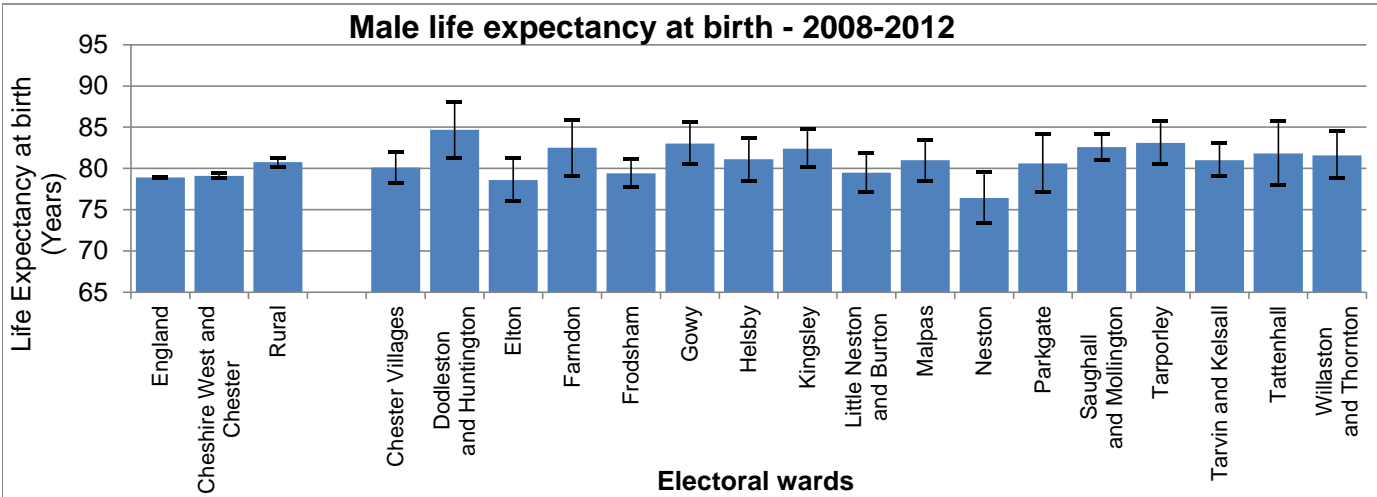
Source: 2011 Census Output Area Classifications, © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

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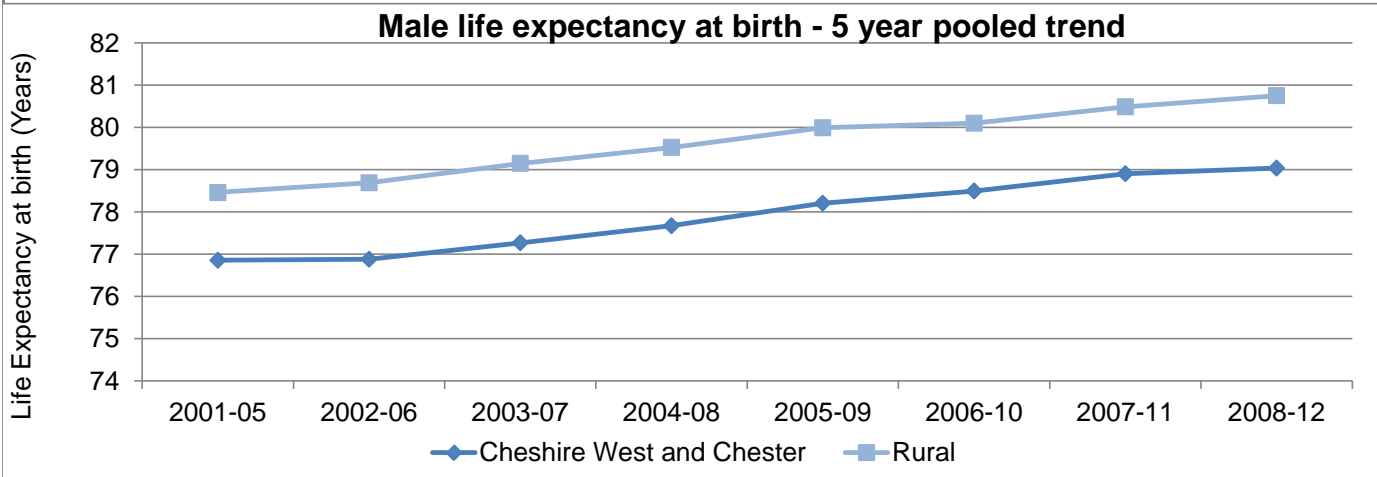
Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth indicates the average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary 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 generally higher than the England average but there is variation within the borough and life expectancy is significantly lower in our more deprived areas.



Male life expectancy in Cheshire West and Chester varies across localities with men in the Rural locality expected to live 3 years longer than men living in Ellesmere Port locality.

Rural locality has significantly higher life expectancy for men than England and any other locality in Cheshire West and Chester. There is variation between wards however with a range of 8.3 years between the estimate of 76.4 years for Neston ward and 84.7 years in Dodleston and Huntington ward.

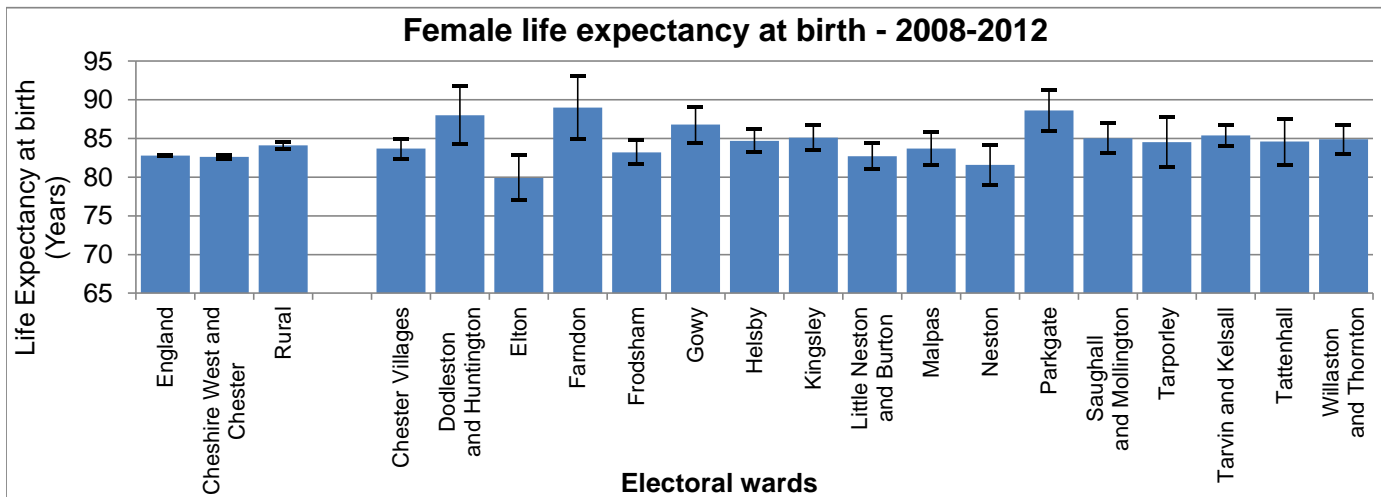


Male life expectancy in Cheshire West and Chester increased by 2.2 years between 2001-05 and 2008-12.

In Rural locality, male life expectancy has remained consistently higher than the Cheshire West and Chester average and also increased by 2.2 years over the same time period. The estimate for 2001-05 was 78.5 years, increasing to 80.7 years for 2008-12, an estimated 1.7 years longer than the Cheshire West and Chester average.

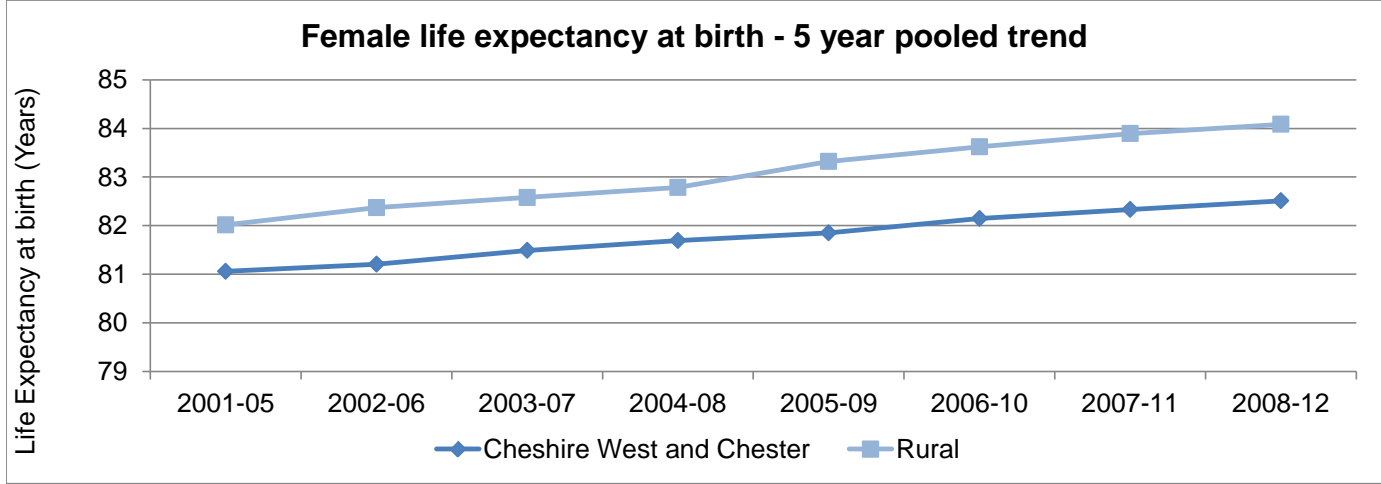
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Female life expectancy in Cheshire West and Chester varies across localities with females in Rural locality expected to live 2.7 years longer than females living in Ellesmere Port locality.

Rural locality has significantly higher life expectancy for women than England and any other locality in Cheshire West and Chester. There is some variation between wards with a range of 9.1 years between the 79.9 years estimated for Elton ward and 89.0 years in Farndon ward.



Female life expectancy in Cheshire West and Chester increased by 1.4 years between 2001-05 and 2008-12. In Rural locality, female life expectancy remained higher than the Cheshire West and Chester average and increased by 2.1 years over the same time period. The estimate for 2001-05 was 82.0 years, increasing to 84.1 years for 2008-12, the largest increase of the four localities, increasing the gap from 1.0 year more than the borough average to 1.6 years more.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year Population Estimates and Primary Care Mortality Database. Calculated by Cheshire West and Chester Council, comparators by localhealth.org.uk (Public Health England).

Based on Chiang (II) methodology. © Crown Copyright. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0

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.

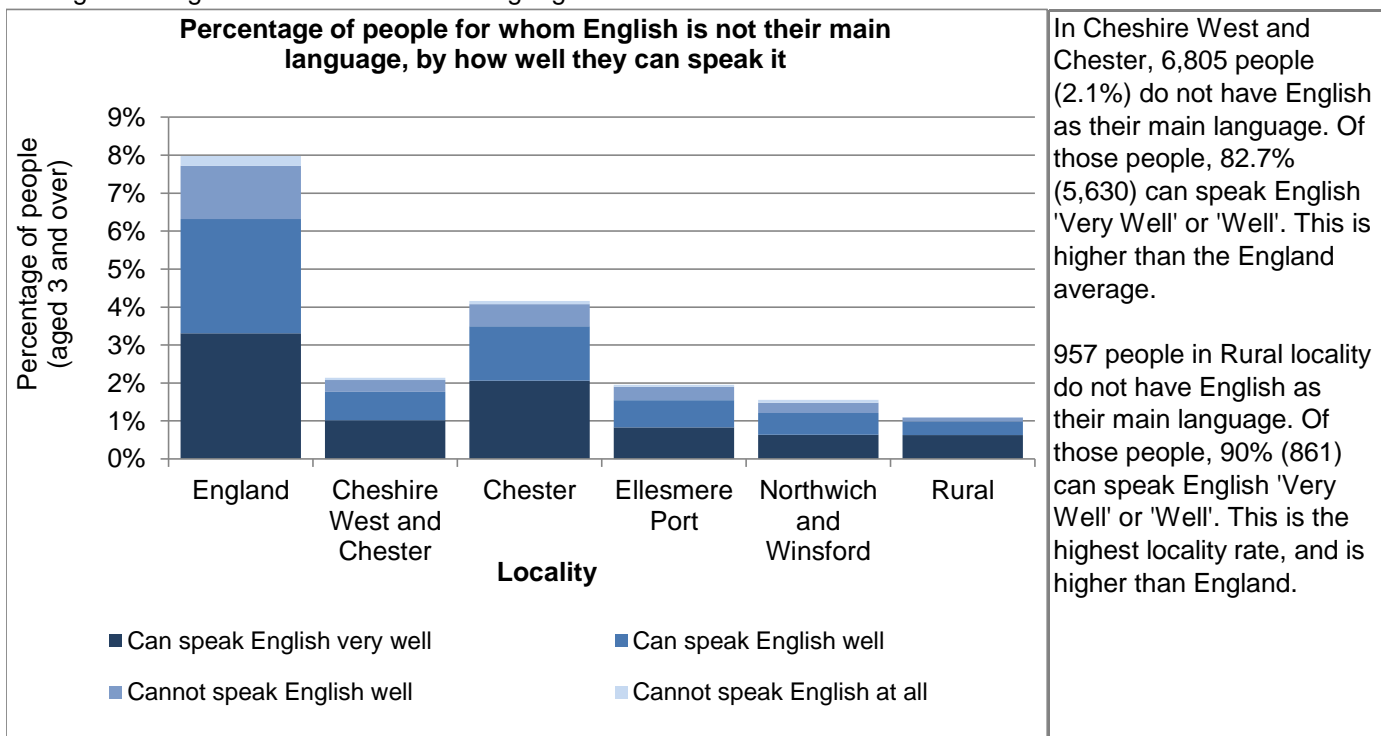
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Language and ethnicity

Main language and proficiency in English (people aged 3 and over)

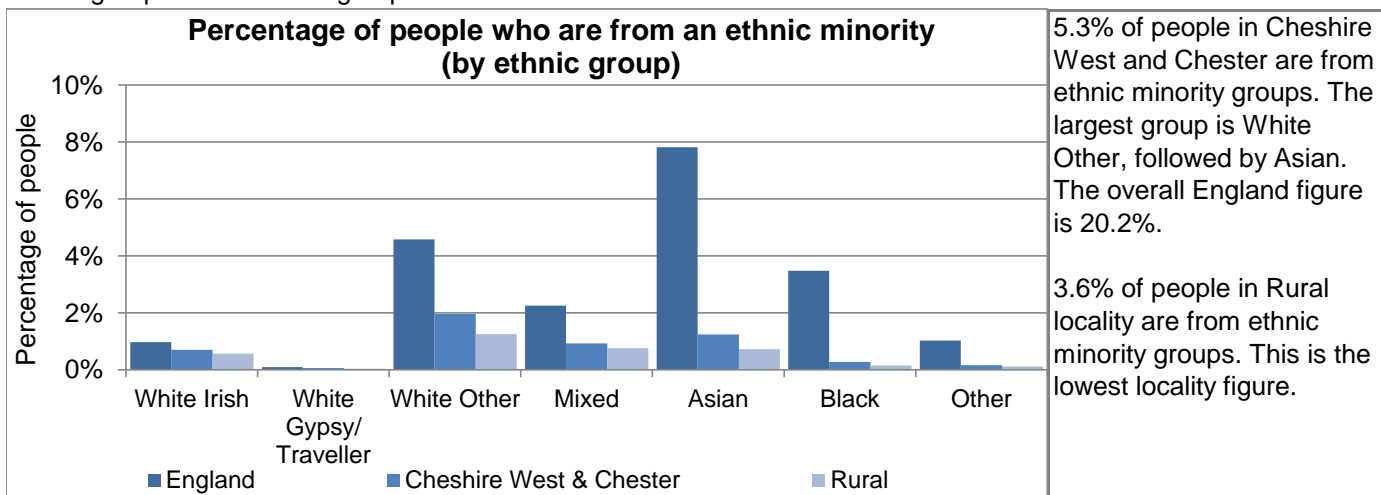
Two questions on main language and proficiency in spoken English were included for the first time in the 2011 Census. The questions provided information on the main language of UK residents, and their proficiency in English if English was not their main language.



Source: 2011 census table QS205EW: Proficiency in English. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Ethnic group

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.



Source: 2011 census table KS201EW: Ethnic group. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

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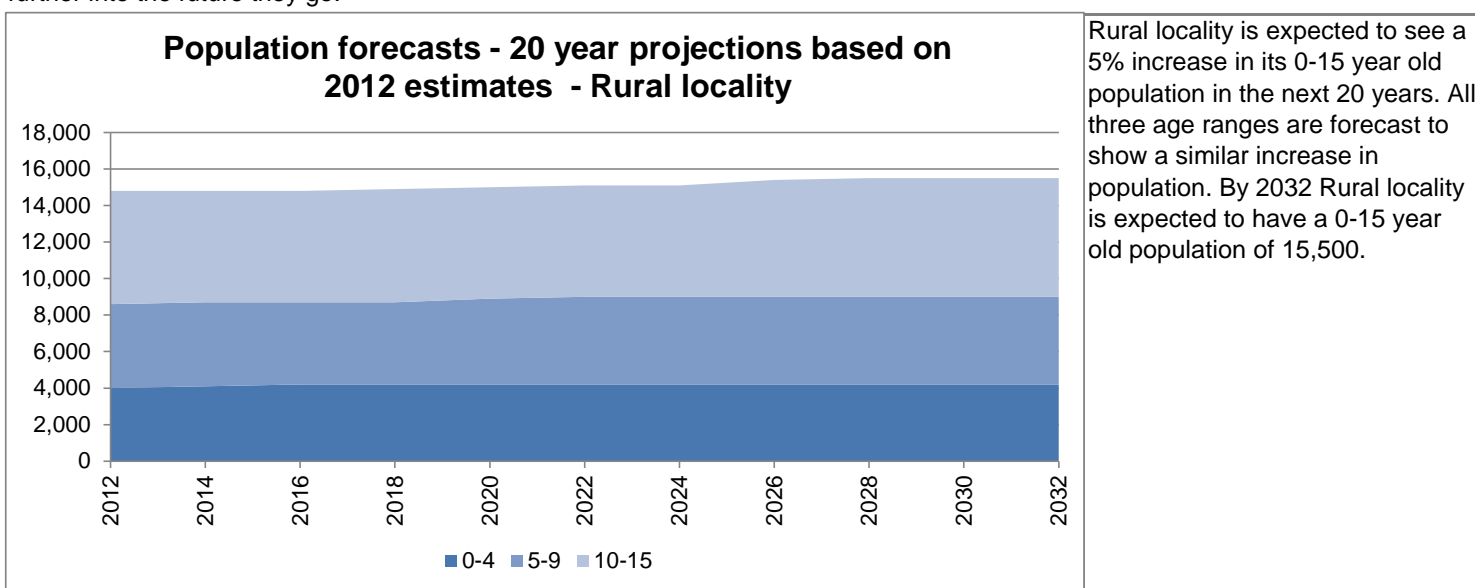
Starting Well: Rural



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Population forecasts - 0-15 years (2012 based)

The base for these population forecasts is the 2012 mid-year estimate of population produced by the Office for National Statistics. The forecasts are, in our professional opinion, based on fair assumptions and take into account levels of recent demographic change and likely levels of future housing development (based on the Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan). The forecasts are rounded to the nearest 100. This does not imply they are as accurate as this. All forecasts become increasingly inaccurate the further into the future they go.



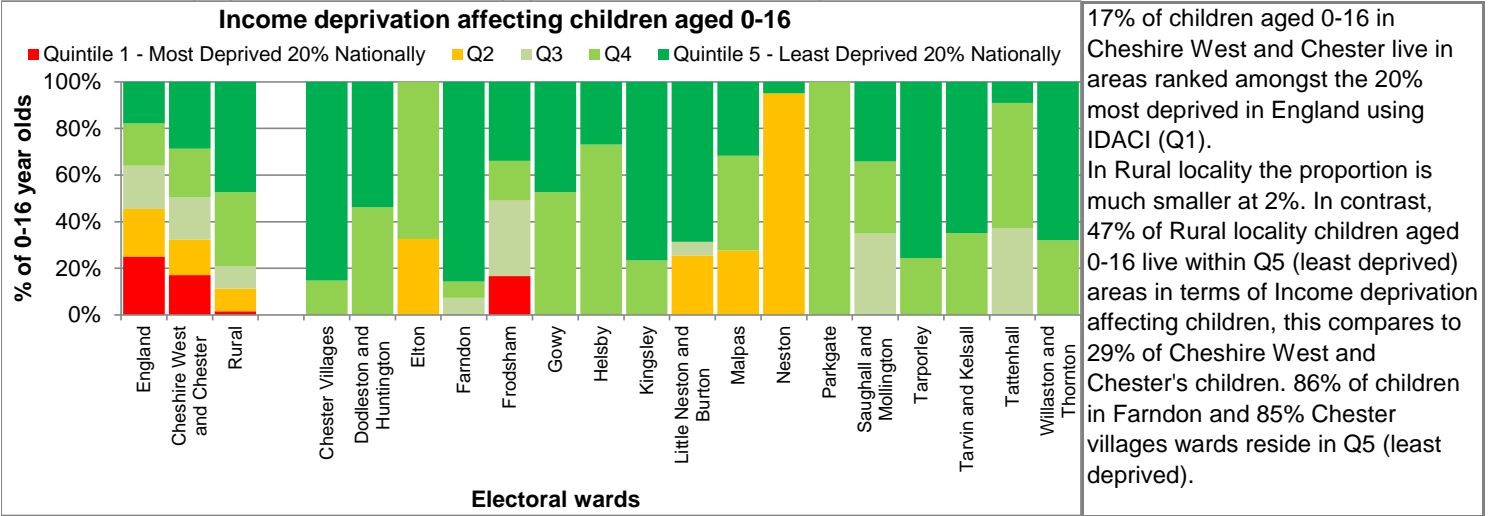
Source: Local forecasts produced by Strategic Intelligence from a forecast produced on 12/03/2014 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates. Data rounded to nearest 100.

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Income deprivation affecting children (0-16) index

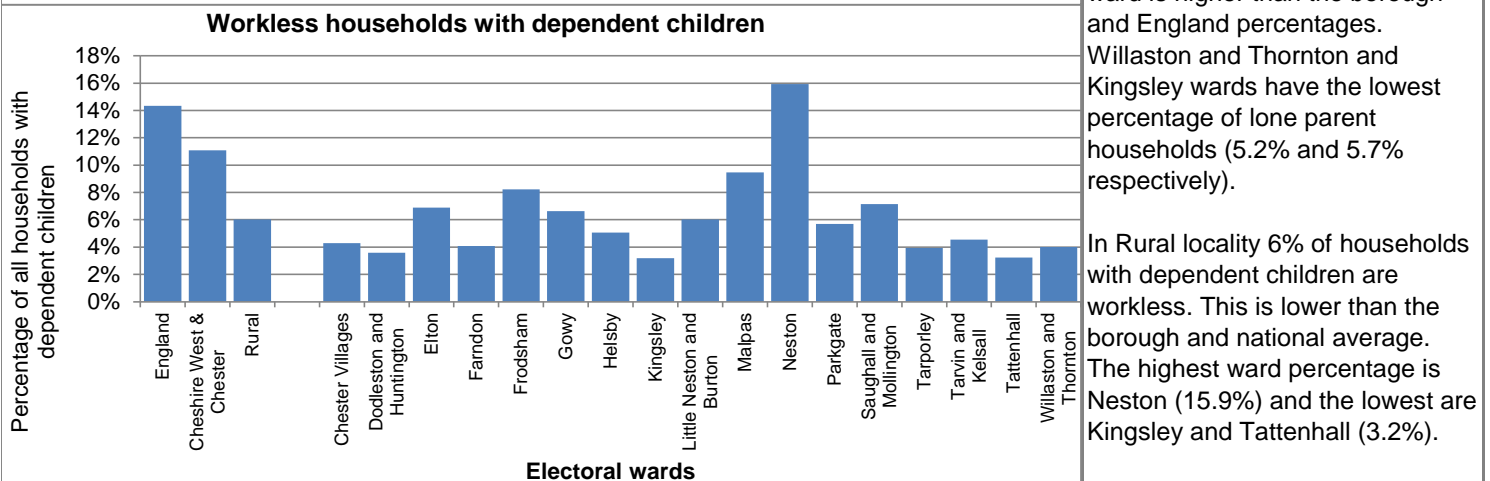
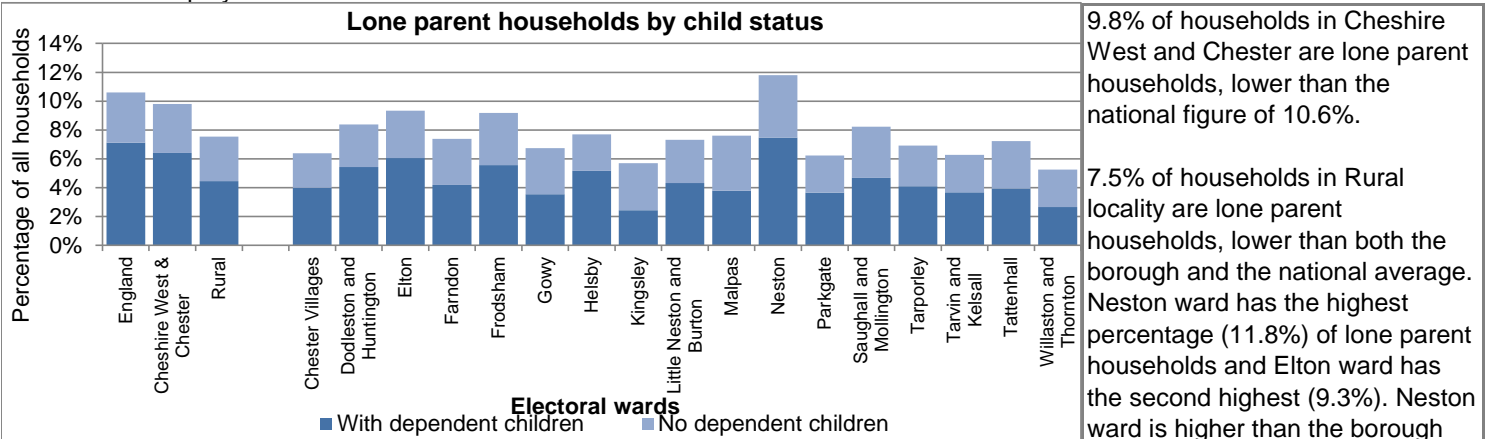
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a supplementary index of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD2010). It looks at the proportion of children in an area living in low income households (in receipt of Income Support, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold). Quintiles 1 and 2 (Q1 and Q2) describe those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 40% most deprived in England using the IDACI. The chart shows the proportion of the local 0-16 population that live in each quintile.



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG), ONS 2013 Mid year population estimates, ward and locality numbers apportioned based on the family health service (FHS) register postcode level population.

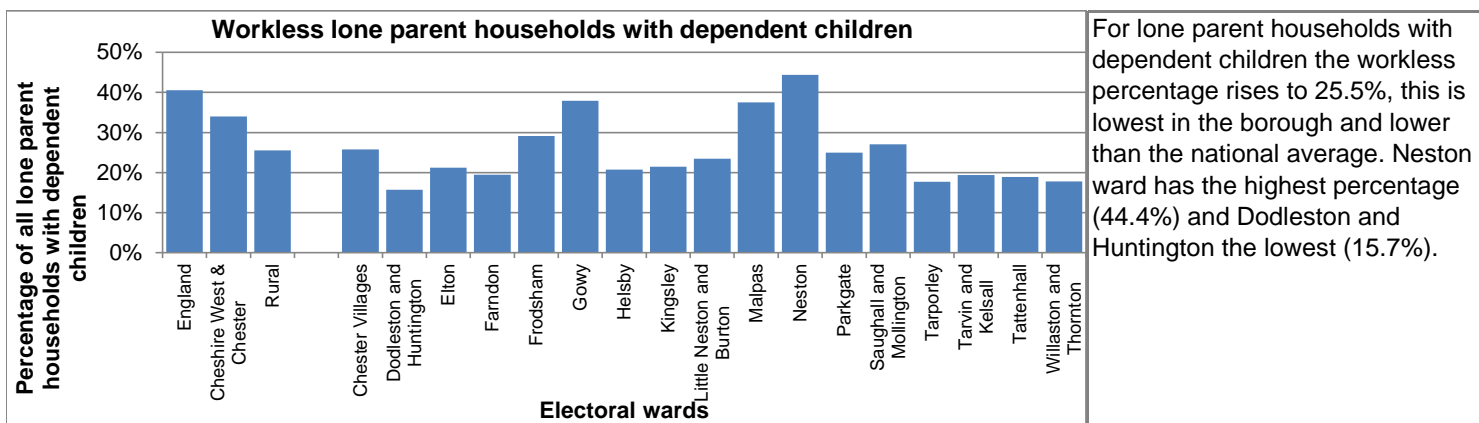
Lone parent households / Workless households

A lone-parent household is a household that comprises a lone-parent family and no other person. A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). Non-dependent children are those living with parents aged 19 or over or aged 16 to 18 not in full-time education who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household. A workless household is one where none of the adults are in employment.



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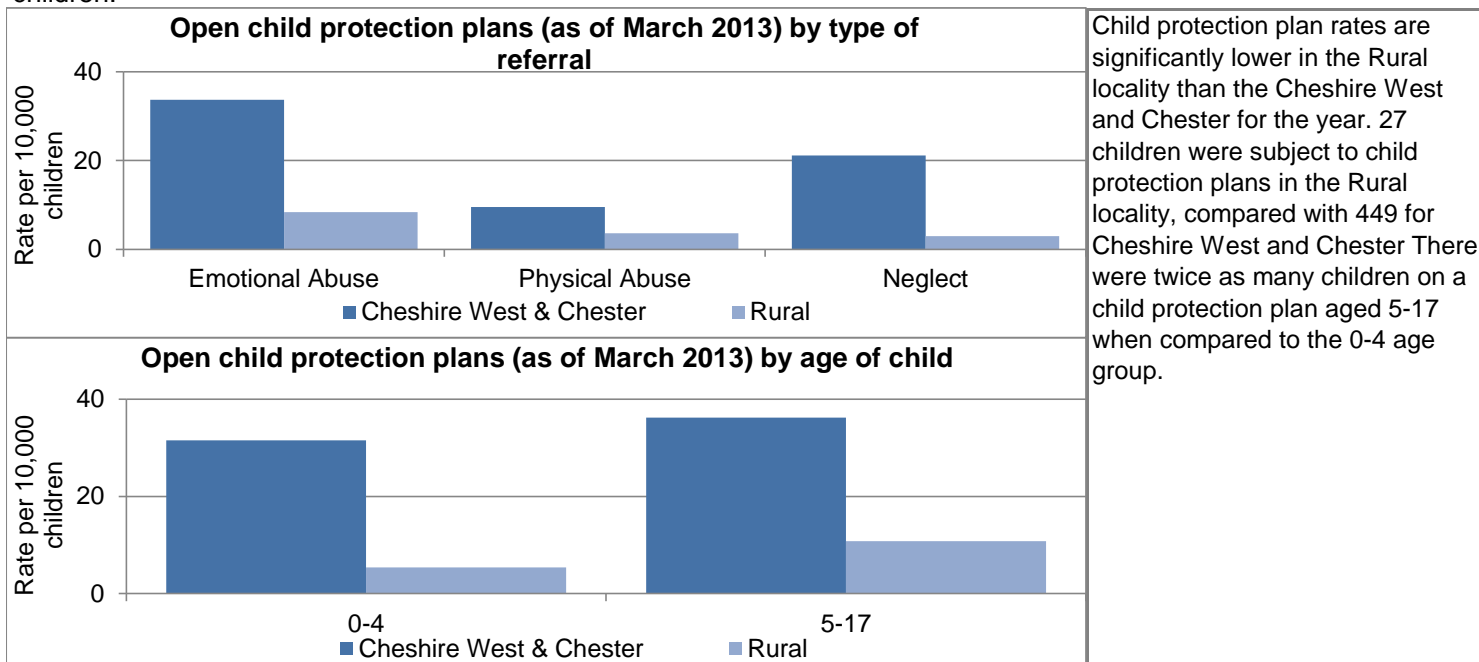
For lone parent households with dependent children the workless percentage rises to 25.5%, this is lowest in the borough and lower than the national average. Neston ward has the highest percentage (44.4%) and Dodleston and Huntington the lowest (15.7%).

Source: 2011 census tables KS105EW Household composition, KS106EW Adults not in employment and dependent children and persons with long-term health problems or disability for all households and KS107EW Lone parent households with dependent children. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Child safeguarding

Child protection plans

Children are made the subject of a child protection plan when they are thought to be at risk of harm. This might be from physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse or neglect. It helps to keep a check on the work being done with these children.



Child protection plan rates are significantly lower in the Rural locality than the Cheshire West and Chester for the year. 27 children were subject to child protection plans in the Rural locality, compared with 449 for Cheshire West and Chester There were twice as many children on a child protection plan aged 5-17 when compared to the 0-4 age group.

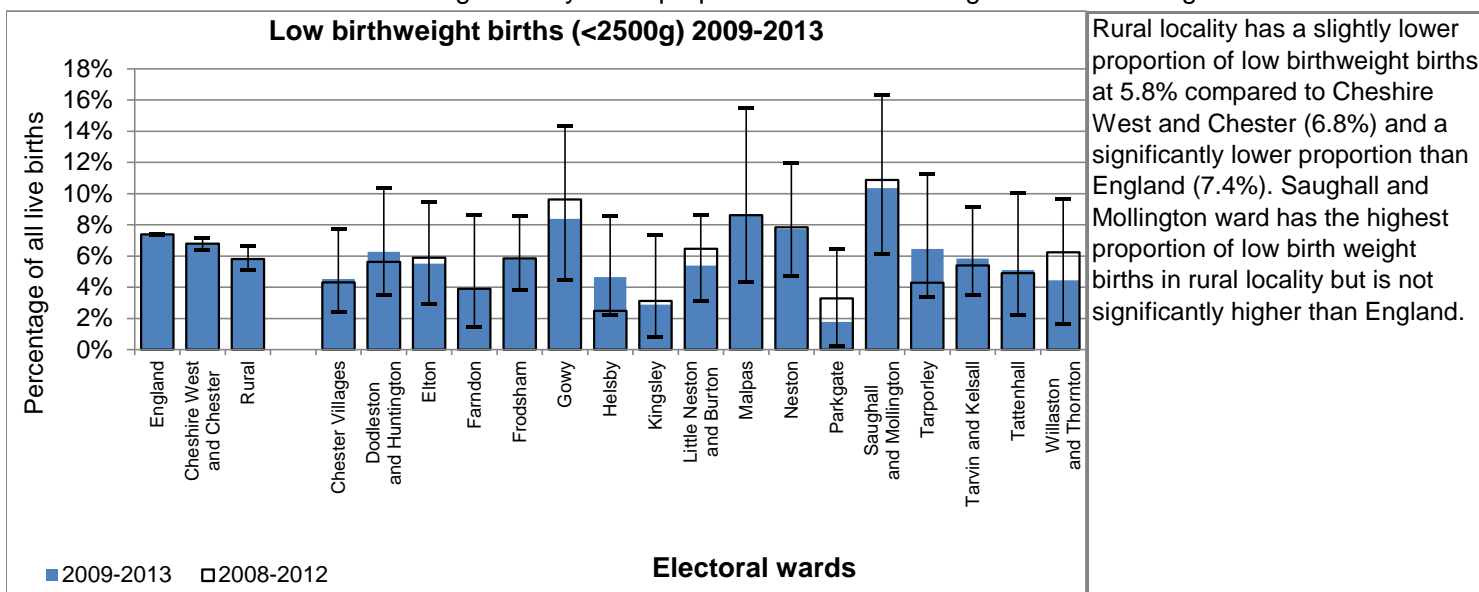
Source: Cheshire West and Chester Council Note: Age groups have been aggregated to protect the disclosure of small numbers of cases.

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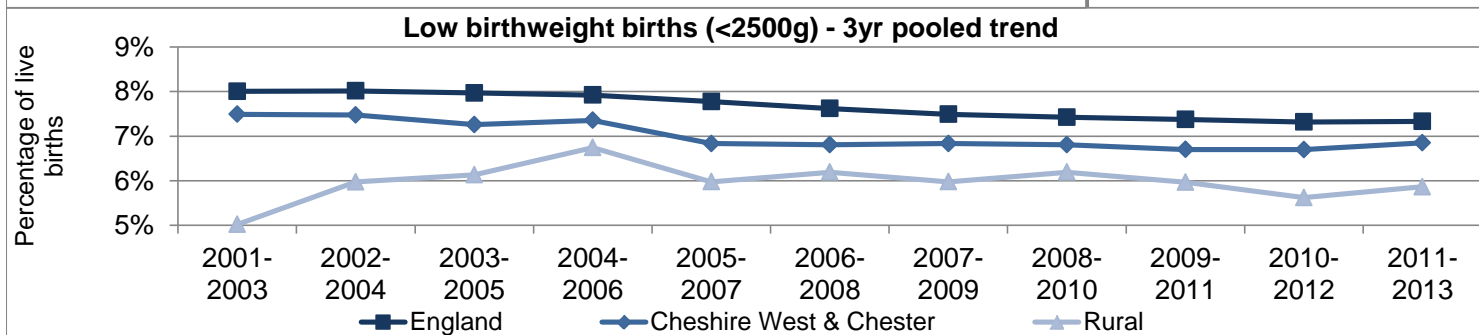
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Low birthweight births

Low birth weight is measured as the percentage of liveborn babies weighing less than 2500g (5lbs 8oz) at birth. It is an indicator of poor population health and has individual risk of infant mortality and poor health into adulthood. Cheshire West and Chester has a significantly lower proportion of low birthweight births than England.



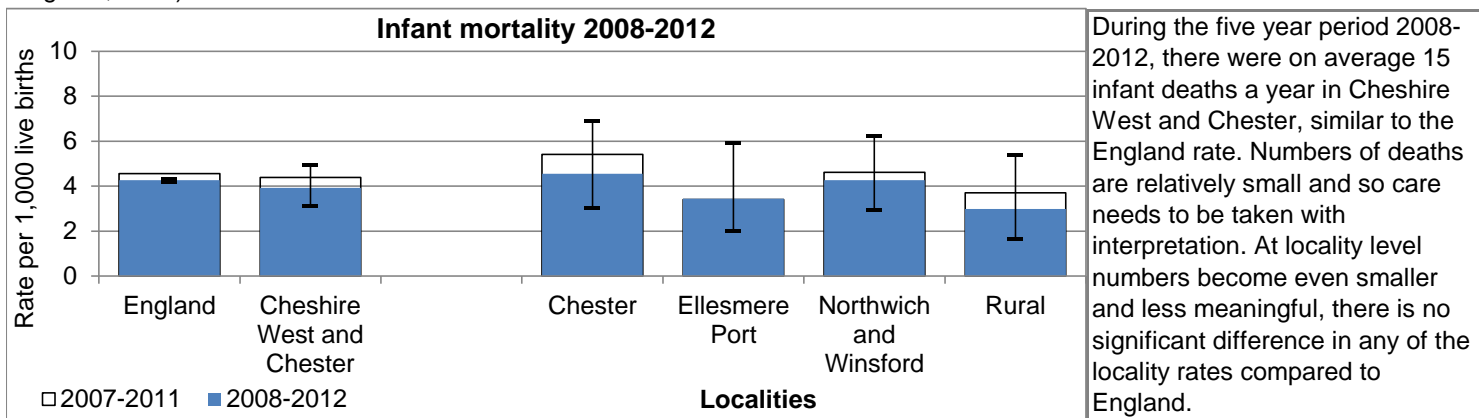
Rural locality has a slightly lower proportion of low birthweight births at 5.8% compared to Cheshire West and Chester (6.8%) and a significantly lower proportion than England (7.4%). Saughall and Mollington ward has the highest proportion of low birth weight births in rural locality but is not significantly higher than England.



Source: ONS Annual Birth Extracts (2001-2011) © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0. 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.

Infant mortality

Infant mortality is measured as the number of infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions. Deaths occurring during the first 28 days of life (the neonatal period) in particular, are considered to reflect the health and care of both mother and newborn (Public Health England, 2013).



During the five year period 2008-2012, there were on average 15 infant deaths a year in Cheshire West and Chester, similar to the England rate. Numbers of deaths are relatively small and so care needs to be taken with interpretation. At locality level numbers become even smaller and less meaningful, there is no significant difference in any of the locality rates compared to England.

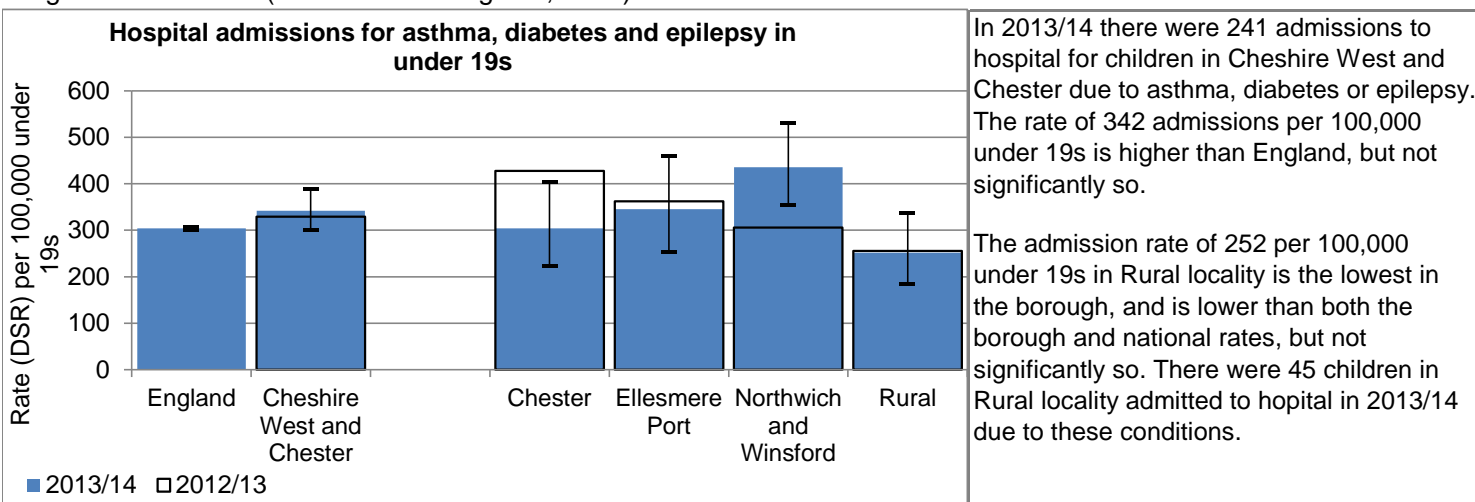
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Birth and Death Extracts (2001-2012) © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0. Note: "Whisker" lines represent 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs), these indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling.

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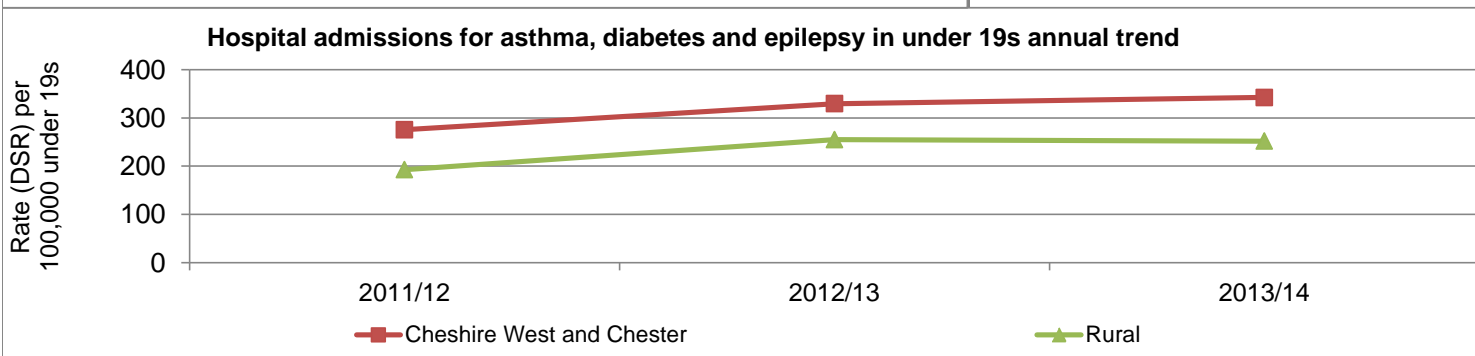
Hospital admissions

Across England, asthma, diabetes and epilepsy account for 94% of emergency admissions for children (under 19) with long-term conditions (Public Health England, 2013).

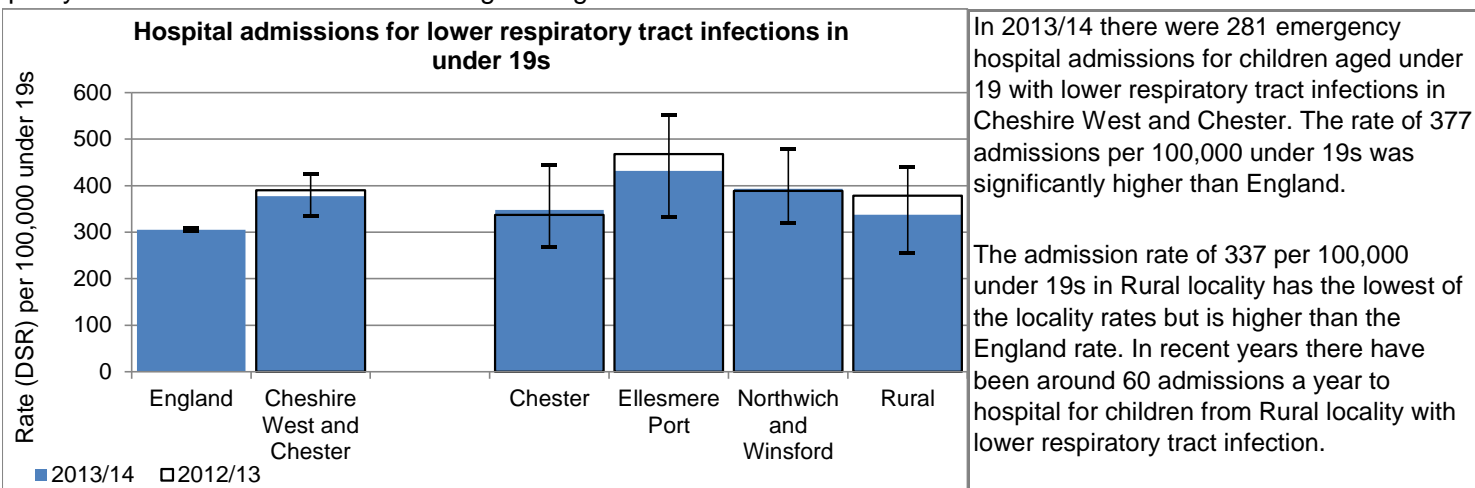


In 2013/14 there were 241 admissions to hospital for children in Cheshire West and Chester due to asthma, diabetes or epilepsy. The rate of 342 admissions per 100,000 under 19s is higher than England, but not significantly so.

The admission rate of 252 per 100,000 under 19s in Rural locality is the lowest in the borough, and is lower than both the borough and national rates, but not significantly so. There were 45 children in Rural locality admitted to hospital in 2013/14 due to these conditions.

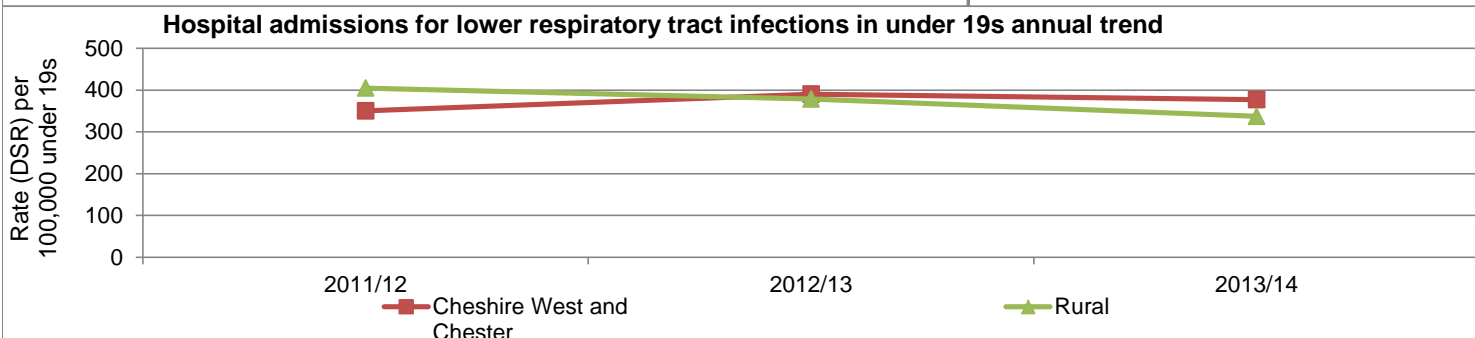


Lower respiratory tract infections in children should not generally require hospital care. Therefore this indicator acts as a proxy for how well the condition is being managed.



In 2013/14 there were 281 emergency hospital admissions for children aged under 19 with lower respiratory tract infections in Cheshire West and Chester. The rate of 377 admissions per 100,000 under 19s was significantly higher than England.

The admission rate of 337 per 100,000 under 19s in Rural locality has the lowest of the locality rates but is higher than the England rate. In recent years there have been around 60 admissions a year to hospital for children from Rural locality with lower respiratory tract infection.

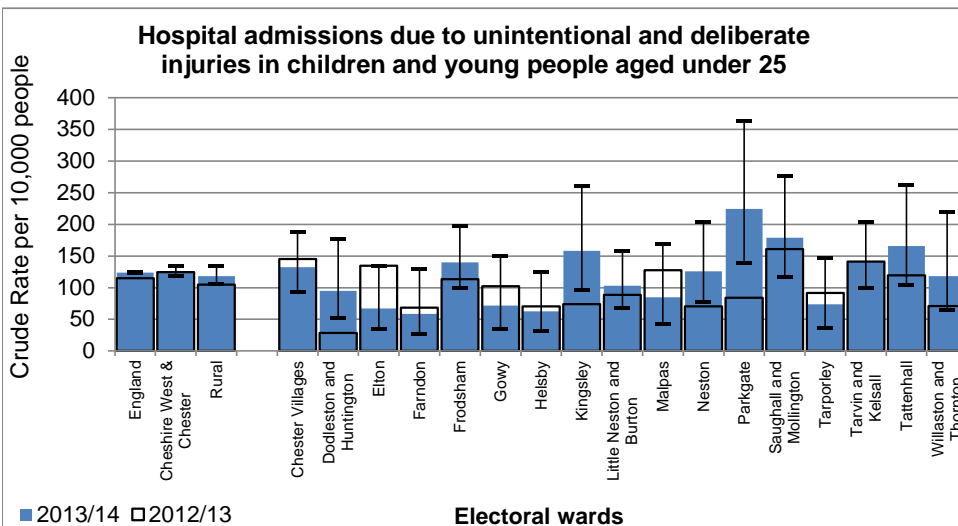


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Unintentional and deliberate injuries

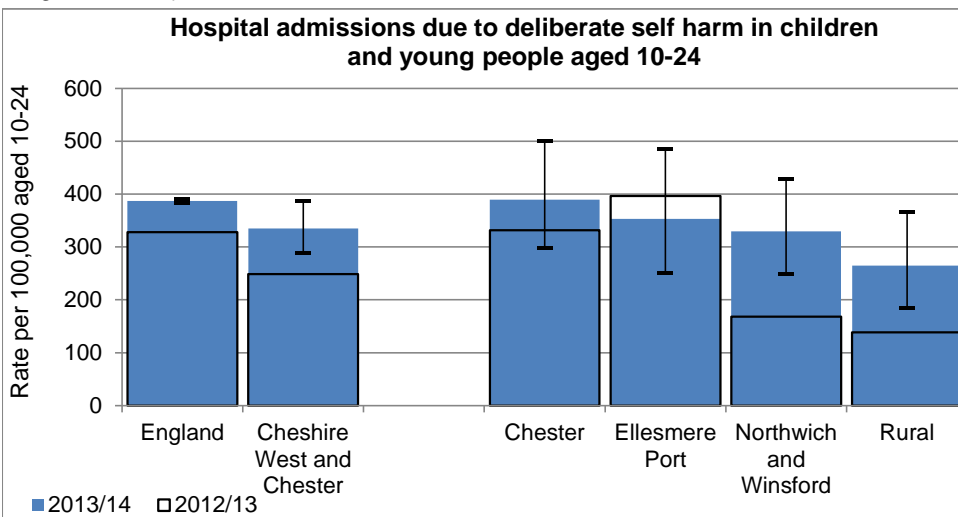
Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health problems related to experience(s) of injury.



There were just under 1,200 admissions for children and young people aged under 25 in Cheshire West and Chester during 2013/14, per head of population. The rate is higher than England but not significantly.

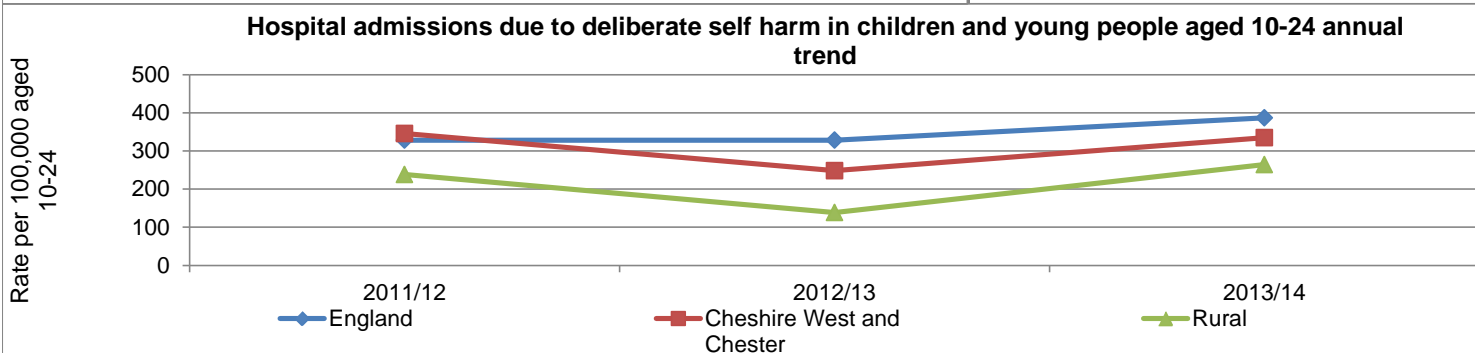
Rural locality had 263 admissions, creating a lower rate than Cheshire West and Chester and England. These differences are not statistically significant. Parkgate ward has a significantly higher rate of admission than Cheshire West and Chester and England.

Nationally, self-harm is one of the top 5 causes of acute medical admission and those who self-harm have a 1 in 6 chance of repeat attendance at Accident and Emergency within the year. The risk of death by suicide is considerably higher among people who have self-harmed and they often have a higher chance of mental health problems, alcohol or substance misuse (Public Health England, 2013).



In Cheshire West and Chester there are around 190 admissions to hospital each year for children and young people aged 10-24 as a result of self-harm. The directly standardised rate of self-harm in Cheshire West and Chester is lower than the England average, but not significantly so.

Rural locality has the lowest rate of self harm admissions in Cheshire West and Chester, and is also lower than the England rate, although neither difference is significant.



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Information Centre. Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2012. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0

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.

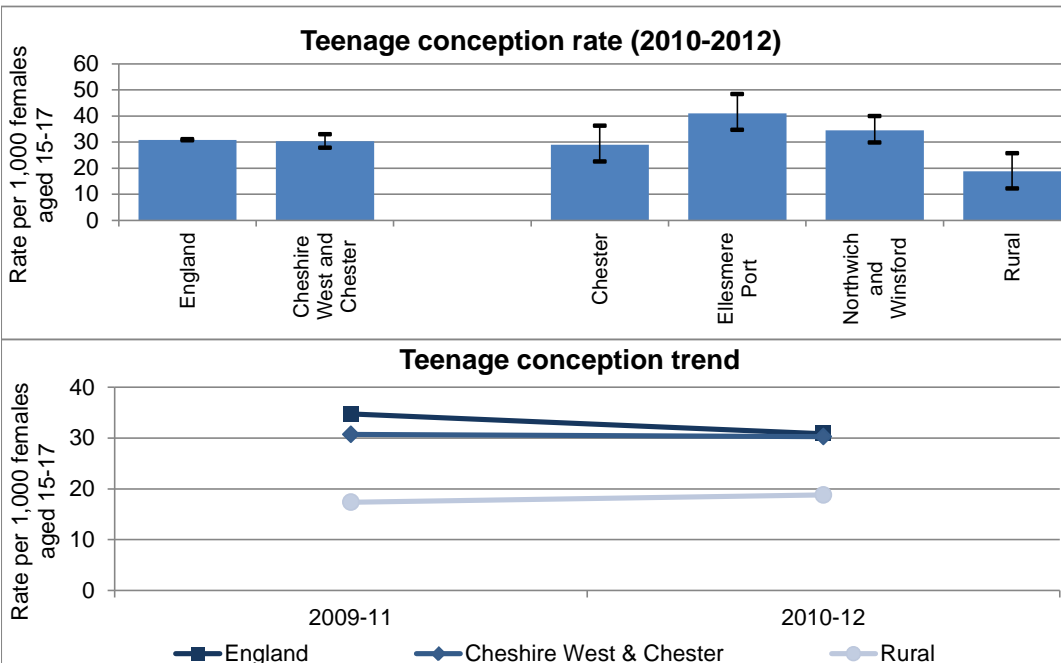
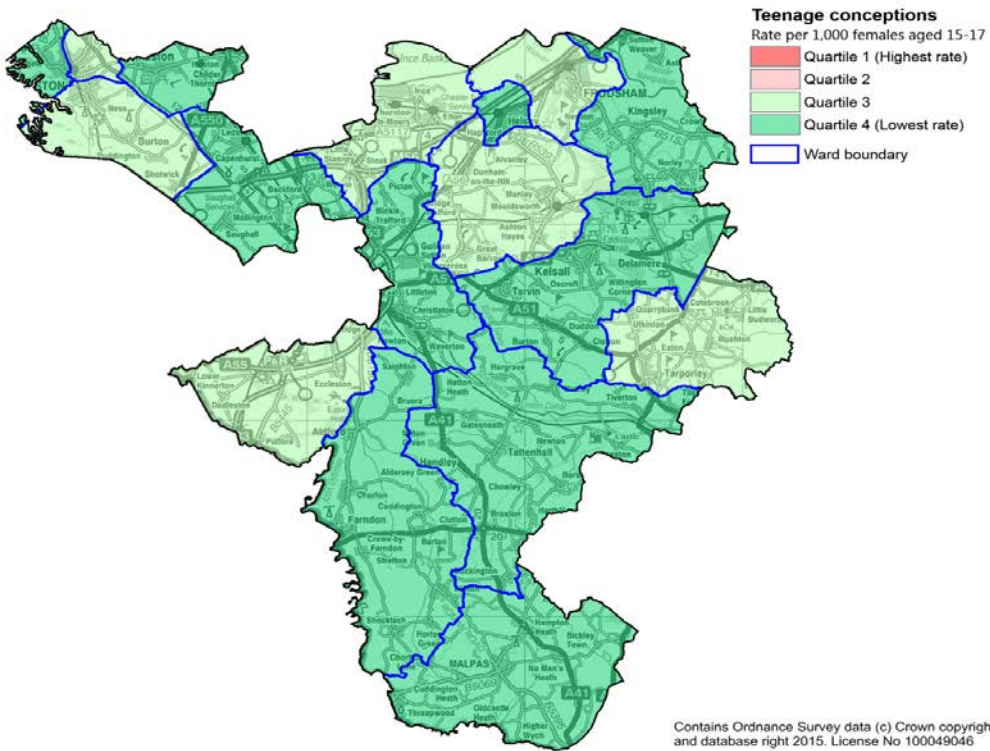
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Teenage conception

Most teenage pregnancies are unplanned and around half end in an abortion. For many teenagers bringing up a child is extremely difficult. It often results in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child, in terms of the baby's health, the mother's emotional health and well-being and the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty. Teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers. Infant mortality rates for babies born to teenage mothers are around 60% higher than for babies born to older mothers. The children of teenage mothers have an increased risk of living in poverty and poor quality housing and are more likely to have accidents and behavioural problems. (Public Health England, 2013)

Based on national quartiles from 2010-2012 ward conception data. Where quartile 1 is the worst 25% of wards nationally



The three year pooled under 18 conception data for 2010-2012 estimates a rate of 30.3 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 in Cheshire West and Chester. This is similar to the England rate of 30.9. There is variation across the borough. The estimated rate for Ellesmere Port locality is significantly higher than England and is double the rate for Rural locality which is significantly lower than England.

The rate of 18.8 per 1,000 in Rural locality is significantly lower than the borough and England rate. The rate increased slightly between 2009-11 and 2010-12.

Source: Calculated from Ward Conceptions, 2010-2012. © ONS Crown Copyright 2014. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

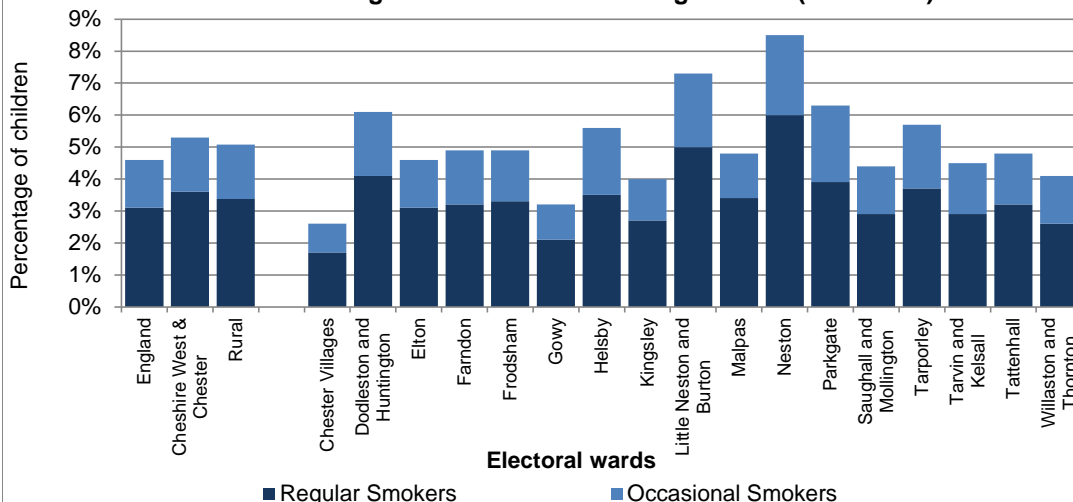
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Modelled smoking estimates in young people (2009-2012)

These small area estimates of smoking represent what we would expect the prevalence of youth smoking to be, given the socio-demographic profile of a particular geographical area. They may not reflect ACTUAL smoking prevalence.

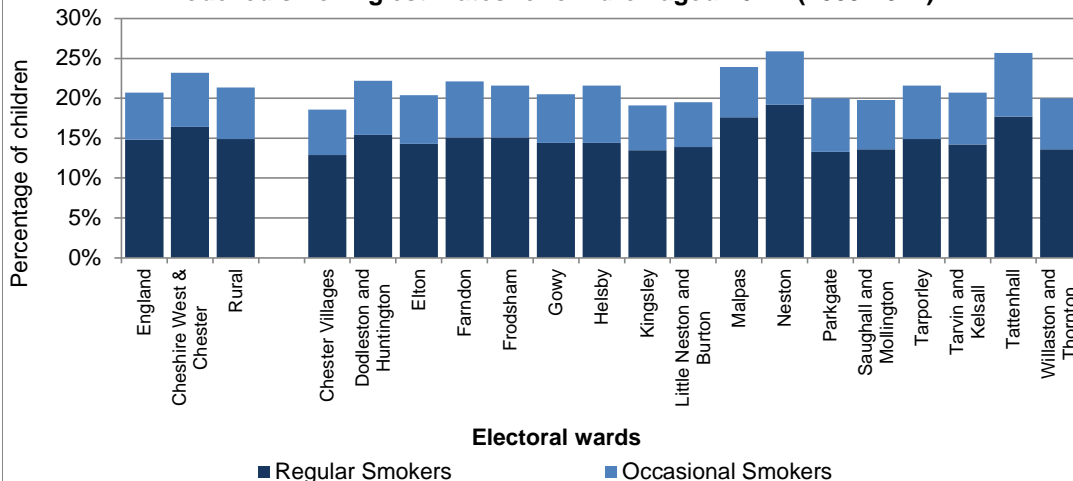
Modelled smoking estimates for children aged 11-15 (2009-2012)



Modelled data suggests that 5.3% of children aged 11-15 in Cheshire West and Chester are occasional or regular smokers. This is higher than the England average of 4.6%.

At locality level, it is estimated that 5.1% of 11-15 year olds in Rural smoke (1.7% occasionally, 3.4% regularly). Neston ward has the highest estimated prevalence (8.5%) whilst Chester Villages ward has the lowest (2.6%).

Modelled smoking estimates for children aged 16-17 (2009-2012)



Modelled data suggests that 23.2% of children aged 16-17 in Cheshire West and Chester are occasional or regular smokers. This is higher than the England average of 20.7%.

At locality level, it is estimated that 21.4% of 16-17 year olds in Rural smoke (6.5% occasionally, 14.9% regularly). Neston ward has the highest estimated prevalence (25.9%) whilst Chester Villages ward has the lowest (18.6%).

Note: Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Modelled estimates of smoking in young people (2009-2012). Public Health England published on localhealth.org.uk © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Starting Well: Rural

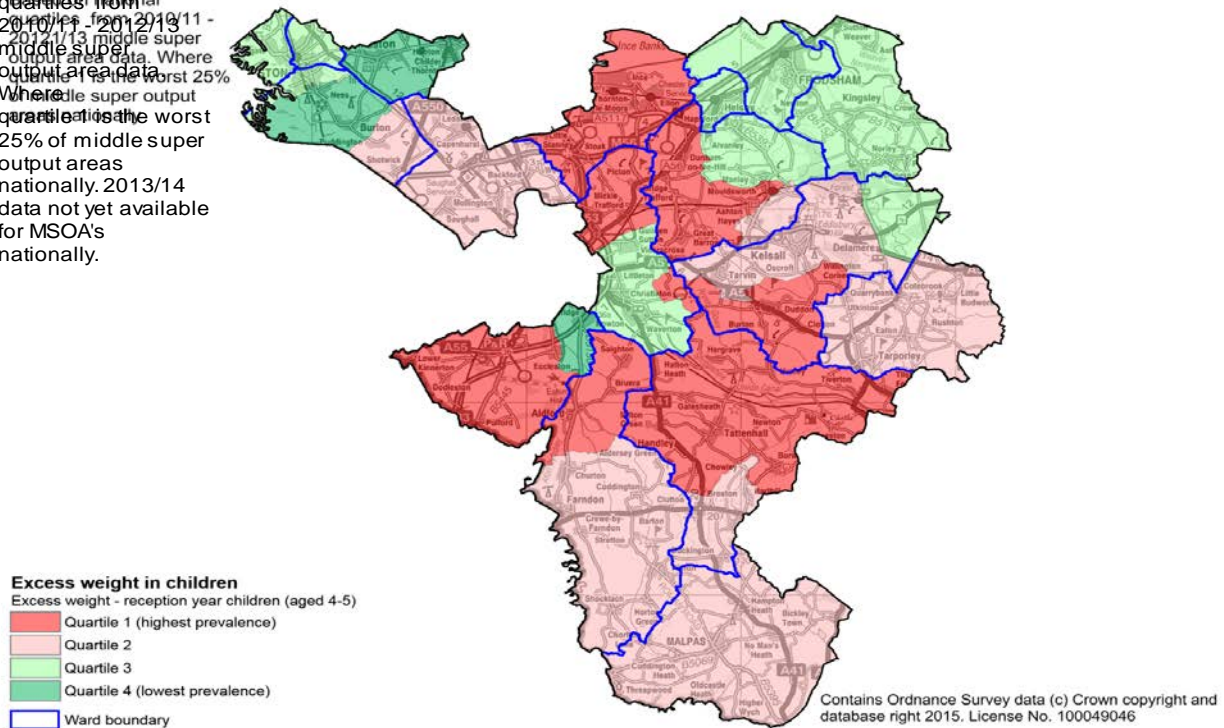
Healthy weight in childhood

NICE guidelines define children as overweight if their body mass index (BMI) is more than or equal to 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile. Children with a BMI over the 95th percentile are defined as obese. More detail is available within the children's centre dashboard which can be found in the 'Starting Well' section of the ISNA.

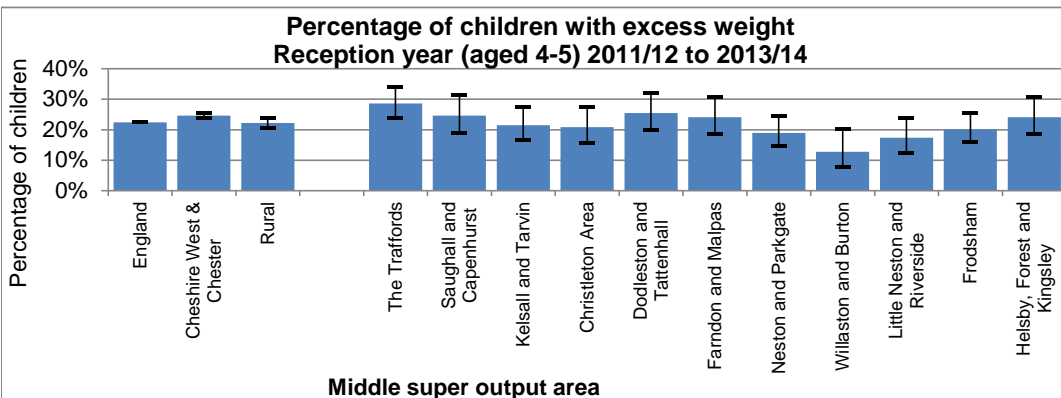
Prevalence of excess weight children aged 4-5

Excess weight (overweight and obesity) 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 having excess weight in the school years 2011/2012 to 2013/2014.

Based on national quartiles from 2011-2013 middle super output area data. Where the worst 25% of middle super output areas nationally. 2013/14 data not yet available for MSOA's nationally.



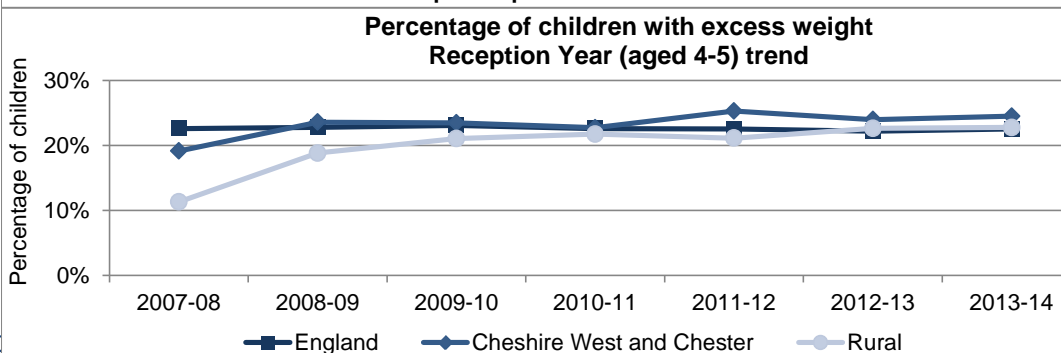
Source: PHE, National Child Measurement programme, HSCIC, calculated from middle super output area (MSOA) data (2010/11 to 2012/13 combined).



One quarter of reception year children in Cheshire West and Chester are an unhealthy weight, a significantly higher proportion than the England average.

In Rural locality, for the three year period 2011/12 to 2013/14, 22.2% of reception year children were either overweight or obese, similar to the England average of 22.4%. There is one MSOA that was significantly high, called 'The Traffords'. Willaston and Burton was the only MSOA in Cheshire West and Chester to have a significantly lower rate than England.

Levels of excess weight in reception year children have been increasing in Rural locality.



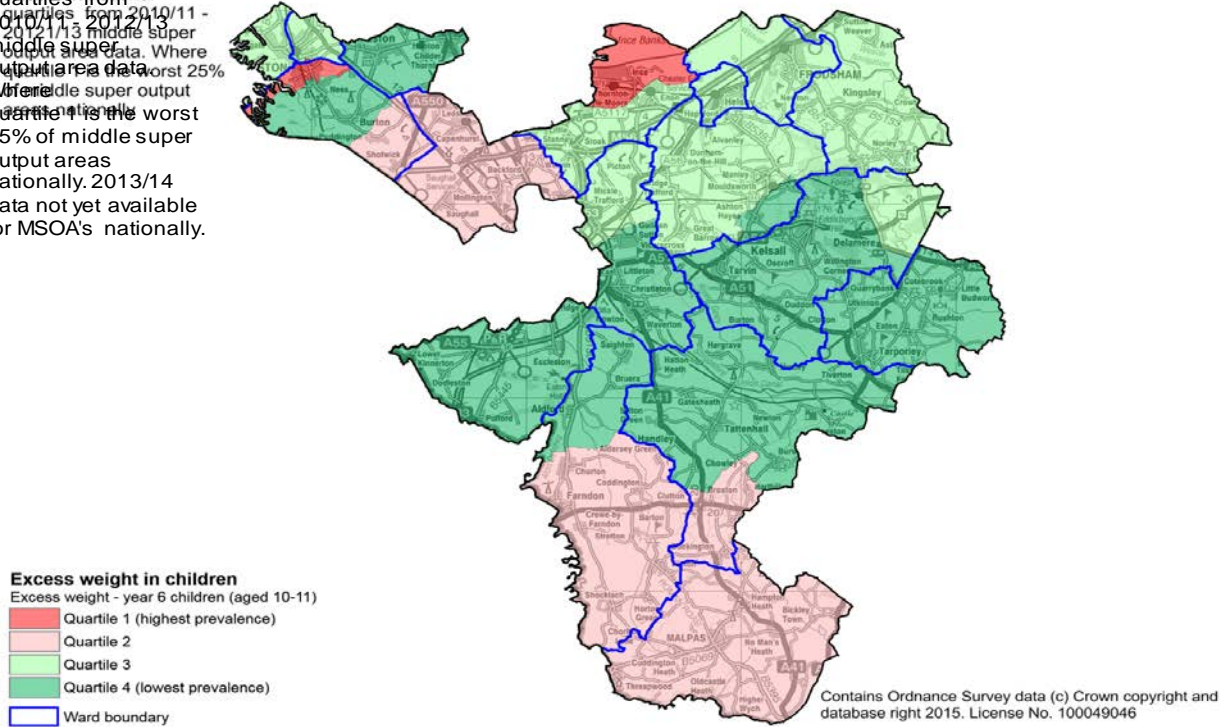
Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Starting Well: Rural

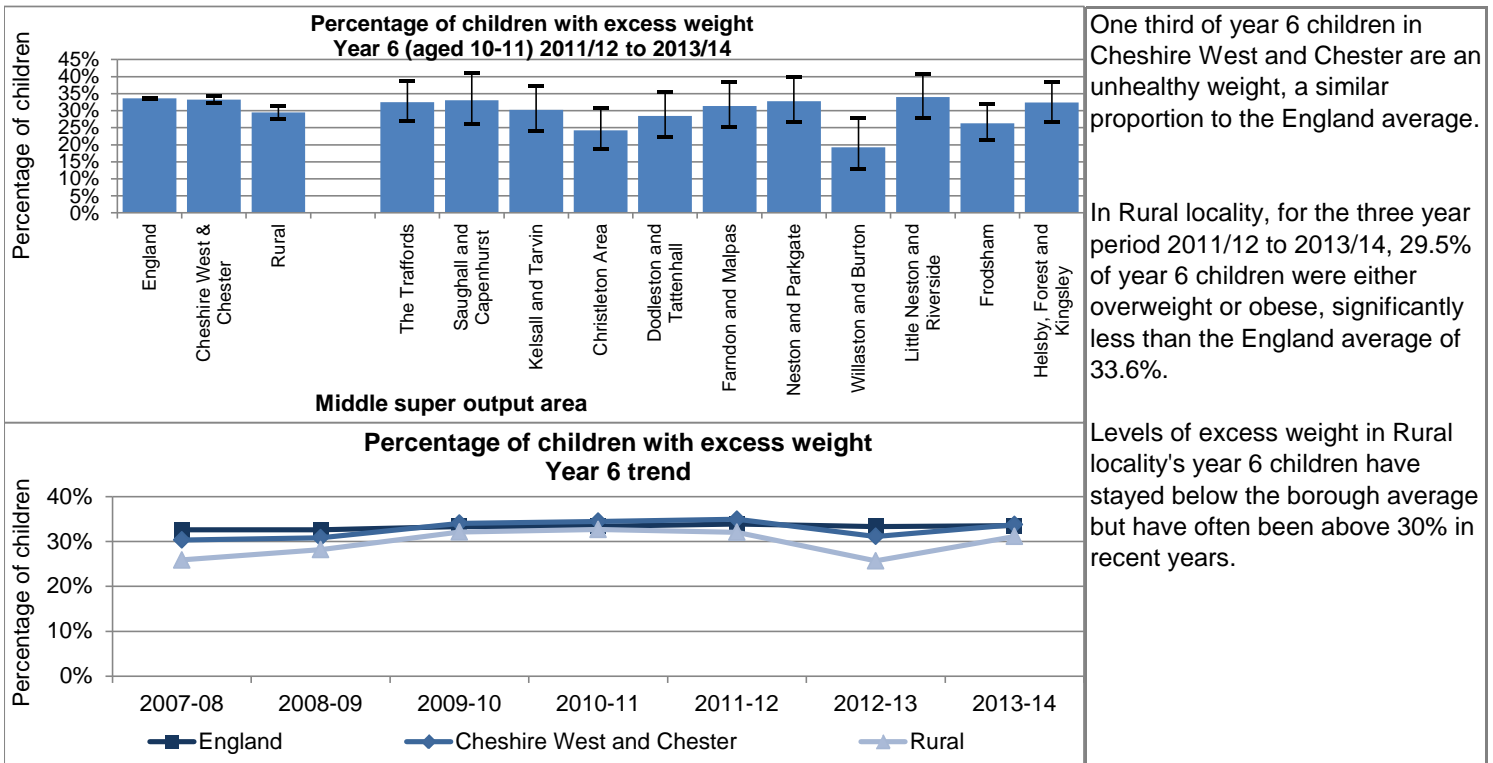
Prevalence of excess weight children aged 10-11

Figures are based on the percentage of primary school age children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) recorded as having excess weight in the school years 2011/2012 to 2013/14.

Based on national quartiles from 2010/11 - 2012/13 middle super output area data. Where output area data is the worst 25% of middle super output areas nationally. 2013/14 data not yet available for MSOA's nationally.



Source: PHE, National Child Measurement programme, HSCIC, calculated from middle super output area (MSOA) data (2010/11 to 2012/13 combined).



Source: Locally calculated from the National Child Measurement Programme tool, HSCIC - Health and Social Care Information Centre Copyright © 2014, Re-used with the permission of the Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved.

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.

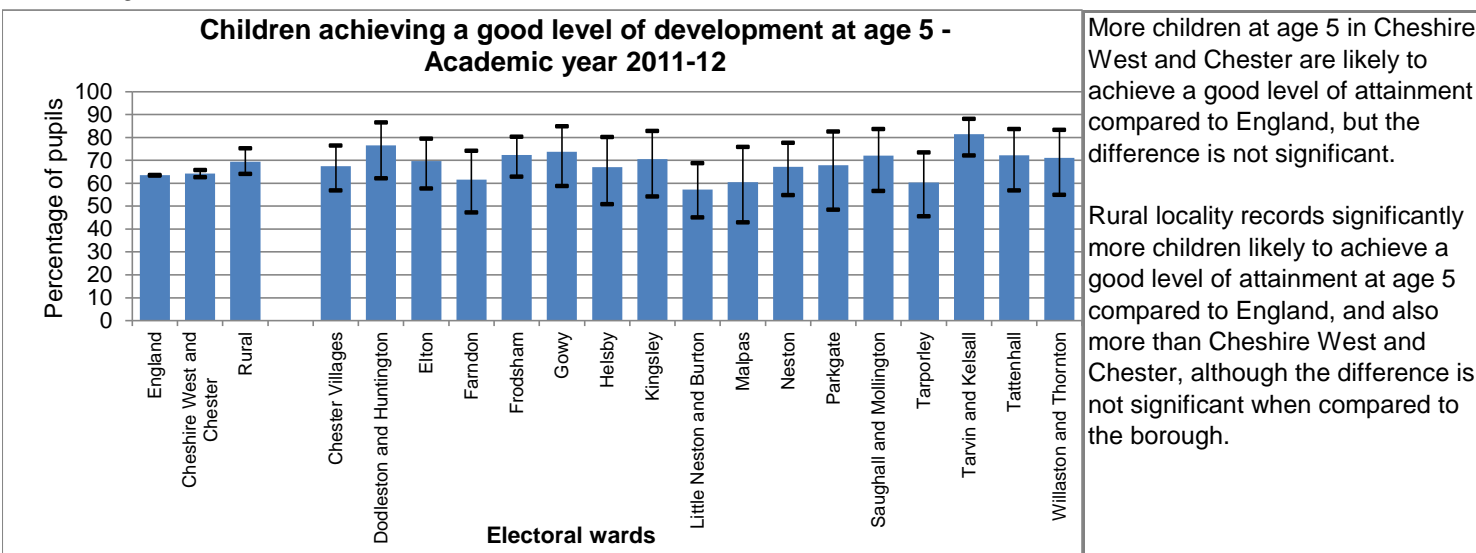
Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Starting Well: Rural

Education

Child development at age 5

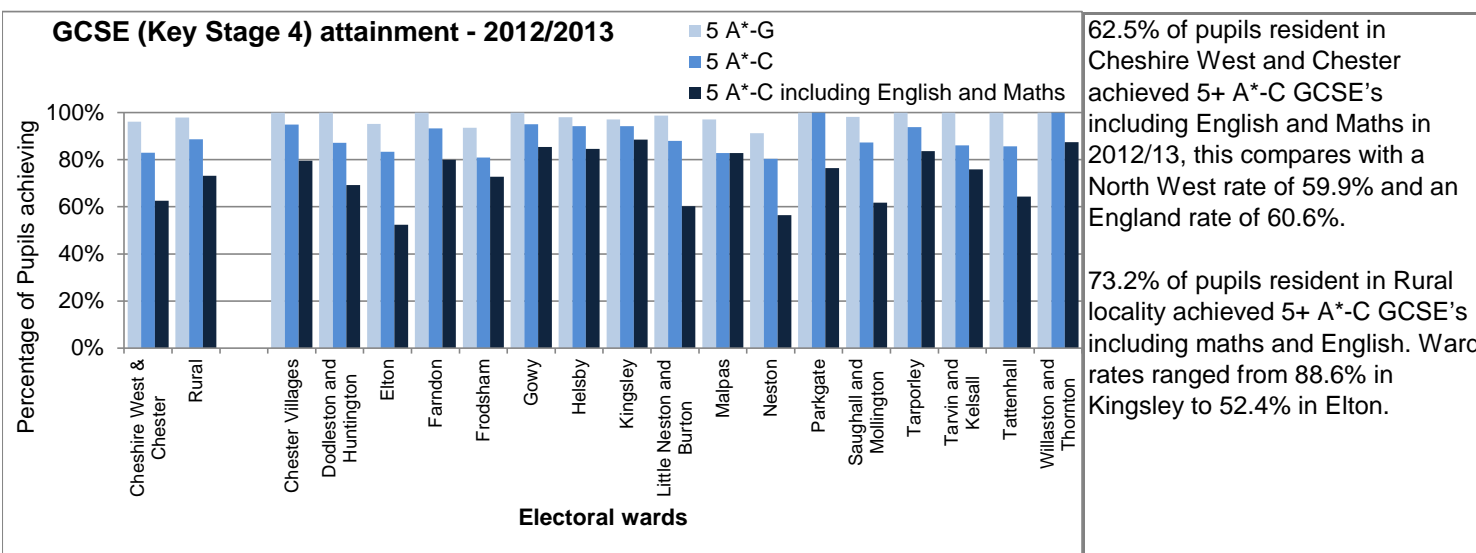
The highest priority in the Marmot Review was the aim to give every child the best start in life, as this is crucial to reducing health inequalities across the life course. As the foundations of human development are laid in early childhood, the review proposed an indicator of readiness for school to capture early years development. While there is currently no ideal indicator for this, the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at age 5 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: The source data for this indicator was produced at MSOA (2001) level. In order to present the dataset at MSOA (2011) level, a conversion was applied using lookups published by ONS. For cases where the original MSOA (2001) was split into 2 or more MSOAs (2011), population weighting was used, using the mid-2011 population aged 5. Ward estimates were produced using the MSOA level data and the mid-2011 populations for those aged 5.

Attainment at GCSE (Key Stage 4)

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 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.



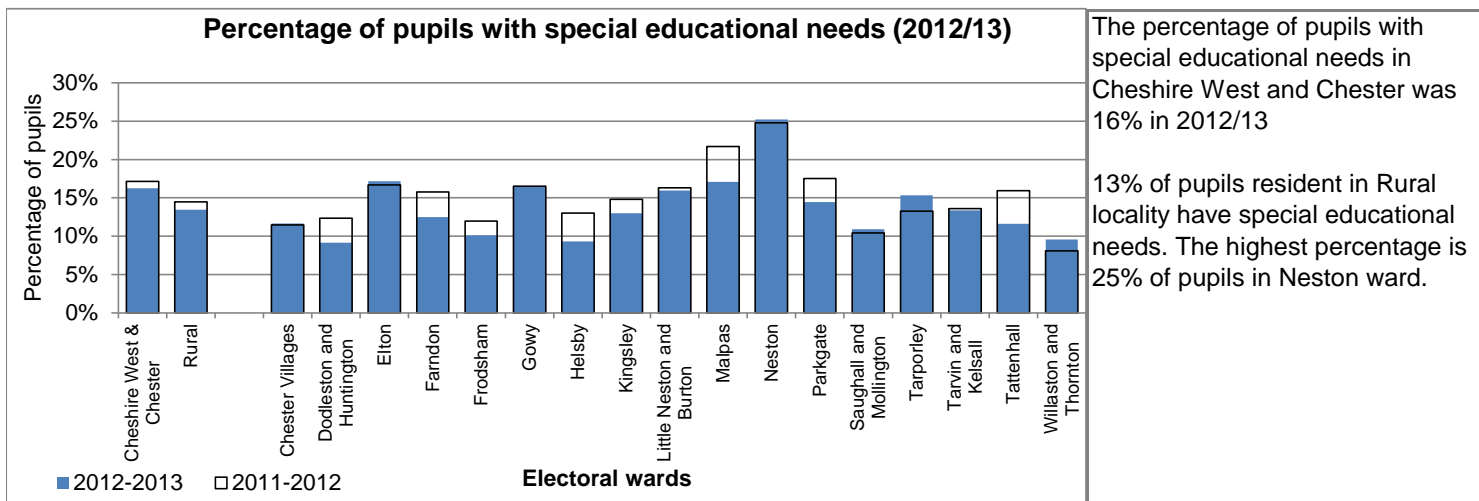
Source: Department for Education, adapted for wards and localities by Cheshire West and Chester Council's Strategic Intelligence Team 2014

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Starting Well: Rural

Special educational needs (SEN)

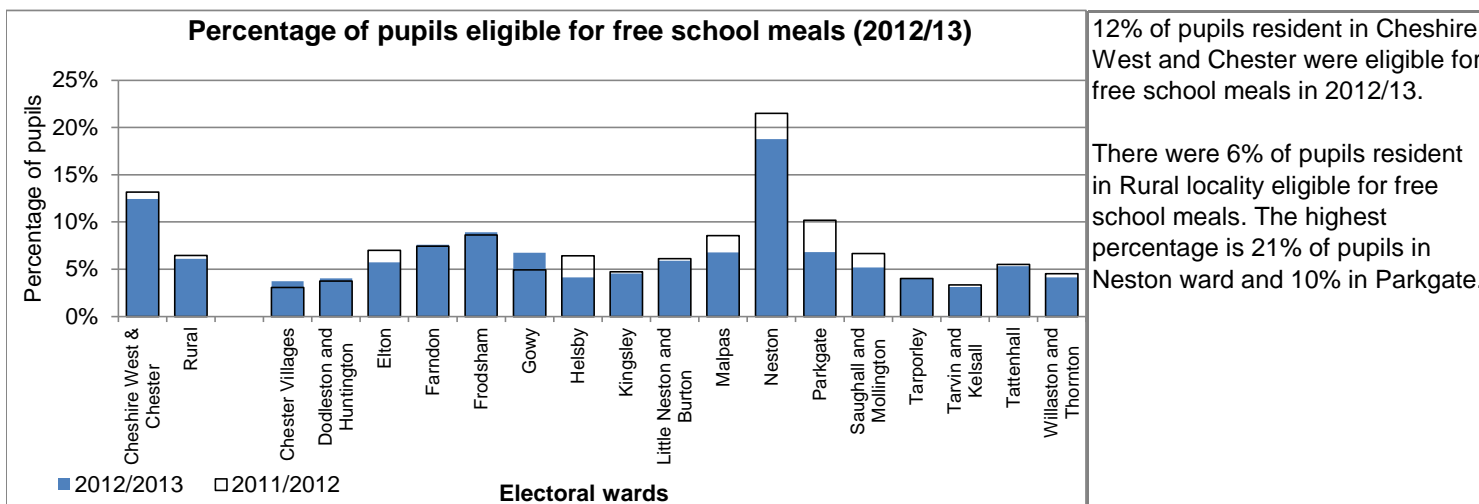
Rates based on maintained Primary, Secondary and Special schools only. Rates are based on data calculated from pupils resident in Cheshire West and Chester only. Due to missing postcode data a very small number of pupils were unable to be included in counts and rates.



Source: 2012/13 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), adapted for wards by Cheshire West and Chester Council's Strategic Intelligence Team 2014.

Free school meal provision

Rates based on 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.



Source: 2012/13 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), adapted for wards by Cheshire West and Chester Council's Strategic Intelligence Team 2014

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

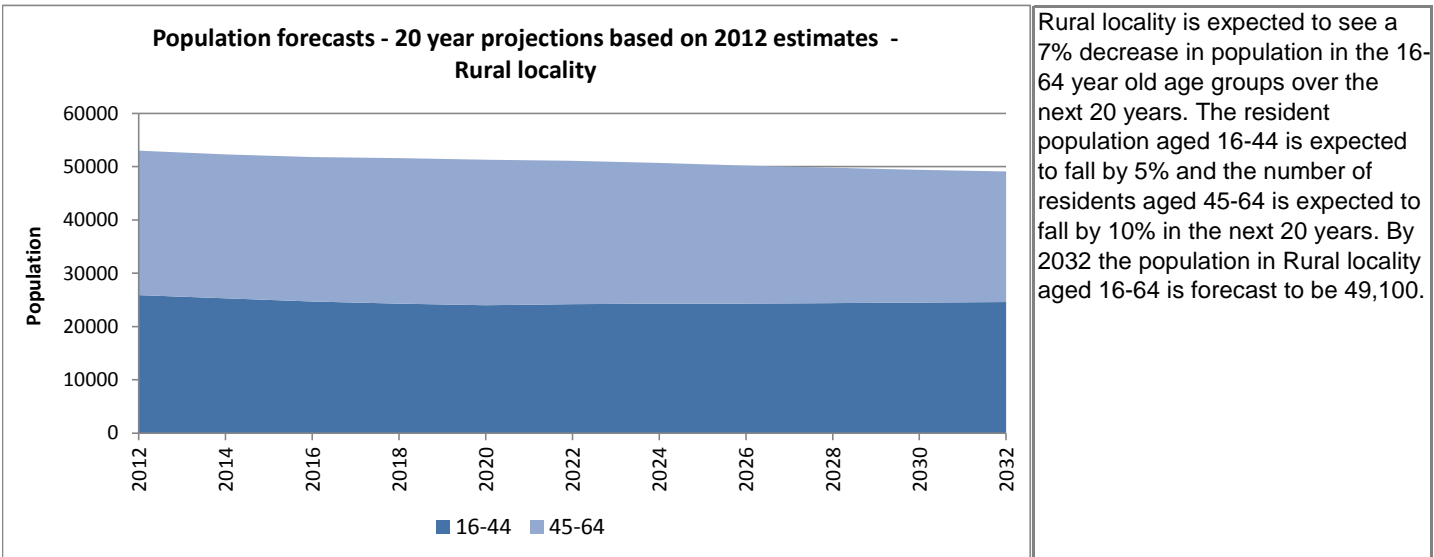
Living and Working Well: Rural



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013. Licence No 100049046

Population forecasts - 16-64 years (2012 based)

The base for these population forecasts is the 2012 mid-year estimate of population produced by the Office for National Statistics. The forecasts are, in our professional opinion, based on fair assumptions and take into account levels of recent demographic change and likely levels of future housing development (based on the Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan). The forecasts are rounded to the nearest 100. This does not imply they are as accurate as this. All forecasts become increasingly inaccurate the further into the future they go.



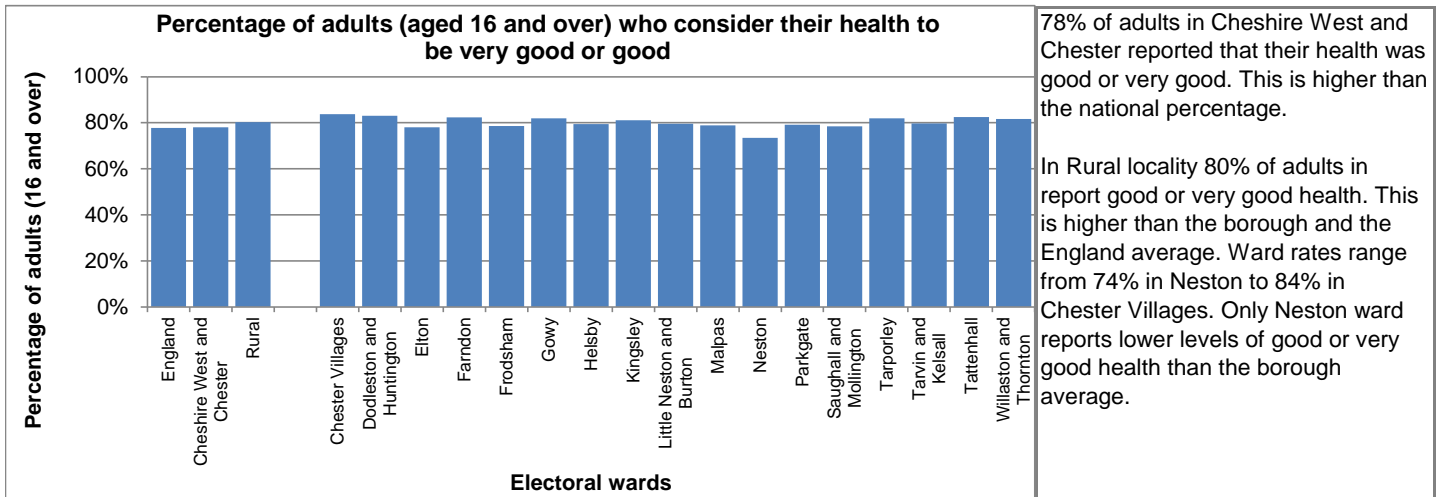
Source: Local forecasts produced by Strategic Intelligence from a forecast produced on 12/03/2014 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates. Data rounded to nearest 100.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

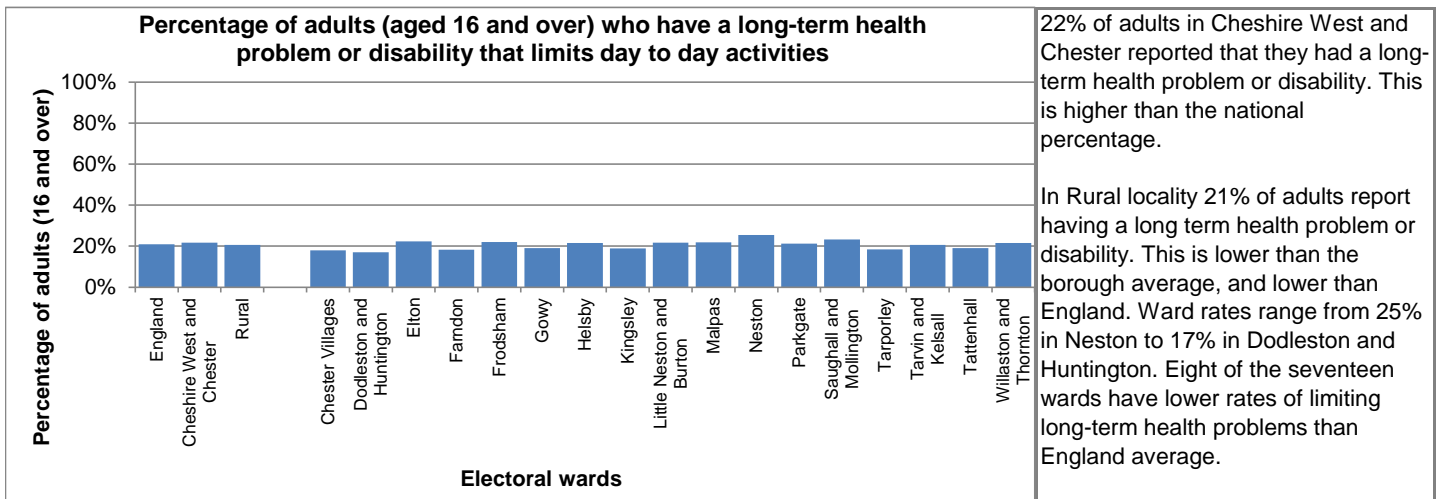
Self reported health

The 2011 Census asked how a person perceives their health and asked them to rate if it is very bad, bad, fair, good or very good.



Source: 2011 Census Table LC3203EW General health by religion by sex by age. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

This question asked if a person perceives that they have a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.



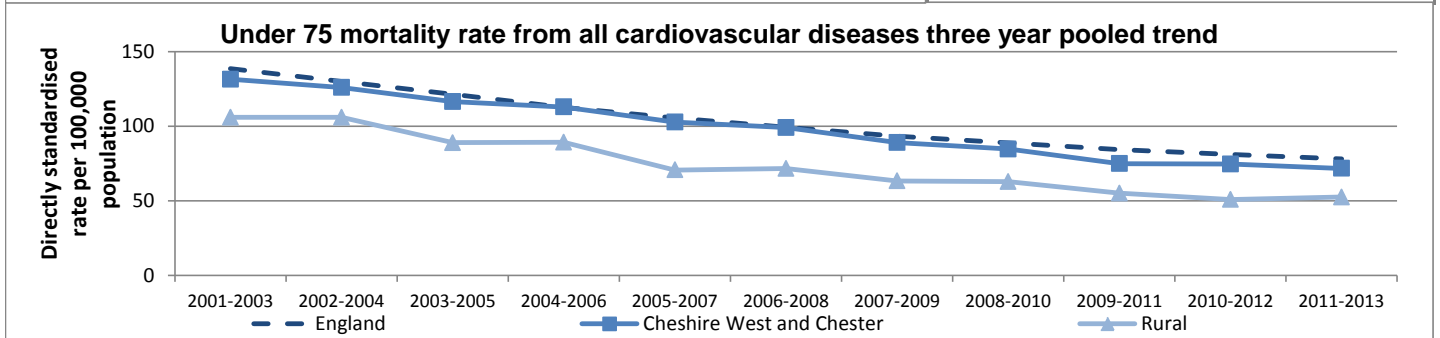
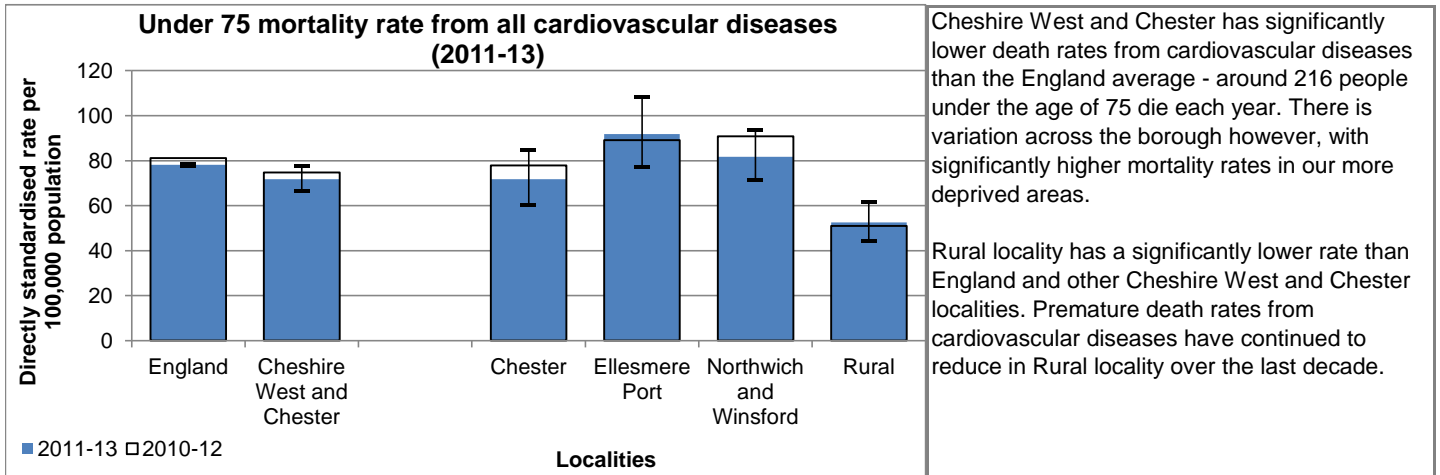
Source: 2011 Census Table LC3207EW Long-term health problem or disability by religion by sex by age © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

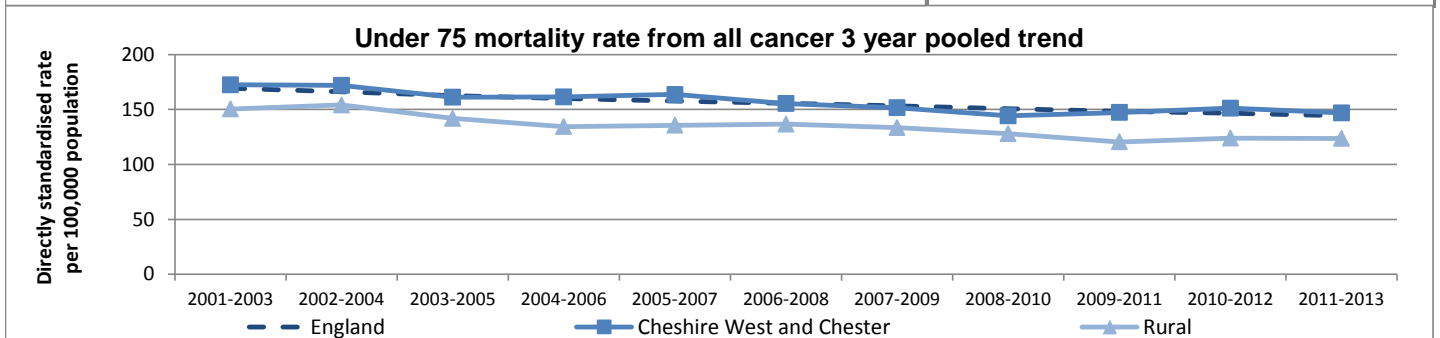
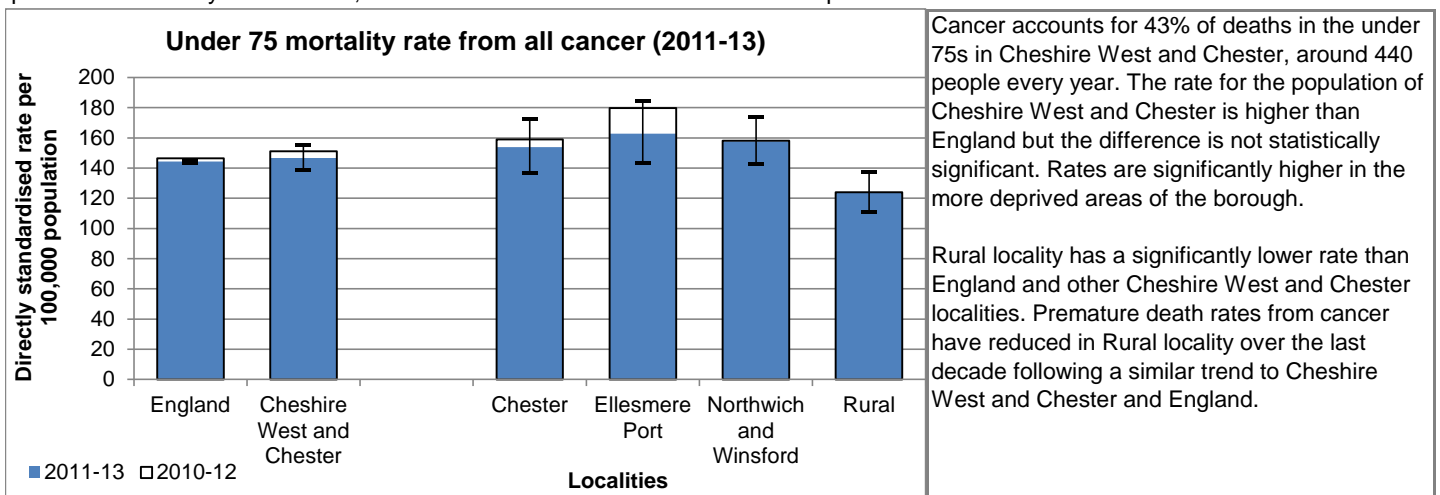
Living and Working Well: Rural

Mortality

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the major causes of death in under 75s in England. There have been huge gains over the past decades in terms of better treatment for CVD and improvements in lifestyle. To ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from CVD, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.



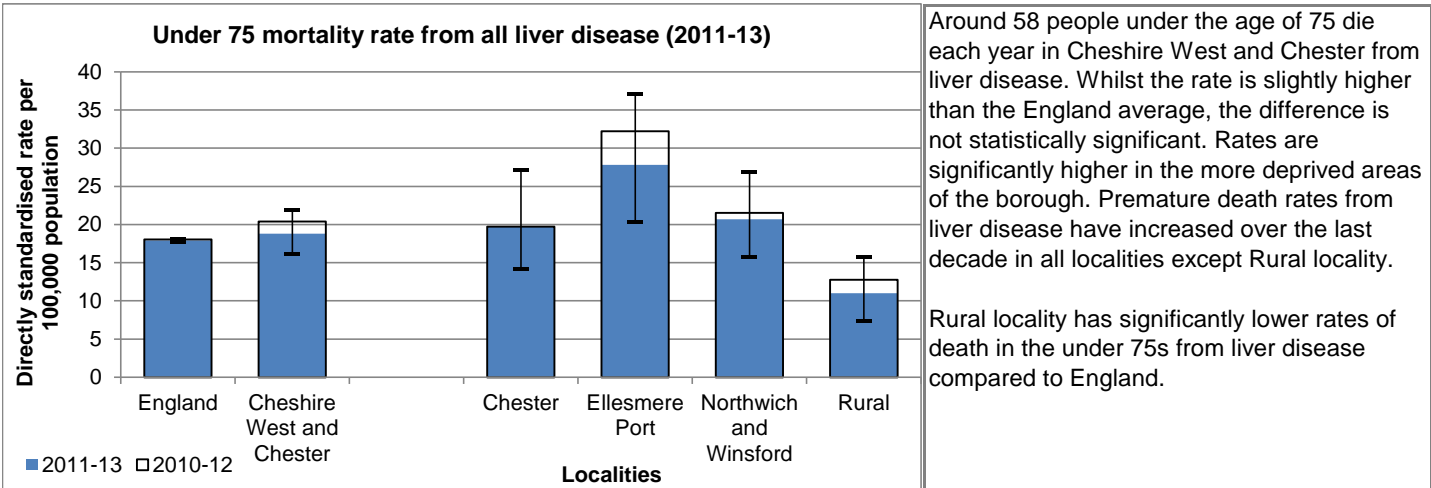
Cancer is the highest cause of death in England in under 75s. To ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from cancer, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.



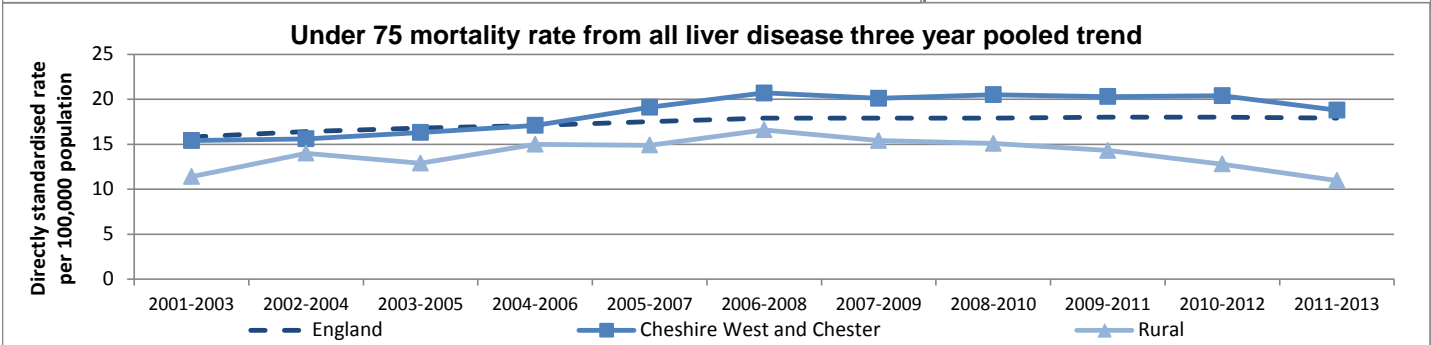
Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

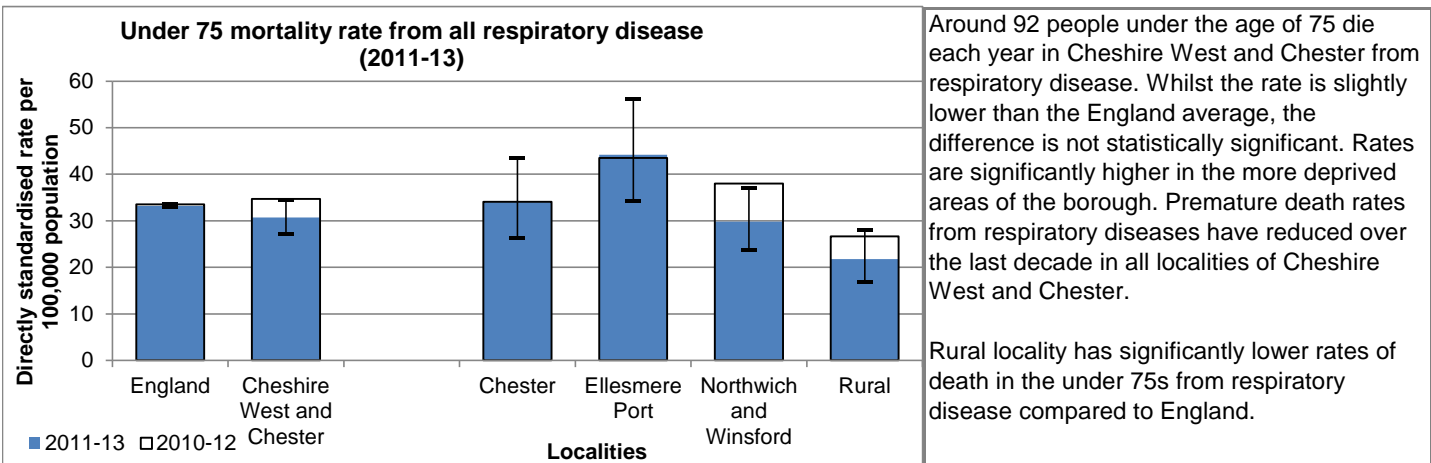
Liver disease is one of the top causes of death in England and people are dying from it at younger ages. Most liver disease is preventable and much is influenced by alcohol consumption and obesity prevalence. These are both amenable to public health interventions.



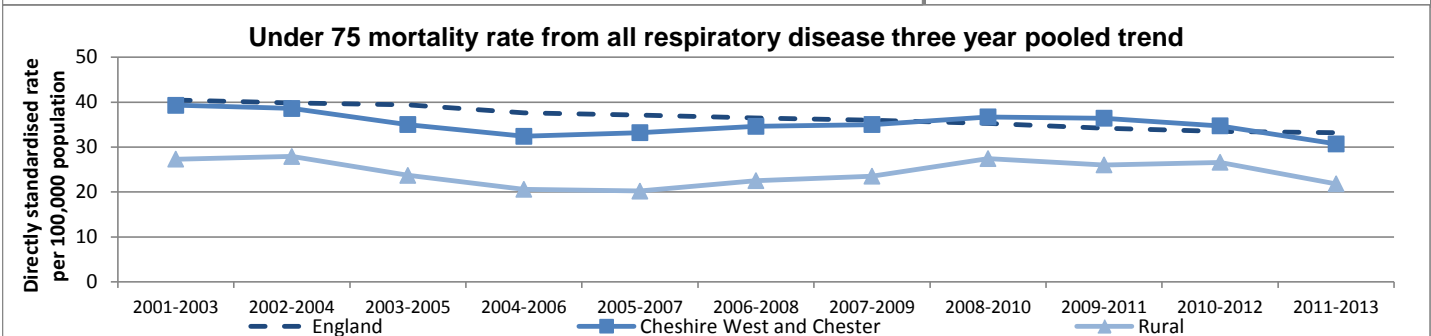
Around 58 people under the age of 75 die each year in Cheshire West and Chester from liver disease. Whilst the rate is slightly higher than the England average, the difference is not statistically significant. Rates are significantly higher in the more deprived areas of the borough. Premature death rates from liver disease have increased over the last decade in all localities except Rural locality. Rural locality has significantly lower rates of death in the under 75s from liver disease compared to England.



Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in England in the under 75s and smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the major respiratory diseases.



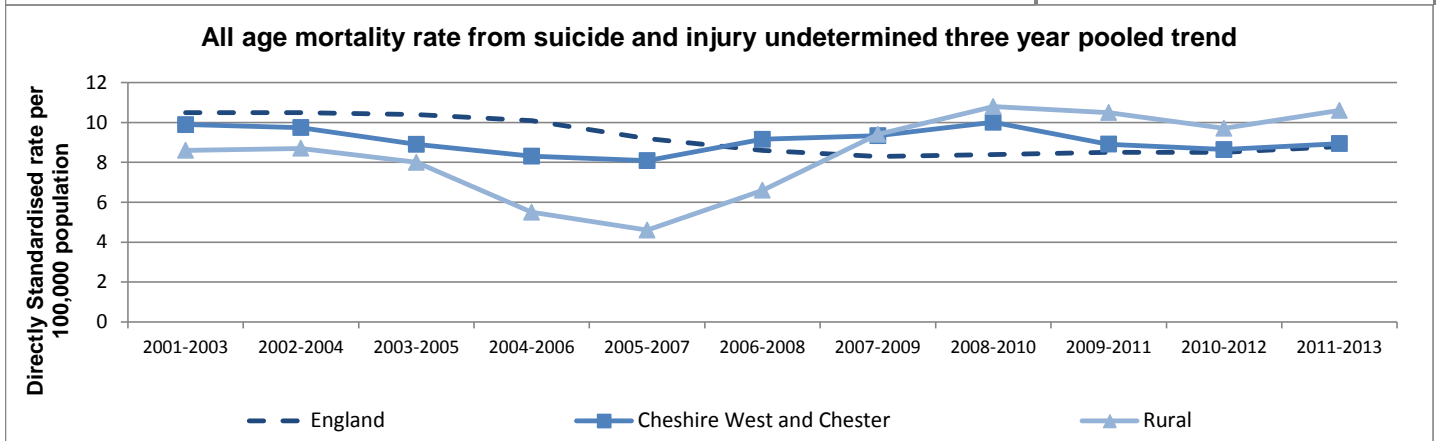
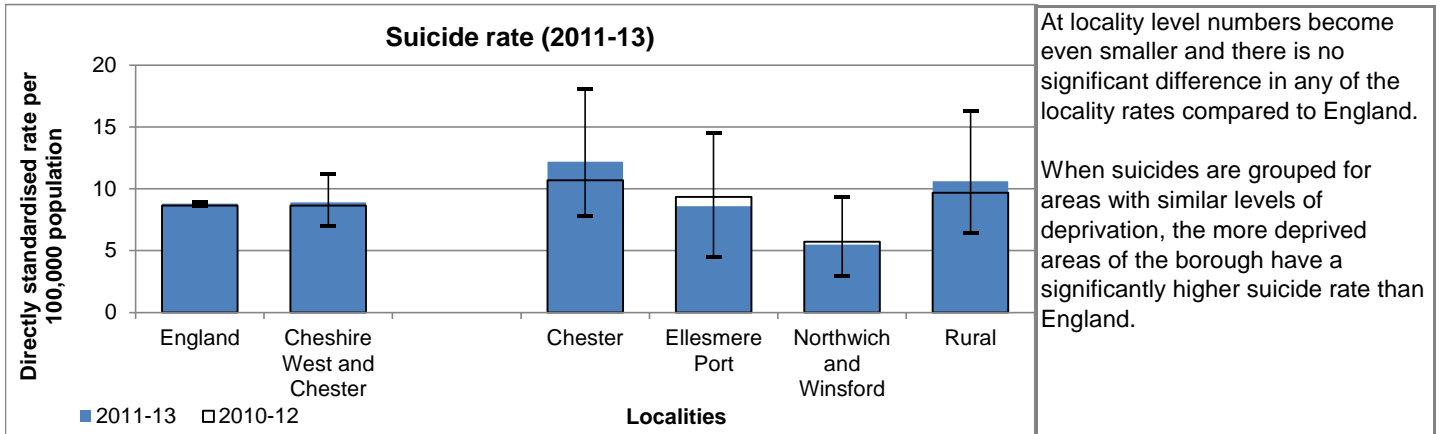
Around 92 people under the age of 75 die each year in Cheshire West and Chester from respiratory disease. Whilst the rate is slightly lower than the England average, the difference is not statistically significant. Rates are significantly higher in the more deprived areas of the borough. Premature death rates from respiratory diseases have reduced over the last decade in all localities of Cheshire West and Chester. Rural locality has significantly lower rates of death in the under 75s from respiratory disease compared to England.



Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults and is seen as an indicator of underlying mental ill-health. In Cheshire West and Chester around 29 people die each year as a result of suicide or injury of undetermined intent. Numbers of deaths are relatively small and so care needs to be taken with interpretation. Whilst suicide rates in Cheshire West and Chester are slightly higher than the England average, the difference is not statistically significant.



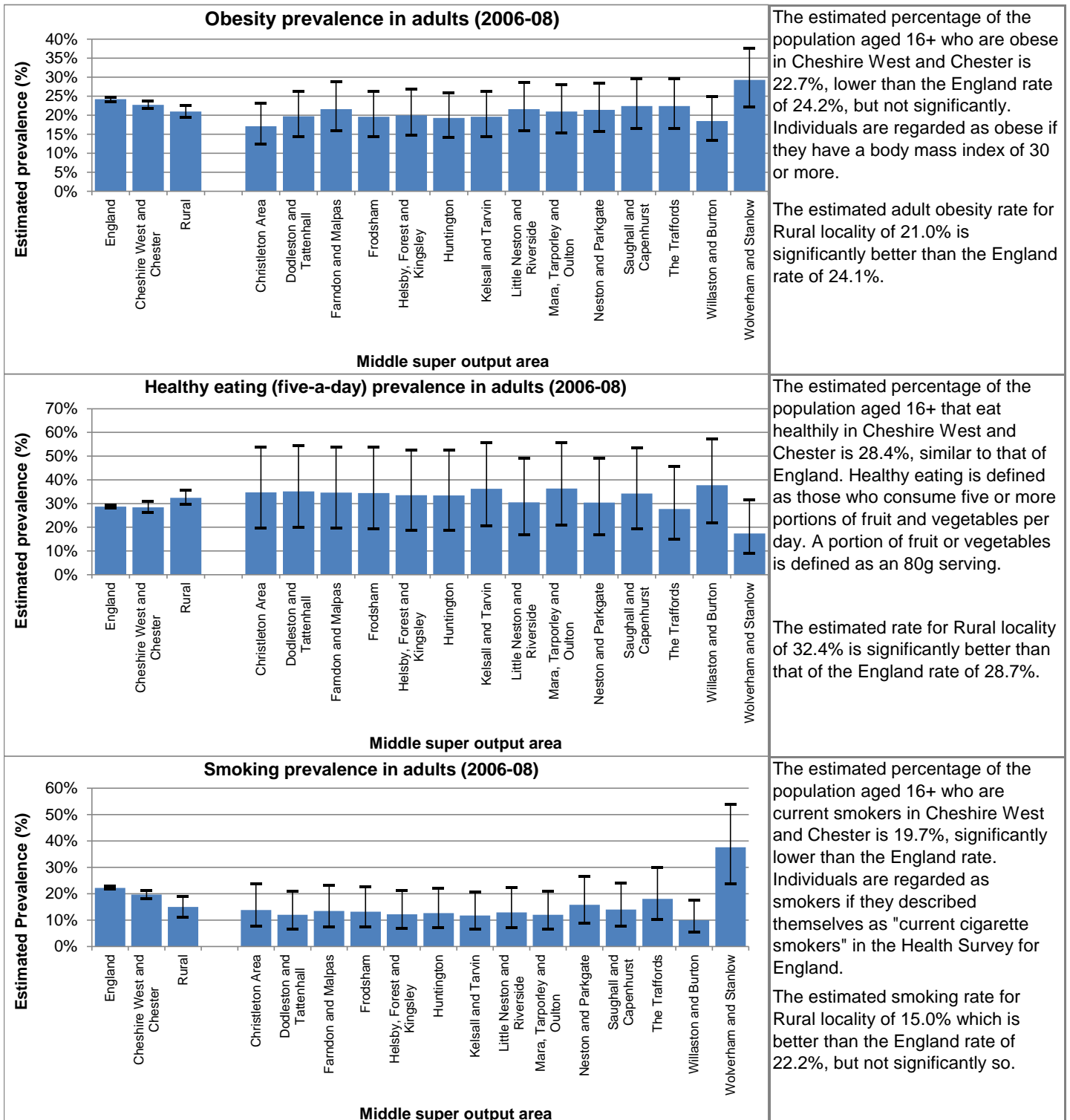
Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Death Extracts, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2013. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.
 Note: "Whisker" lines represent 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs), these indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Healthy lifestyle behaviours

The latest available small area lifestyle data for Cheshire West and Chester are modelled estimates for 2006-2008. These were based on the Health Survey for England and other socio-demographic data and are not comparable with more recent estimates at Local Authority level available in the Public Health Outcomes Framework for example. Note that modelled estimates cannot be used to measure performance or change over time in individual areas. They are included here to enhance the story of locality.



Source: Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours: Model Based Estimates for MSOAs. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

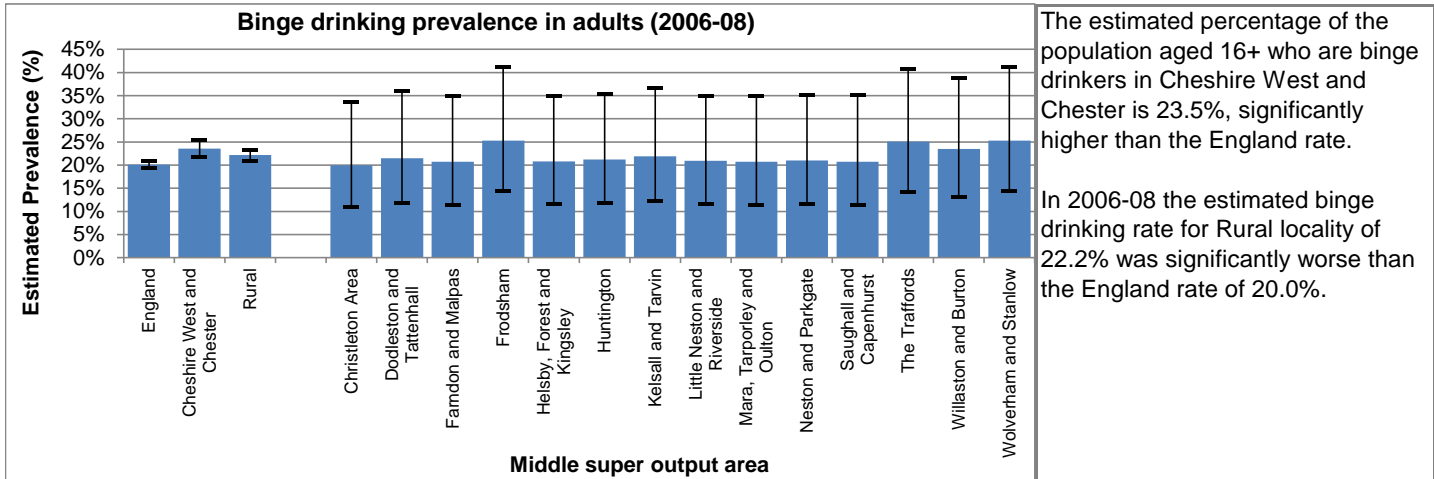
Note: "Whisker" lines represent 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs), these indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Alcohol consumption

The estimated percentage of the population aged 16+ that binge drink is 20.1%. 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 is six or more units of alcohol.



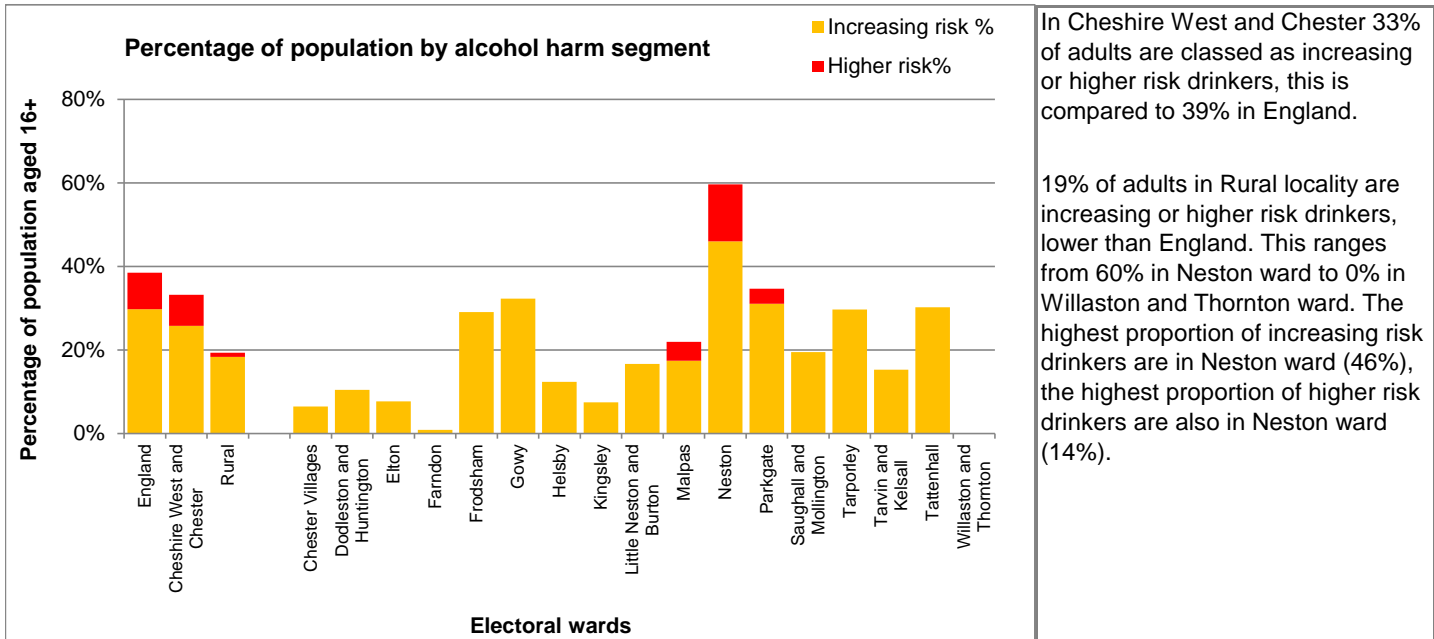
The estimated percentage of the population aged 16+ who are binge drinkers in Cheshire West and Chester is 23.5%, significantly higher than the England rate.

In 2006-08 the estimated binge drinking rate for Rural locality of 22.2% was significantly worse than the England rate of 20.0%.

Source: Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours: Model Based Estimates for MSOAs. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.
 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.

Drinkers aged twenty five and over who are drinking at increasing or higher risk levels for a sustained period of time are most likely to suffer long-term alcohol-related illness or death. Increasing risk drinkers (who are at an increasing risk of alcohol-related illness) are defined as men who regularly drink more than three to four units a day or women who regularly drink more than two to three units a day but less than the higher risk levels. Higher risk drinkers (who have a high risk of alcohol-related illness) are defined as men who regularly drink more than eight units a day or more than fifty units of alcohol per week or women who regularly drink more than 6 units a day or more than thirty five units of alcohol per week.

The alcohol learning centre has developed a social marketing tool which classifies each postcode in the country as one where the majority of adults are classed as lower, increasing or higher risk drinkers.



In Cheshire West and Chester 33% of adults are classed as increasing or higher risk drinkers, this is compared to 39% in England.

19% of adults in Rural locality are increasing or higher risk drinkers, lower than England. This ranges from 60% in Neston ward to 0% in Willaston and Thornton ward. The highest proportion of increasing risk drinkers are in Neston ward (46%), the highest proportion of higher risk drinkers are also in Neston ward (14%).

Source: Alcohol Harm Segmentation Tool, Alcohol Learning Centre © Crown Copyright 2013. Based on HEALTHAcorn 2006/07 alcohol attributable hospital admissions from NWPHO and TGI drinking consumption levels.

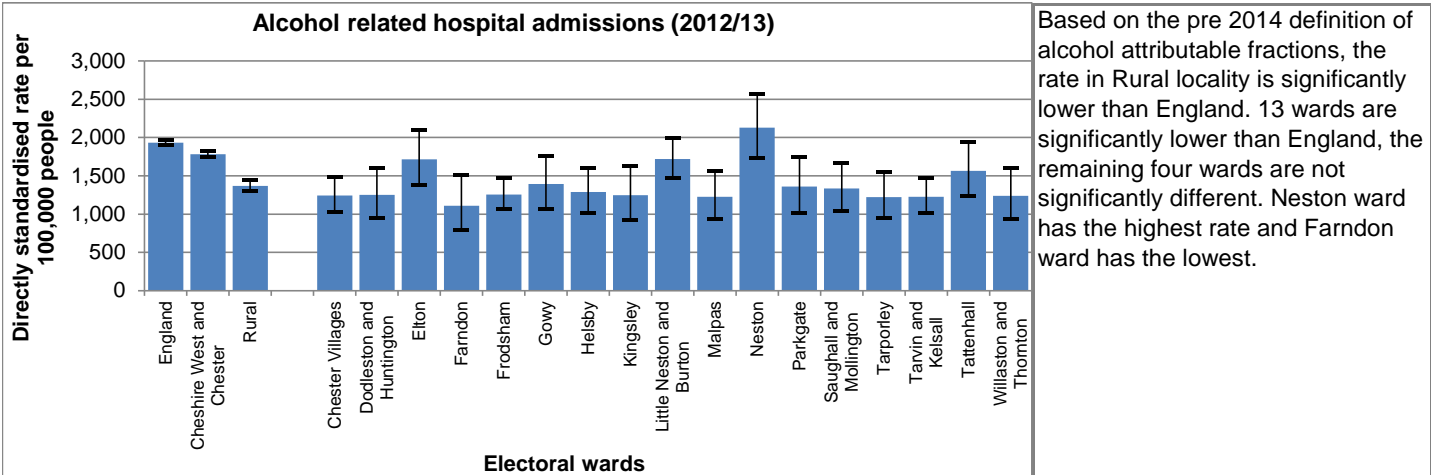
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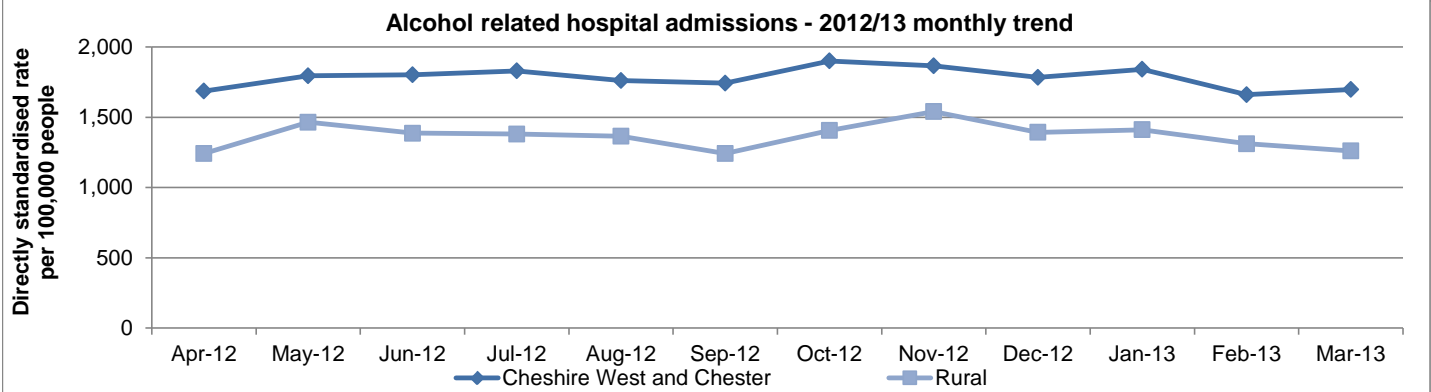
Hospital admissions

Alcohol

Alcohol Attributable Fractions (AAFs) are used to express the extent to which alcohol contributes to a health outcome, such as alcohol poisoning, non-alcohol poisoning, road traffic injuries, falls, drowning, violence, and other unintentional or intentional injuries. The sum of AAFs for relevant admissions gives a proxy for the number of whole admissions which can be attributed to alcohol. The Cheshire West and Chester rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol harm is significantly lower than the national rate.



Based on the pre 2014 definition of alcohol attributable fractions, the rate in Rural locality is significantly lower than England. 13 wards are significantly lower than England, the remaining four wards are not significantly different. Neston ward has the highest rate and Farndon ward has the lowest.



Due to data definition changes, indicators relating to alcohol attributable fractions will be updated at a later date.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Information Centre. Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2011. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0

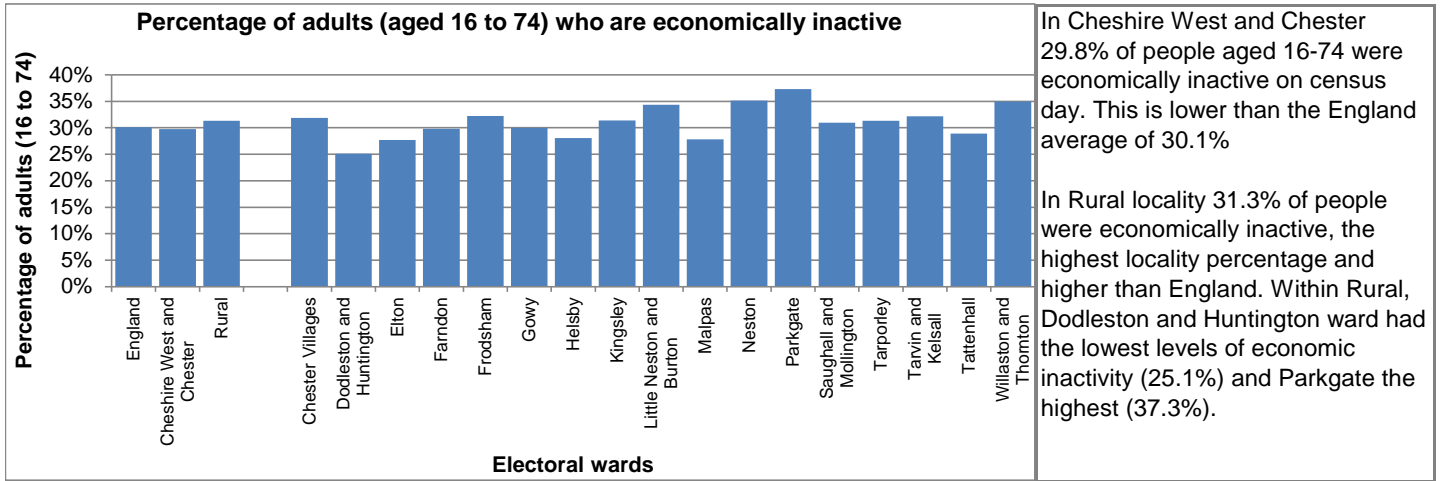
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Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

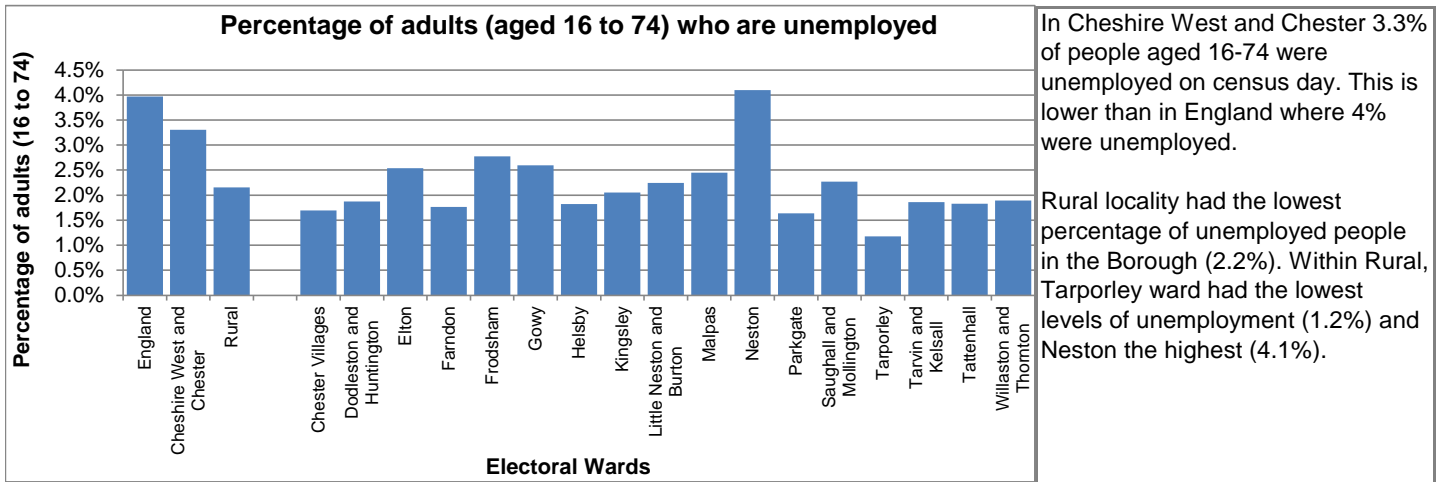
Living and Working Well: Rural

Economic activity and unemployment

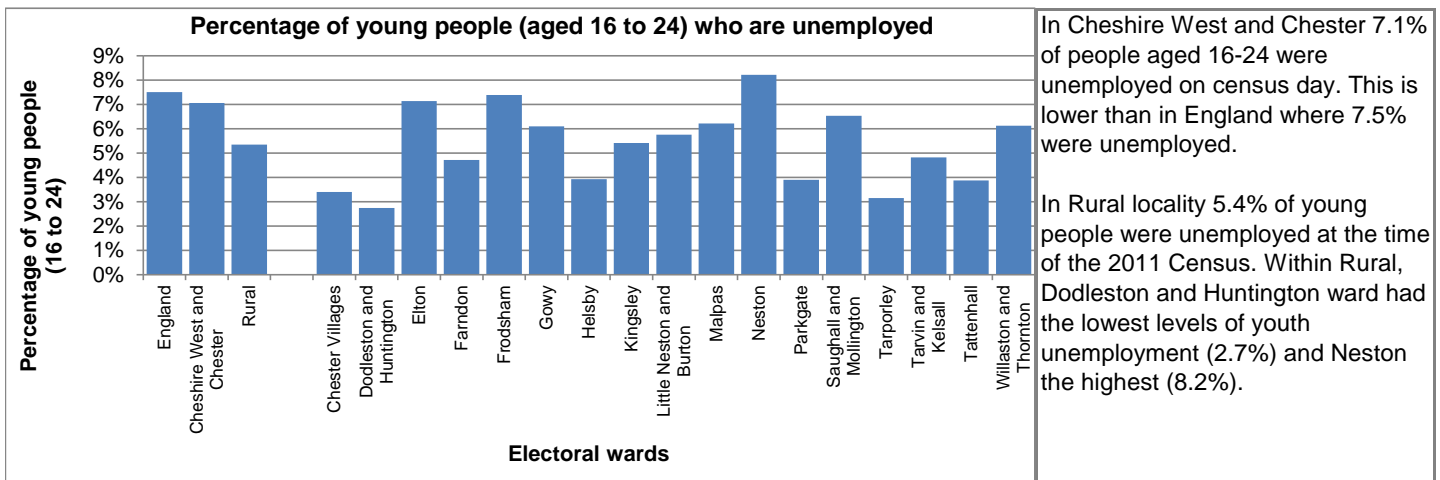
A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically inactive if they are not in employment but do not meet the criteria to be classified as 'unemployed'. This includes those looking for work but not available to start work, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, permanently sick or disabled.



A person is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks and have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.



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.1.0.



Source: 2011 Census Table DC6201EW Economic activity by ethnic group by sex by age. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

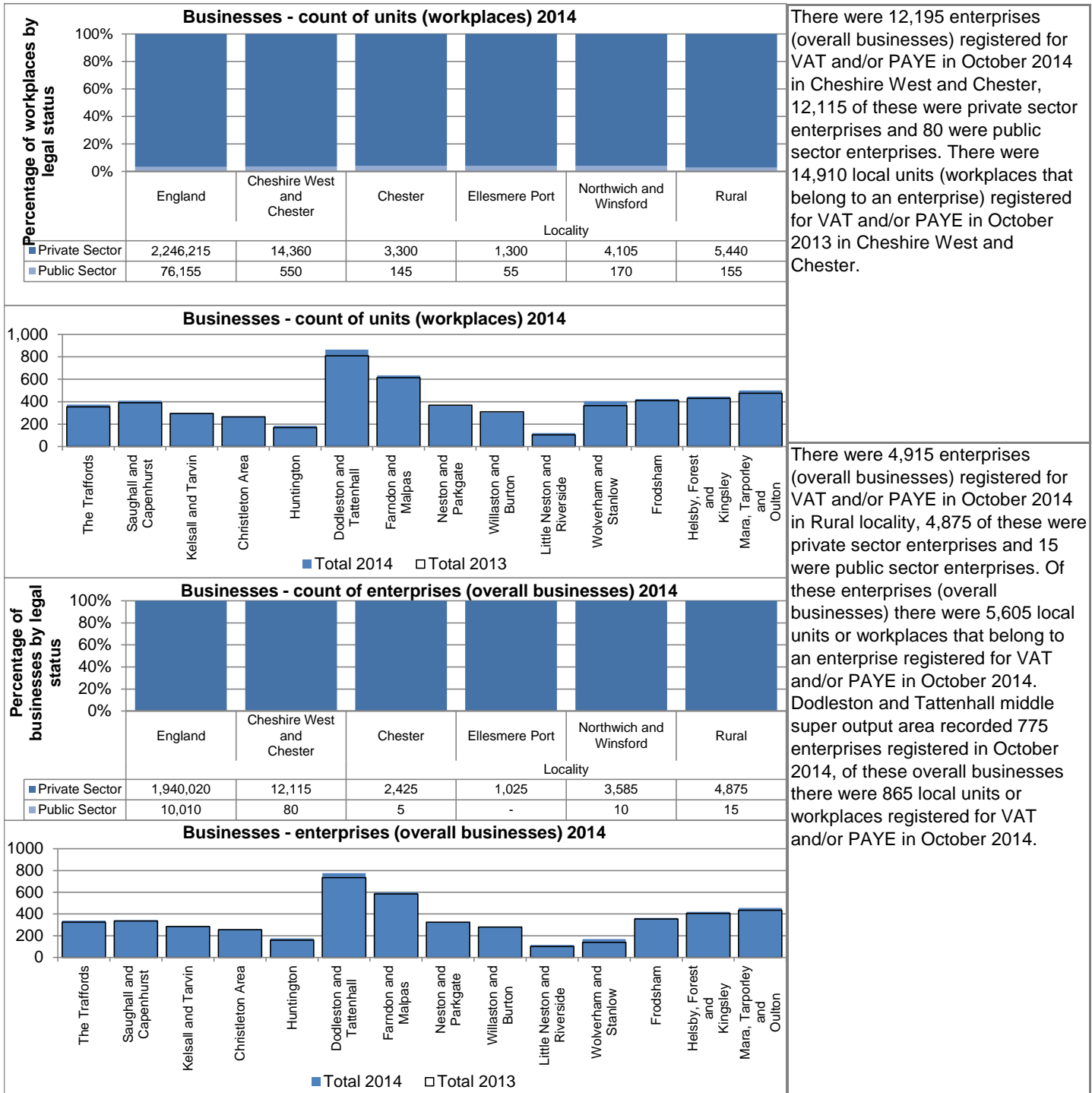
Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Business counts

Enterprise count (overall businesses) and unit count (workplaces)

Units are individual sites that belong to an enterprise (e.g. a factory or shop), a unit can be referred to as a workplace. An enterprise can be thought of as the overall business, made up of all the individual sites or workplaces. It is defined as the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) that has a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group.



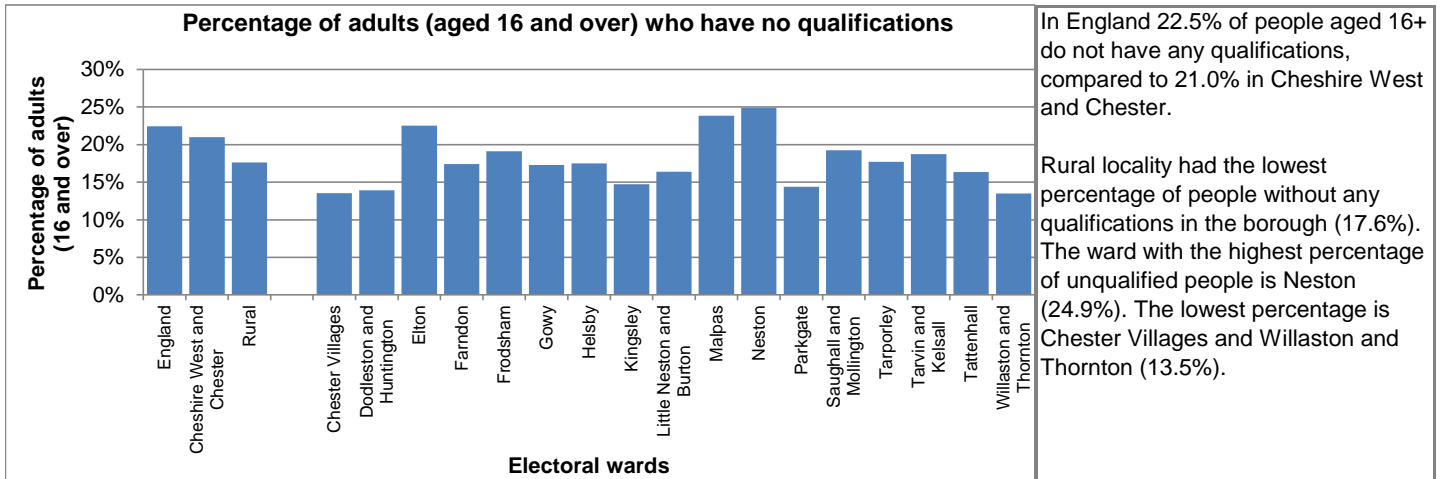
Notes: Locality Counts have been derived by assigning Middle super output area's to Localities based on the proportion of the Middle super output area located within each locality. Due to rounding ward totals may not sum to locality totals or Cheshire West and Chester Council total.

Source: Nomis © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

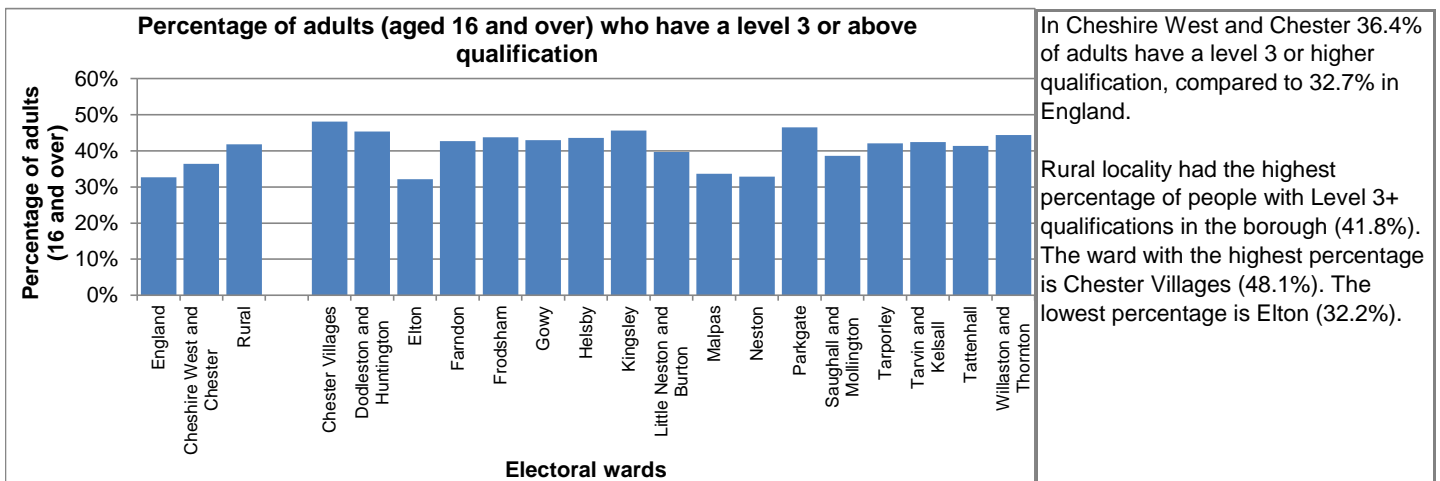
Living and Working Well: Rural

Skills and qualifications



Source: 2011 Census Table QS501EW Highest Level of Qualification. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Level 3 qualifications or above include A Levels, BTEC Diplomas, HND or a foundation degree, or a bachelors degree or higher.



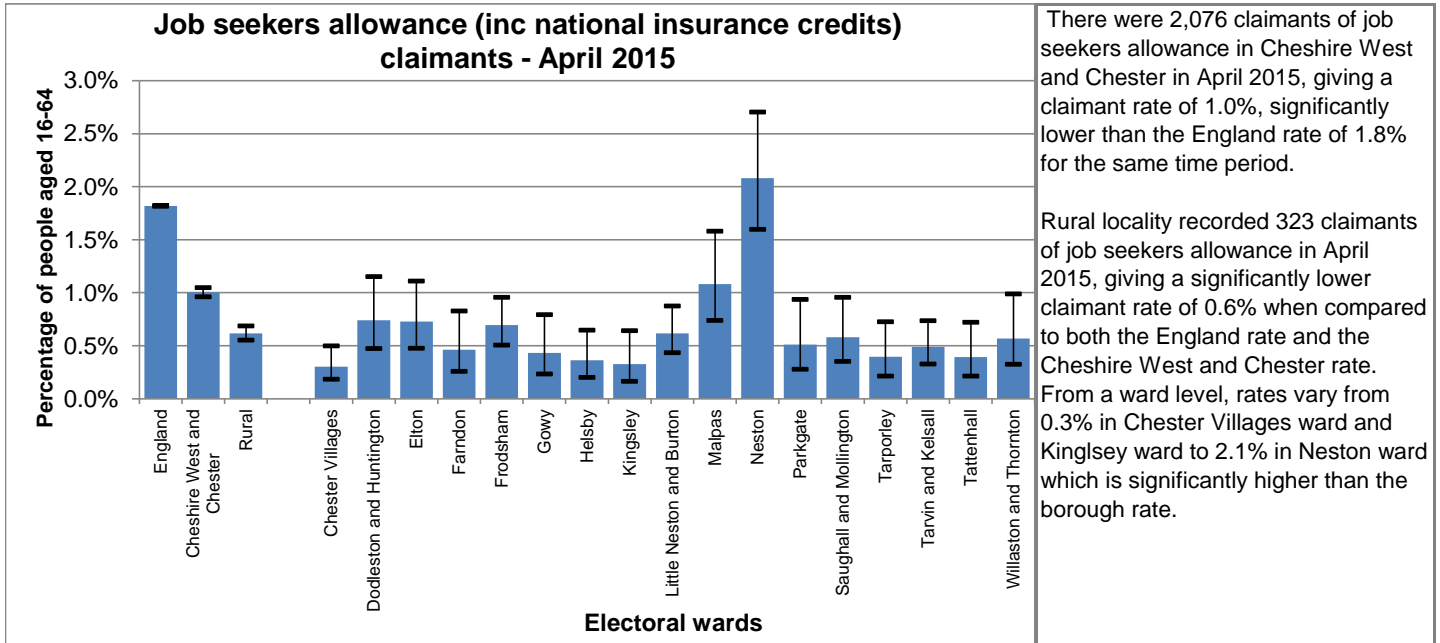
Source: 2011 Census Table QS501EW Highest Level of Qualification. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

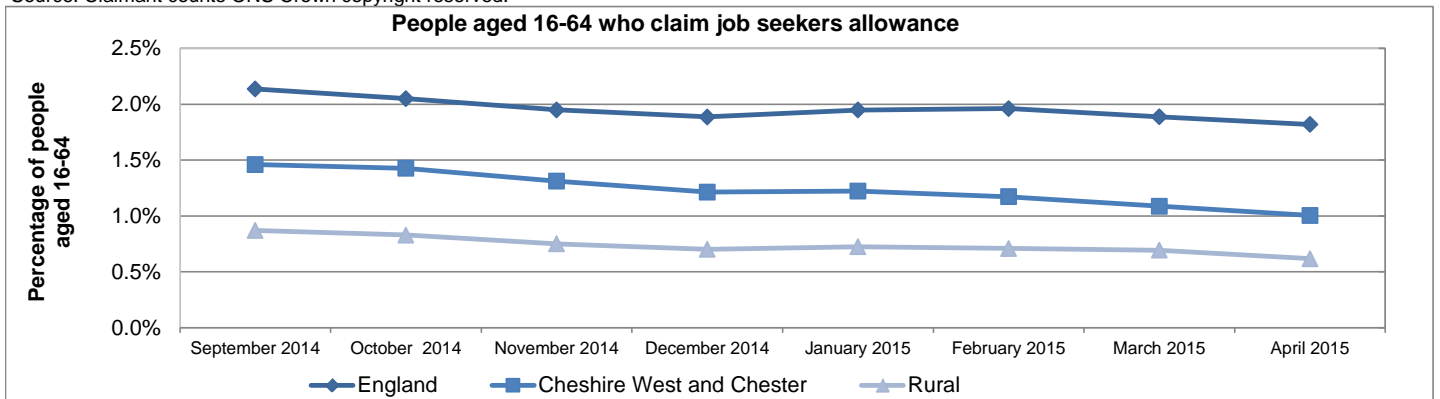
Living and Working Well: Rural

Claimant count (April 2015)

Job seekers allowance claimant count records the number of people claiming job seekers allowance and national insurance credits at Job Centre Plus local offices. This is not an official measure of unemployment, but is the only indicative statistic available for areas smaller than Local Authority.



Source: Claimant counts ONS Crown copyright reserved.

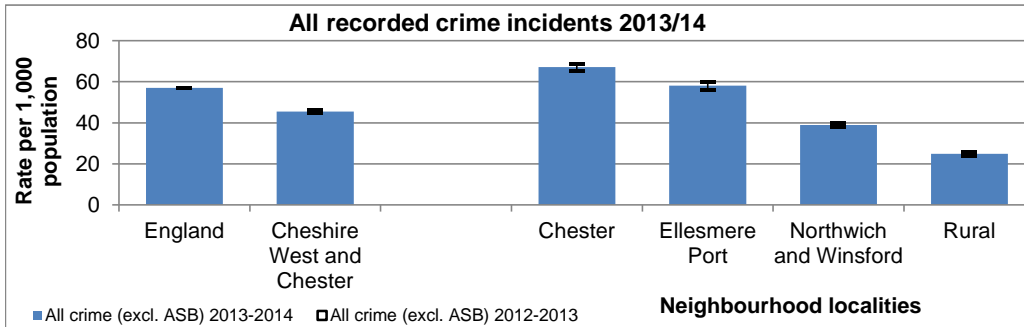


Source: Department for work and pensions Tabulation Tool, Working Age Client Group Data. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.
 Note: "Whisker" lines represent 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs), these indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling.

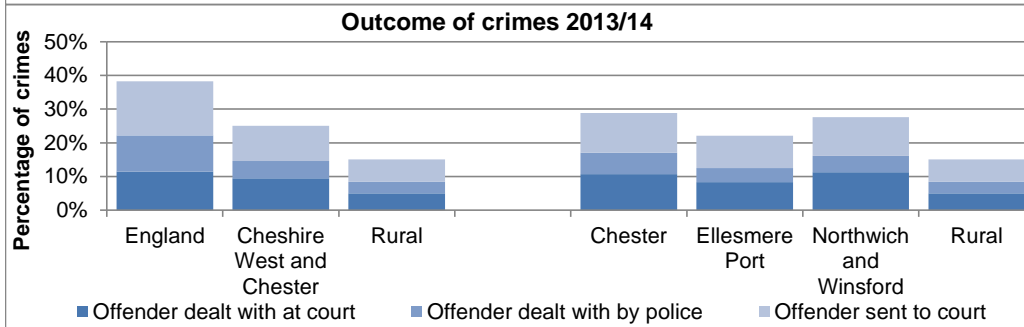
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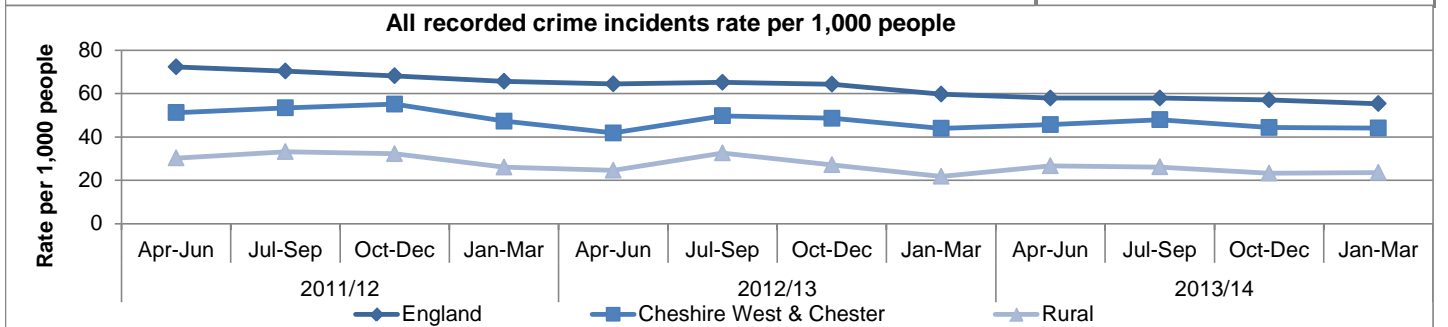
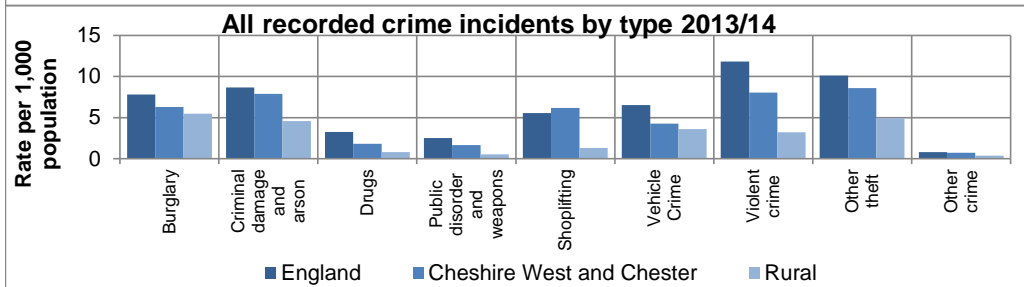
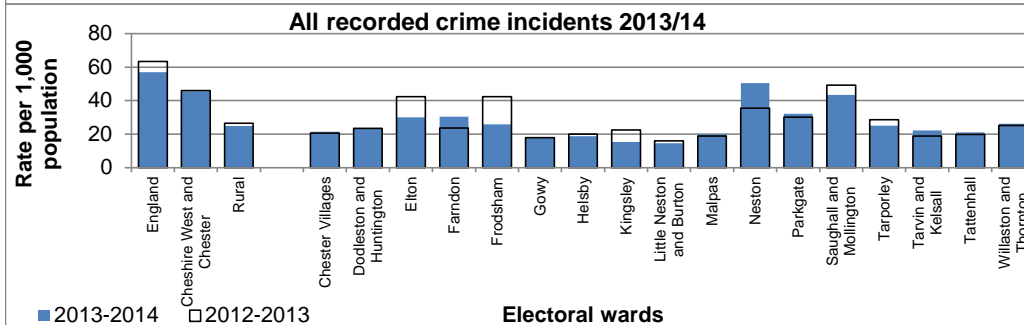
Crime



The data used are provided by the police.uk crime mapper system, and are generated by the Cheshire Police Crime Management and Command and Control systems. The data are provided to the Home Office and cleaned before being made available for analysis. The "all recorded crime" rate for Cheshire West and Chester was 45.5 recorded crimes per 1,000 resident population in 2013/14. This is statistically lower than the England rate of 57.1 per 1,000.



The "all recorded crime" rate in Rural locality was 24.9 per 1,000 resident population. This is statistically lower than the borough and England rate. The highest ward rate in Rural locality is 50.5 in Neston ward. The lowest rate was 14.6 in Little Neston and Burton ward, this is significantly lower than the borough and England rates. There are no categories of crime where Rural locality has a higher rate than Cheshire West and Chester or England.



Source: police.uk Crime and Anti-social behaviour incidents, published by Home Office. © Crown Copyright 2014. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

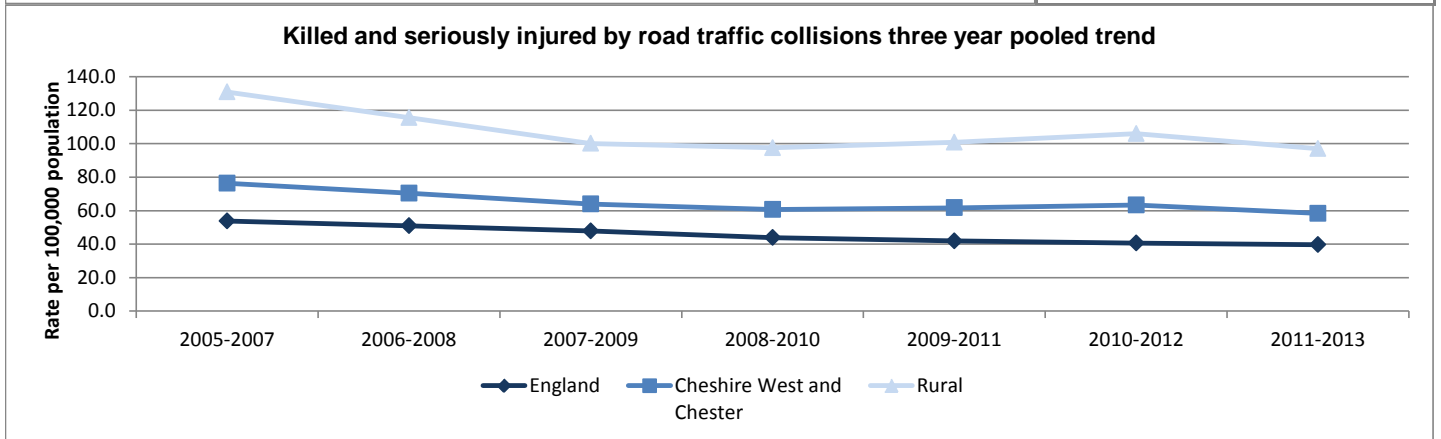
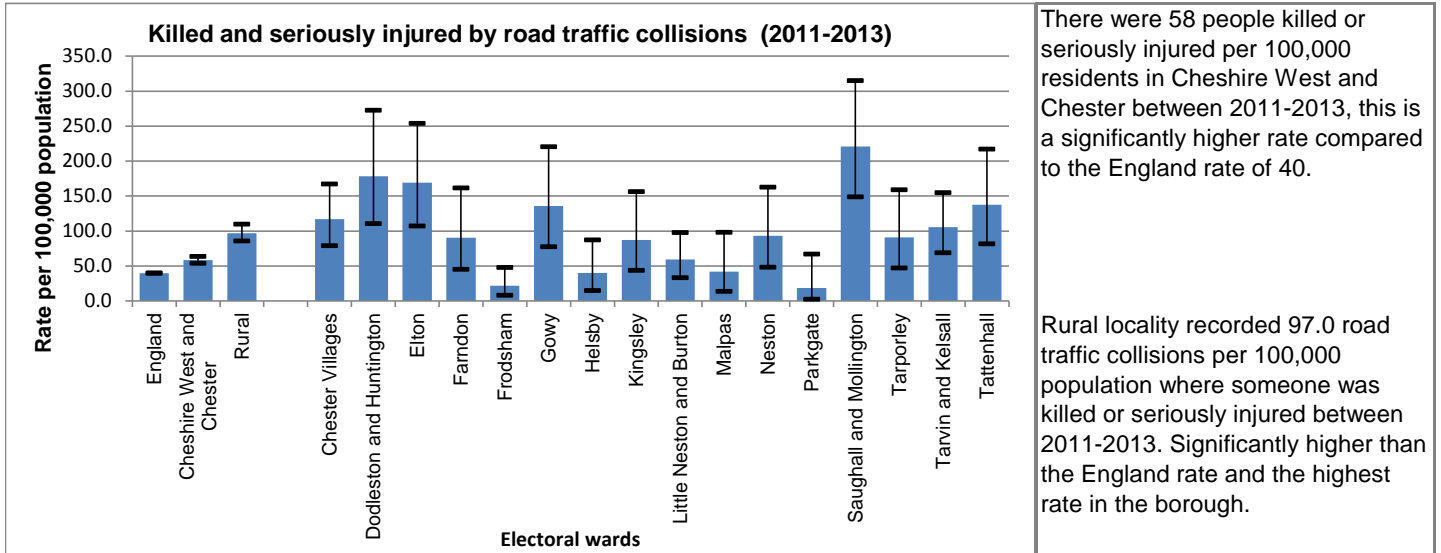
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Living and Working Well: Rural

Killed or seriously injured road traffic collisions (2011-2013)

Motor vehicle traffic accidents are a major cause of preventable deaths and morbidity, particularly in younger age groups. For children and men aged 20-64 years, mortality rates for motor vehicle accidents are higher in areas of increased deprivation. The statistics refer to personal injury collisions on public roads which become known to the police within 30 days. 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.



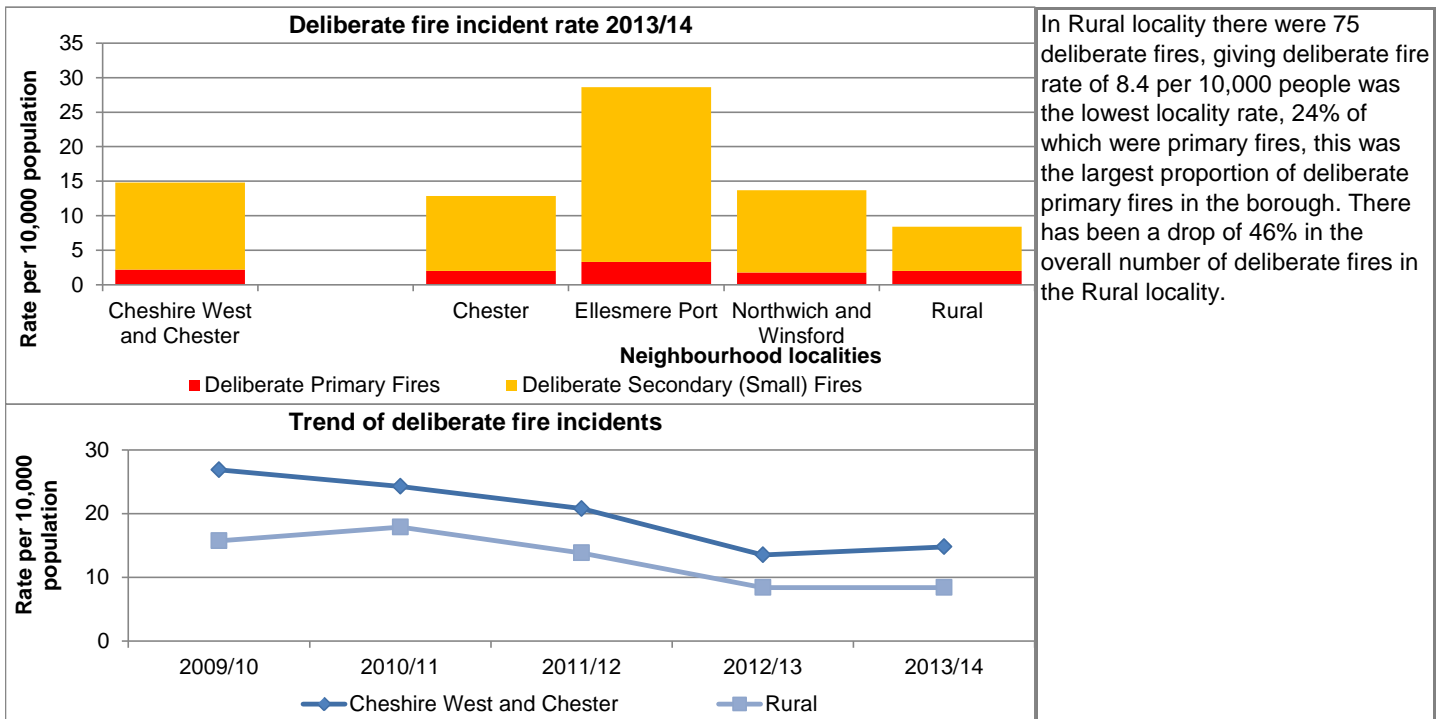
Source: Department for Transport, Killed and seriously injured 2014, may not correlate with locally published data as this includes motorways.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

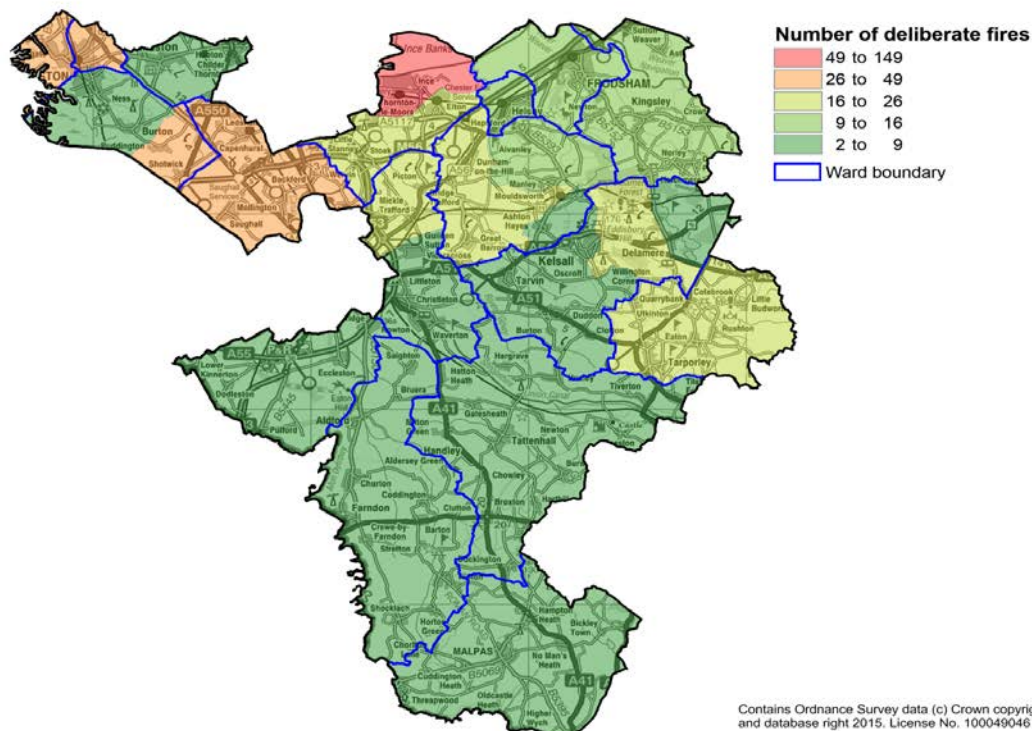
Deliberate fire incidents

In 2013/14 there were 490 deliberate fires in Cheshire West and Chester, deliberate fires include those fires where deliberate ignition is merely suspected. 72 (15%) were classified as primary fires. 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 overall deliberate fire rate was 14.8 per 10,000 people. There has been an overall fall in the number of deliberate fires of 45% between 2009/10 and 2013/14. Primary fires have fallen faster than secondary fires, though both have shown a decrease.



Source: Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service, Fire Incident Data (2013/14)

Number of Fire Incidents (2011/12 to 2013/14)



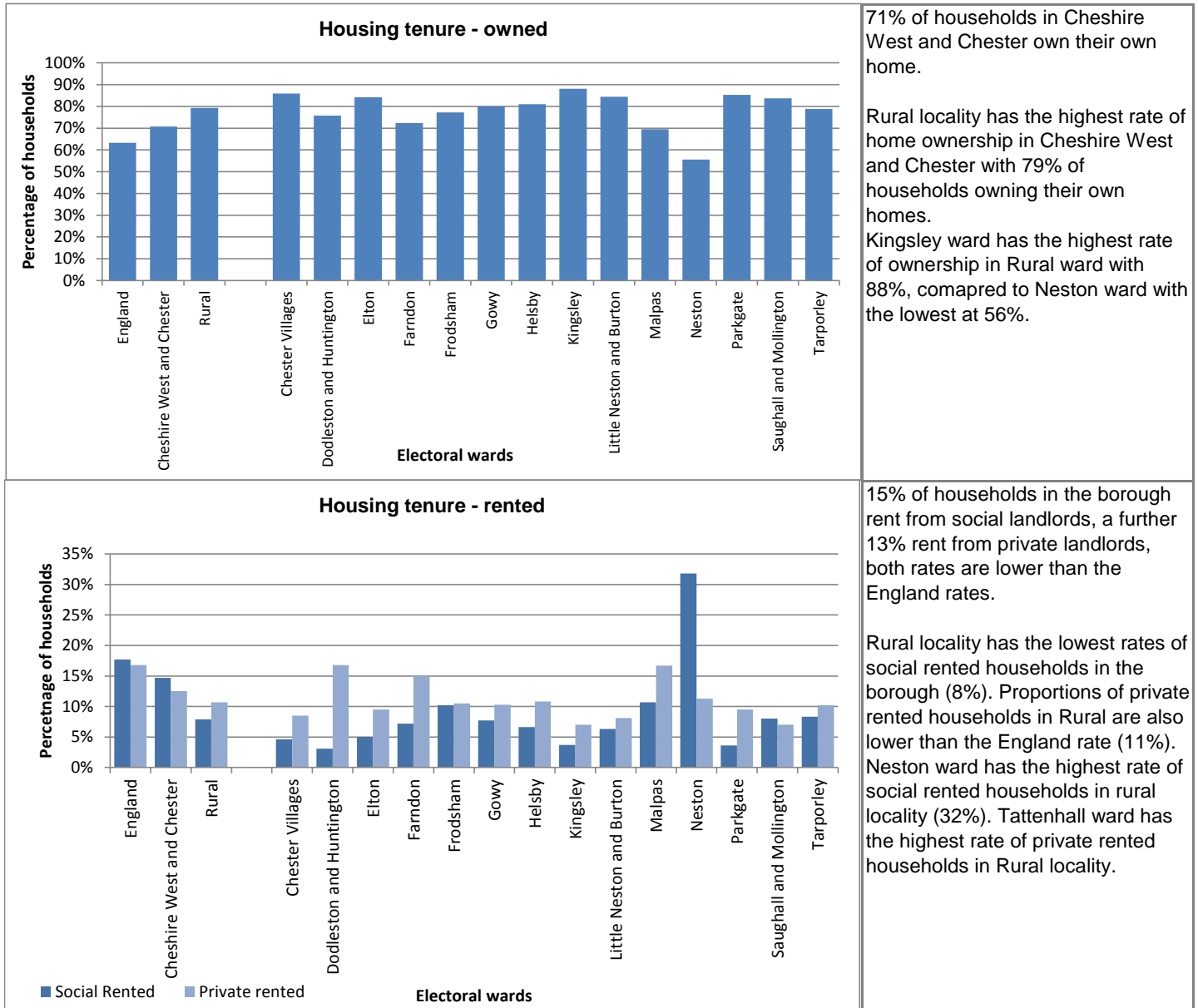
Source: Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service, Fire Incident Data (2009-2014).

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Housing tenure

Housing tenure information helps the council assess changes in housing demand and allocate resources to revise and develop housing plans and policies. It also allows better understanding of the make-up of social and privately rented accommodation. 71% of households in Cheshire West and Chester own their own houses, higher than the England rate of 63%.



71% of households in Cheshire West and Chester own their own home.

Rural locality has the highest rate of home ownership in Cheshire West and Chester with 79% of households owning their own homes.

Kingsley ward has the highest rate of ownership in Rural ward with 88%, compared to Neston ward with the lowest at 56%.

15% of households in the borough rent from social landlords, a further 13% rent from private landlords, both rates are lower than the England rates.

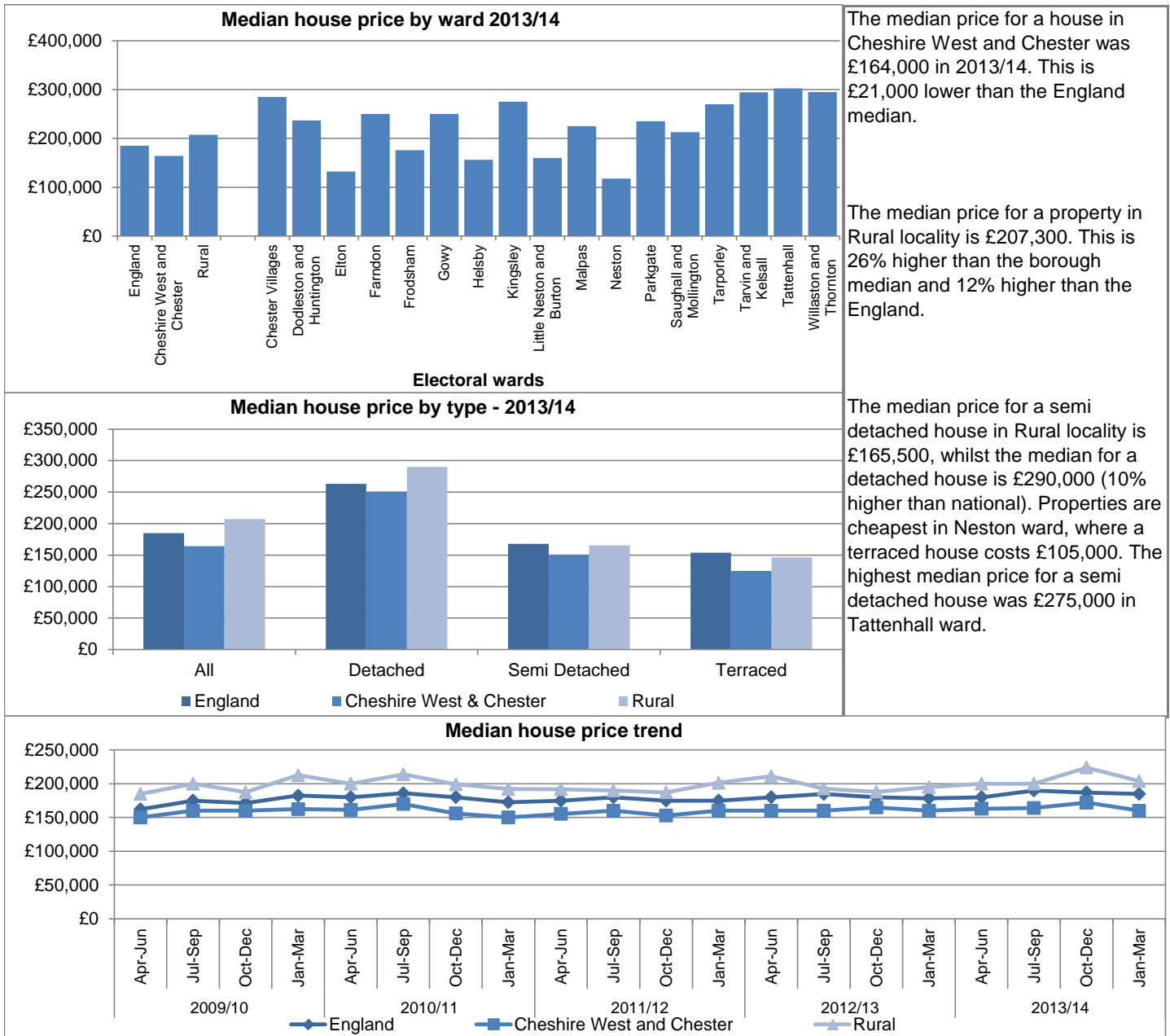
Rural locality has the lowest rates of social rented households in the borough (8%). Proportions of private rented households in Rural are also lower than the England rate (11%). Neston ward has the highest rate of social rented households in rural locality (32%). Tattenhall ward has the highest rate of private rented households in Rural locality.

Source: 2011 census table KS402EW: Tenure. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

House prices



Source: Price Paid Data, Land Registry. © Crown Copyright 2013. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

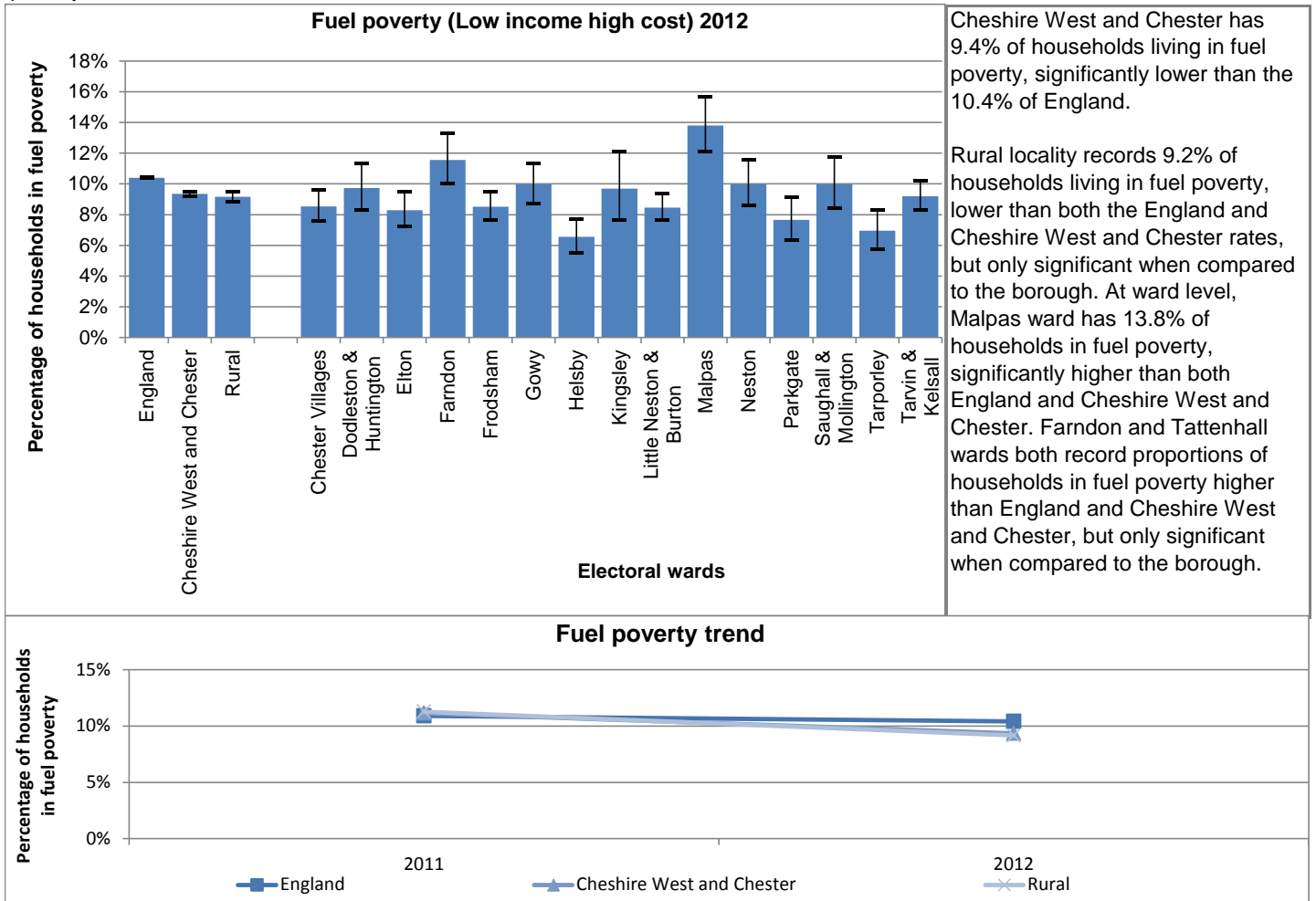
Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Warm homes

Fuel poverty

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) and 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)

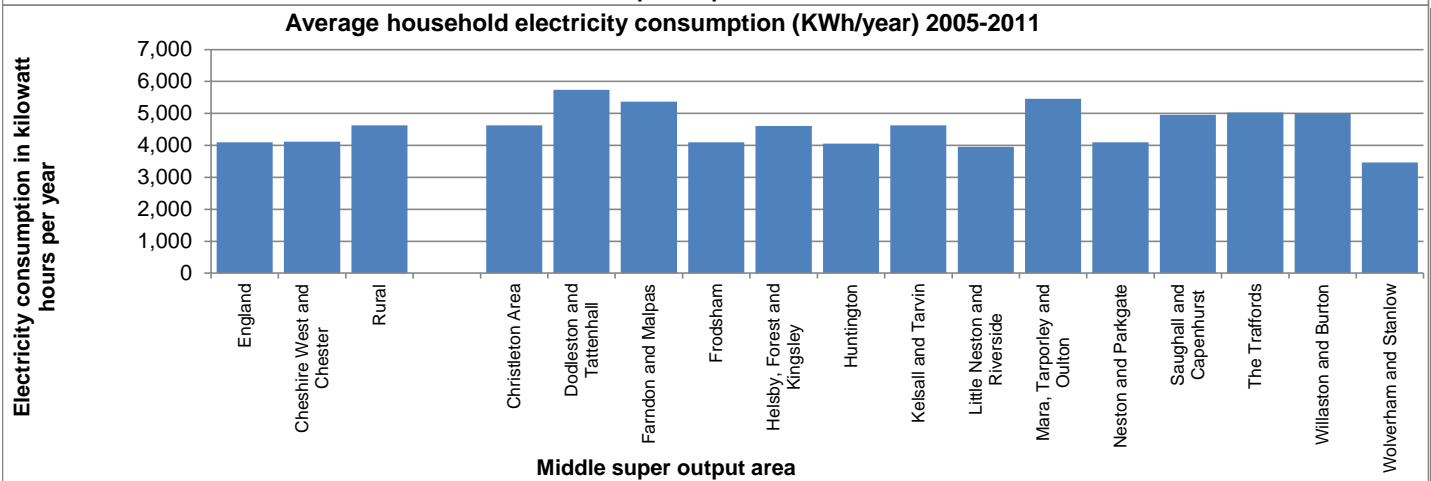
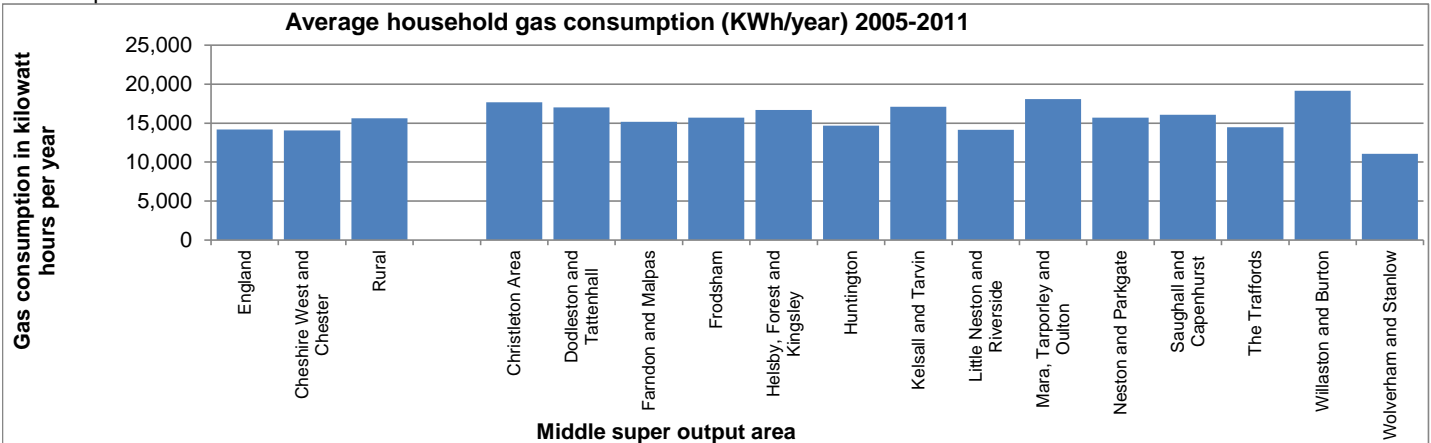
Note: "Whisker" lines represent 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs), these indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

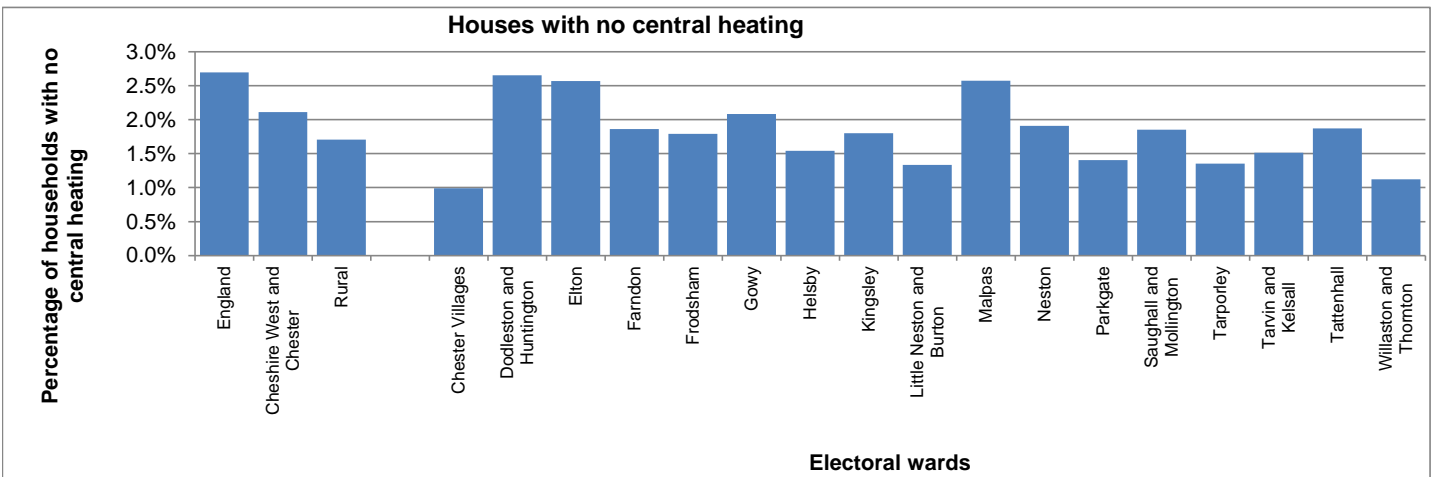
Energy consumption

Annual energy consumption in Great Britain, covers all gas distributed through the national transmission system. The department for energy and climate change uses the gas industry standard "Annual Quantity" (AQ) cut-off point of 73,200 kw/h and classifies all consumers using under the annual amount as domestic consumers. Gas consumption statistics cover the gas year (1st october to 30th December). Domestic electricity consumption is based on domestic meter readings and approximately 20% estimated readings. The sub-national gas and electricity consumption statistics use varying methodology and cover slightly different time periods. Despite these differences, the combined electricity and gas provide a good indication of overall annual household energy consumption.



Source: Domestic Energy Consumption (2005-2011), Neighbourhood Statistics. © Crown Copyright 2013. Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Central heating



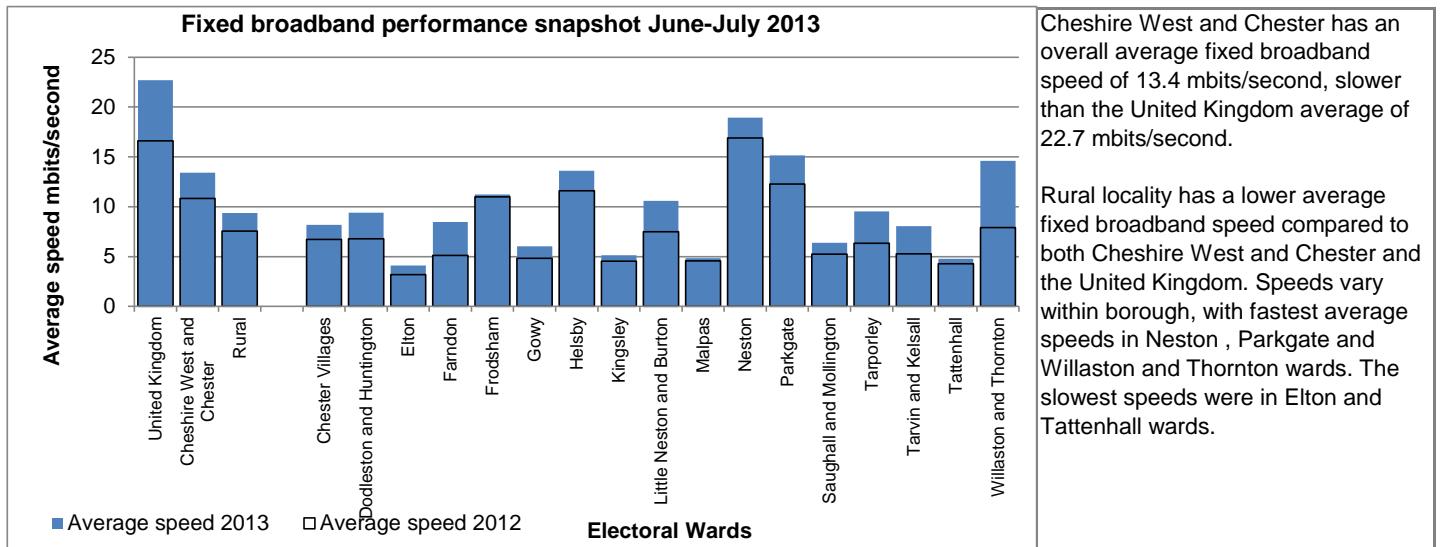
Source: 2011 Census Table QS415EW Central heating. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Fixed broadband performance

Broadband performance is based on a snapshot of data provided by the largest fixed broadband providers in the UK for the period of June to July 2013. Due to variations in broadband performance over time the data should not be regarded as a definitive and fixed view of the UK's fixed broadband infrastructure. The average speeds at ward level represent the average speed that ward consumers actually receive (based on average speed per postcode), which drives the speed at which files can be uploaded or downloaded.

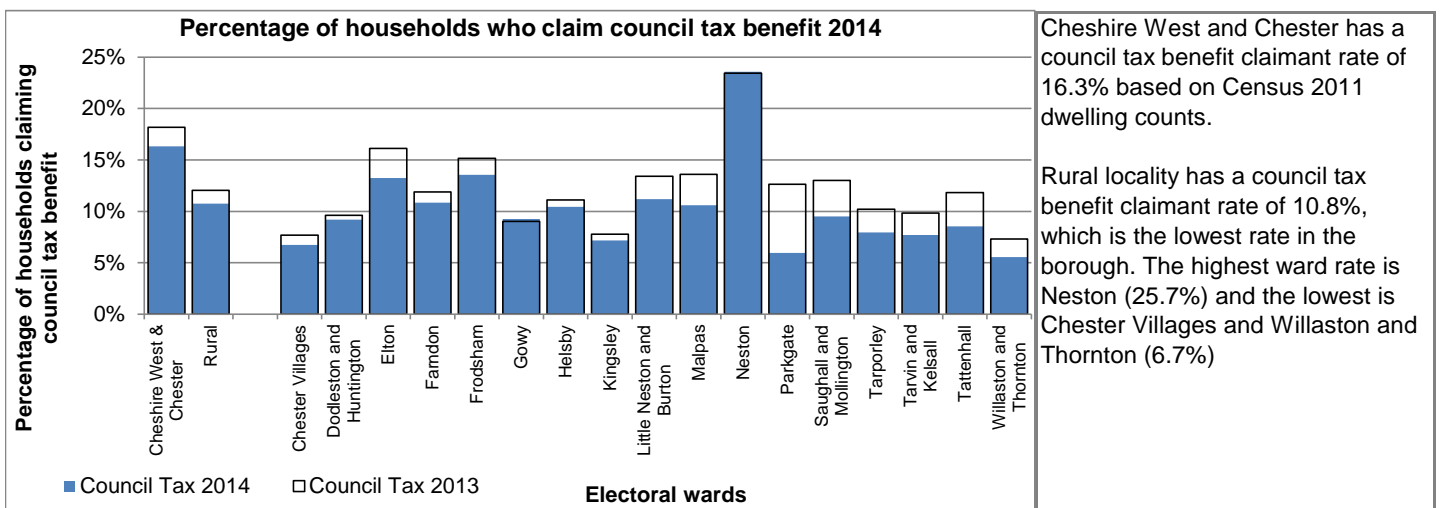


Source: Ofcom fixed line broadband postcode level May 2013. Locality and ward level average speeds have been calculated using postcode level average speeds. All postcodes with status's marked 'No premises', 'No data', 'Insufficient premises', 'Insufficient data' have been omitted from calculations.

Benefits

Council tax benefit

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.



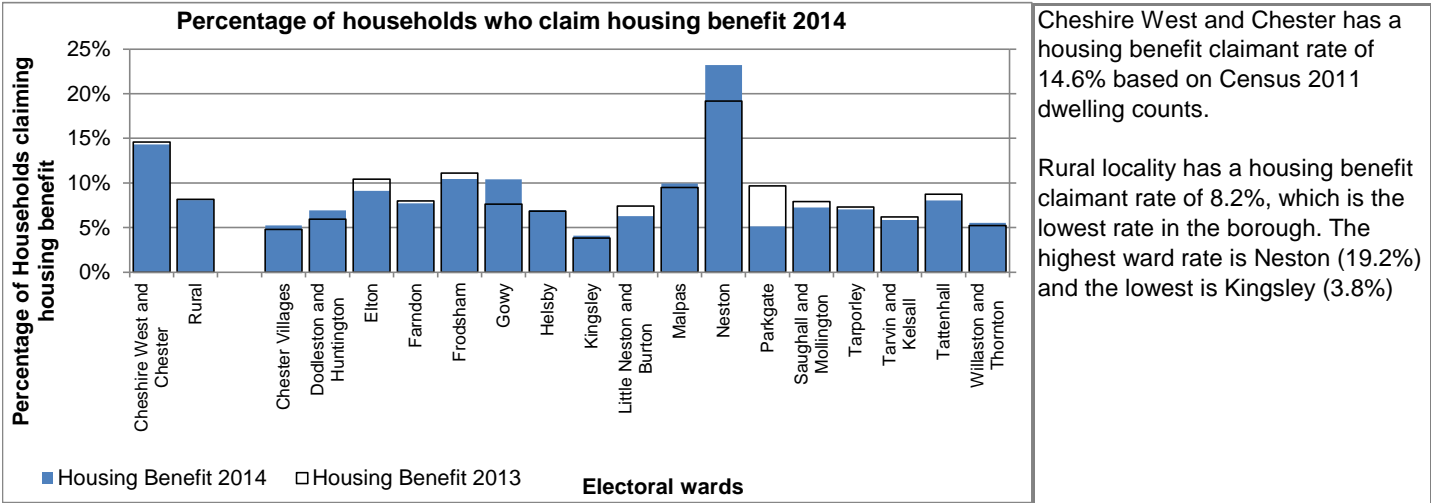
Source: Council Tax Benefit Counts, Revenues and Benefits Team, Cheshire West and Chester Council Aug 2014. Claimant rates are calculated as a percentage of Census 2011.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Living and Working Well: Rural

Housing benefit

Those persons on a low income (whether they are working or not), may be able to get housing benefit to help them pay their rent. Housing benefit is based on the income, capital and the circumstances of the person, their partner and their household. Housing benefit is not paid to help pay a mortgage. From 1st January 2012 if you're single and under 35 you can only get housing benefit for bed-sit accommodation or one room in shared accommodation.



Cheshire West and Chester has a housing benefit claimant rate of 14.6% based on Census 2011 dwelling counts.

Rural locality has a housing benefit claimant rate of 8.2%, which is the lowest rate in the borough. The highest ward rate is Neston (19.2%) and the lowest is Kingsley (3.8%)

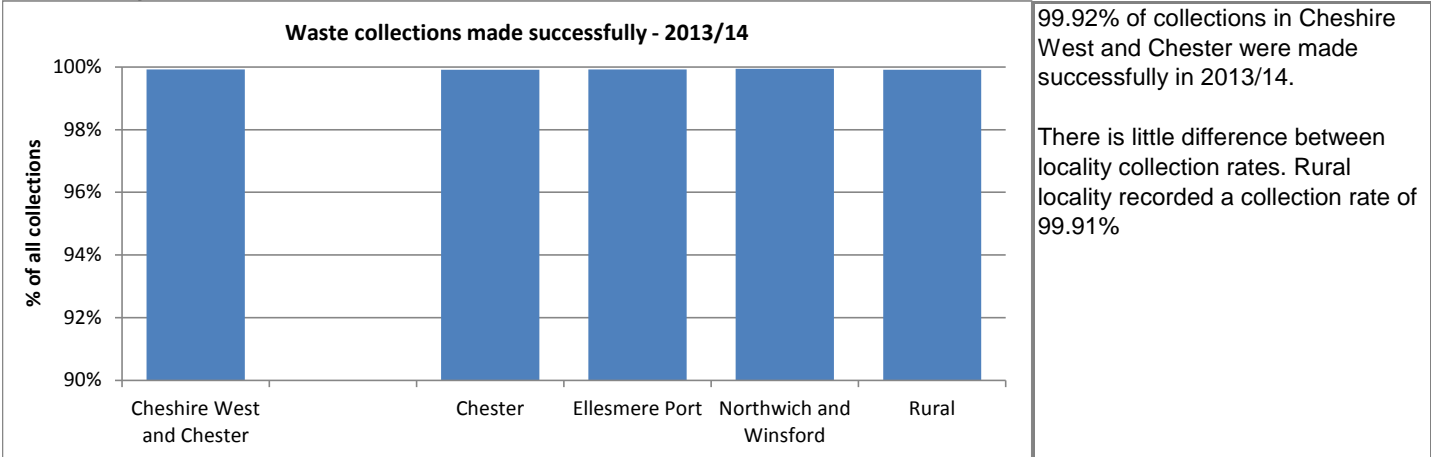
Source: Housing Benefit Counts, Revenues and Benefits Team, Cheshire West and Chester Council 2014. Claimant rates are calculated as a percentage of Census 2011.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

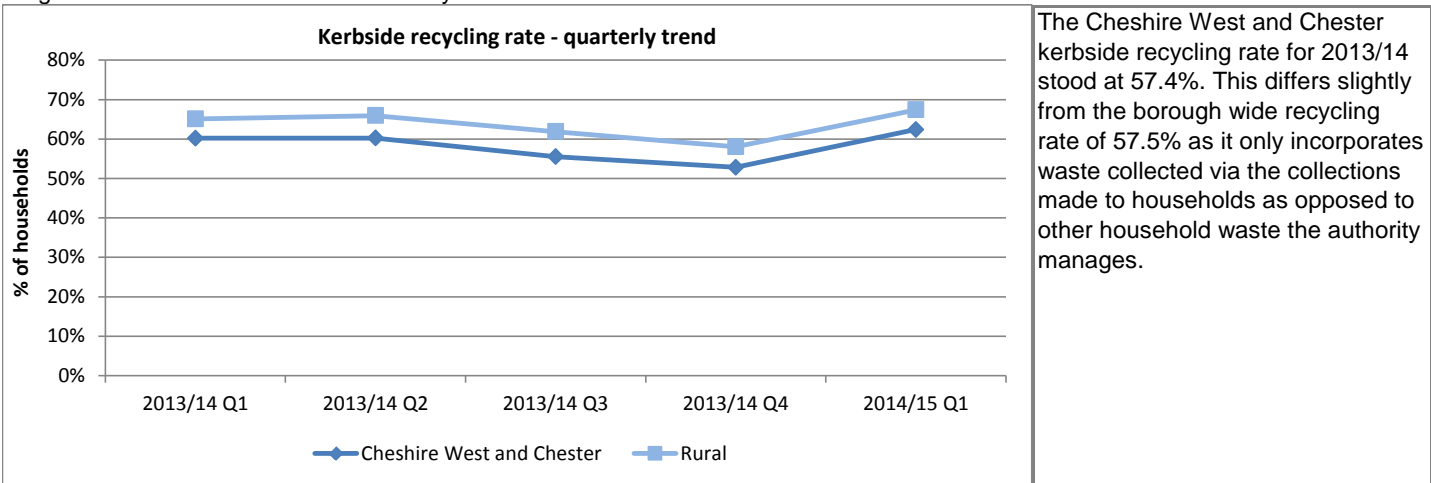
Living and Working Well: Rural

Recycling and waste services

Cheshire West and Chester Council has a legal duty to collect household waste. Recyclable waste is collected weekly along with kitchen waste, household waste is collected fortnightly. The council carries out over 16 million kerbside collections of household waste each year and has a successful collection rate of 99.9%¹.



The annual recycling rate for the borough is 57.5% which is significantly higher than the national performance level recorded for England at 44.2% for the 2013 calendar year.



Note ¹: The successful collection percentage is derived from system generated data on non collection reports for all waste containers versus the estimated annual number of collections made to Cheshire West and Chester households. When apportioned by locality, it is possible some non addressable records will be excluded from the locality specific sub-categories.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

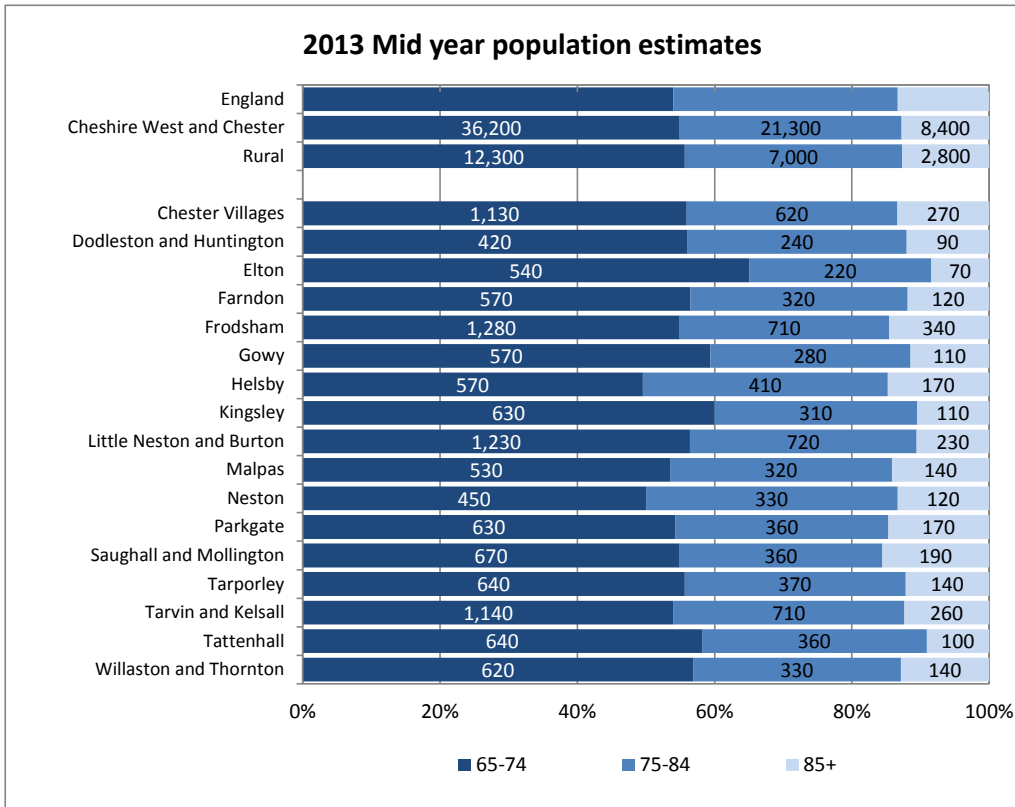
Ageing Well: Rural



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Population aged 65+

Locality population estimates are calculated using 2013 mid-year population estimates for electoral wards in England and Wales. These estimates are consistent with the results of the 2011 Census and are available for 2012 electoral ward boundaries – the boundaries in place at 30th June 2013 when the estimates were taken.



Cheshire West and Chester has an estimated 65,900 residents aged 65 or over. They account for 20% of all residents, slightly higher than the England proportion of 17%. One third (33%) of people in Cheshire West and Chester aged 65 or over live in Rural locality. As well as having the highest number of older residents, Rural locality has the highest proportion with 25% of residents aged 65+.

Rural locality has a population of 22,000 residents aged 65 and over, accounting for 25% of all Rural locality residents. Rural locality has the highest proportion of residents aged 65 or over in the borough.

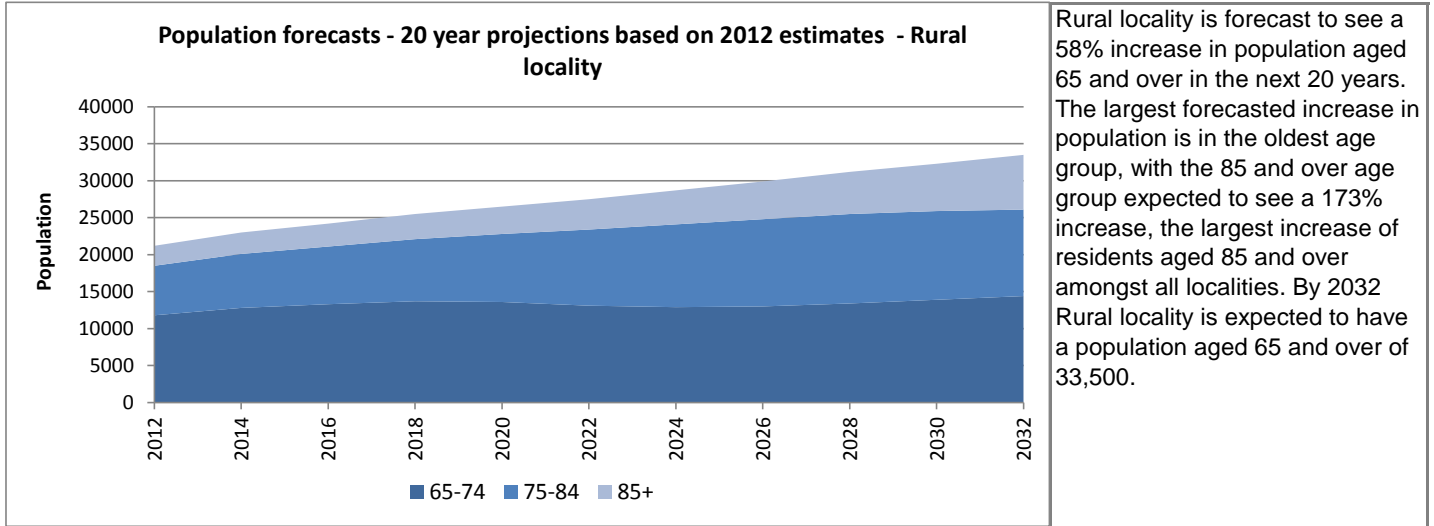
Source: ONS 2013 Mid Year population estimates (rounded)

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Ageing Well: Rural

Population forecasts - 65+ (2012 based)

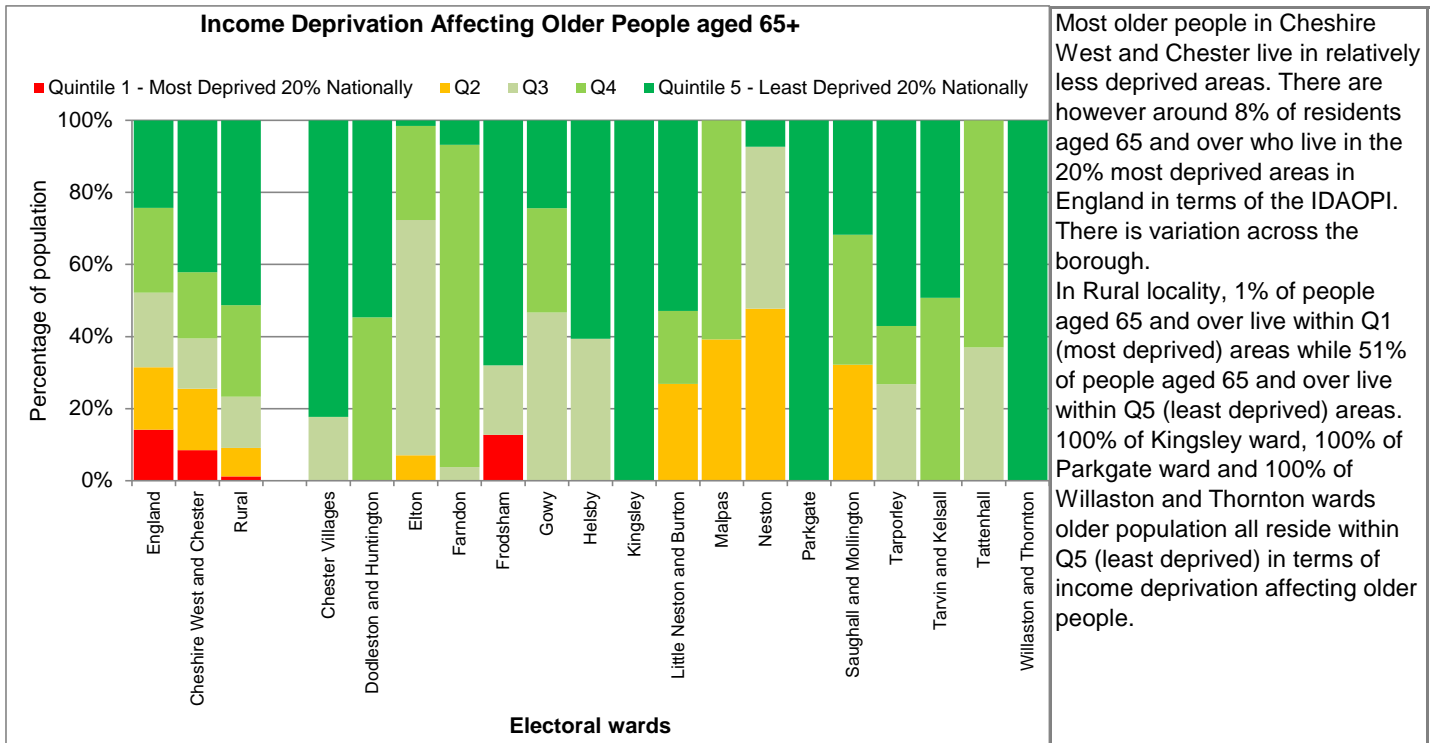
The base for these population forecasts is the 2012 mid-year estimate of population produced by the Office for National Statistics. The forecasts are, in our professional opinion, based on fair assumptions and take into account levels of recent demographic change and likely levels of future housing development (based on the Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan). The forecasts are rounded to the nearest 100. This does not imply they are as accurate as this. All forecasts become increasingly inaccurate the further into the future they go.



Source: Local forecasts produced by Strategic Intelligence from a forecast produced on 12/03/2014 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates. Data rounded to nearest 100.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (65+) Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD2010). It looks at the proportion of an area's population aged 60 and over who are on income support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee). This includes claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 or over). National quintiles 1 and 2 (Q1 and Q2) describe those areas of Cheshire West and Chester that are amongst the 40% most deprived in England using the IDAOPI. The chart shows the proportion of the local population aged 65 and over that live in each national quintile of lower super output areas.



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

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Ageing Well: Rural

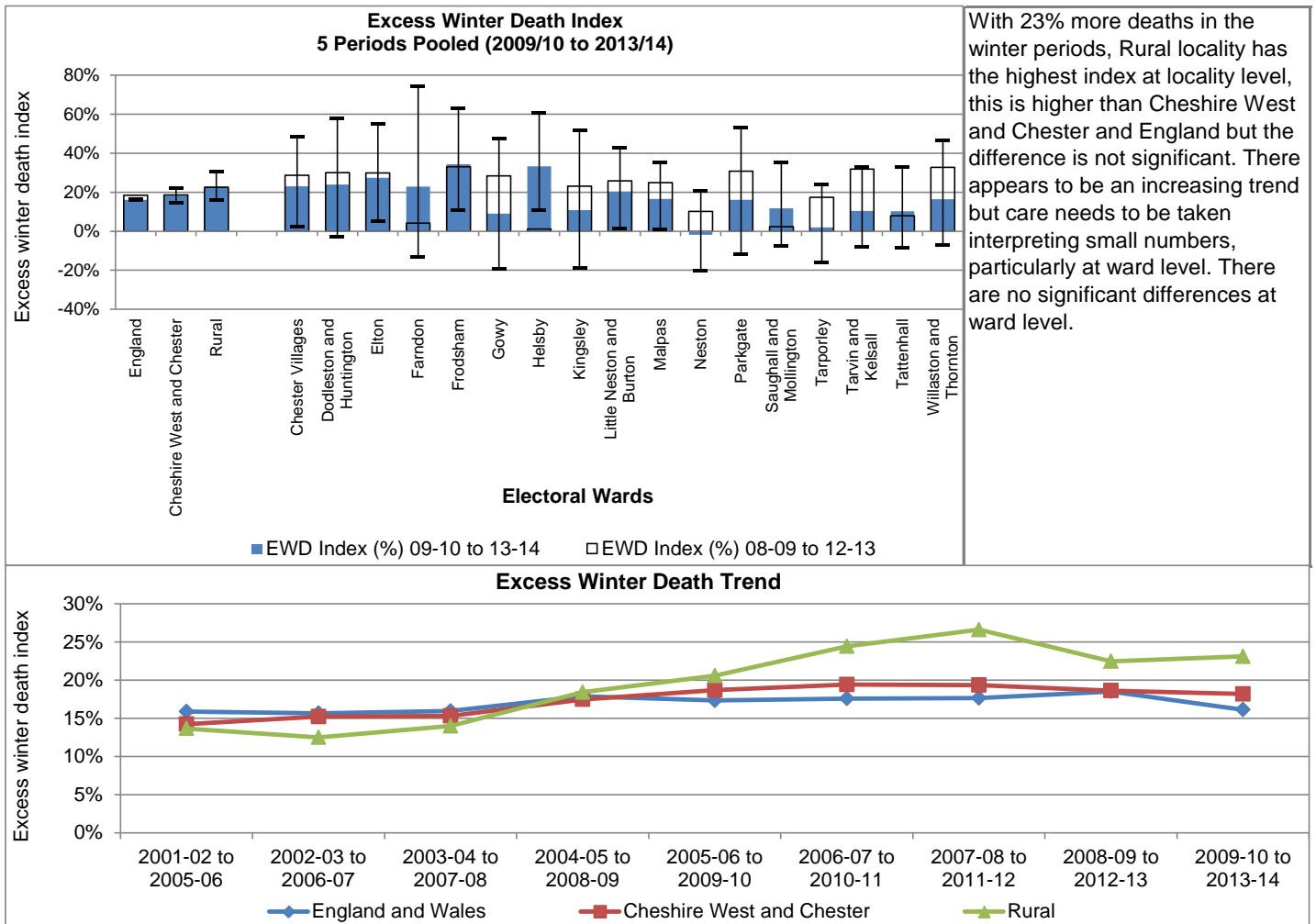
Mortality (Provisional Data)

Excess winter deaths

More deaths occur in the winter months compared with the summer. The excess winter deaths index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths expressed as a ratio of the expected deaths based on the non-winter deaths.

On average, for the five year period 2009/10 to 2013/14, Cheshire West and Chester had 181 excess winter deaths a year.

Represented as an index this is 18, meaning that there were 18% more deaths in the winter period (Dec-Mar) compared to the non-winter period. This is slightly higher than the England average of 16%.



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Death Extracts. © ONS Crown Copyright 2014. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

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.

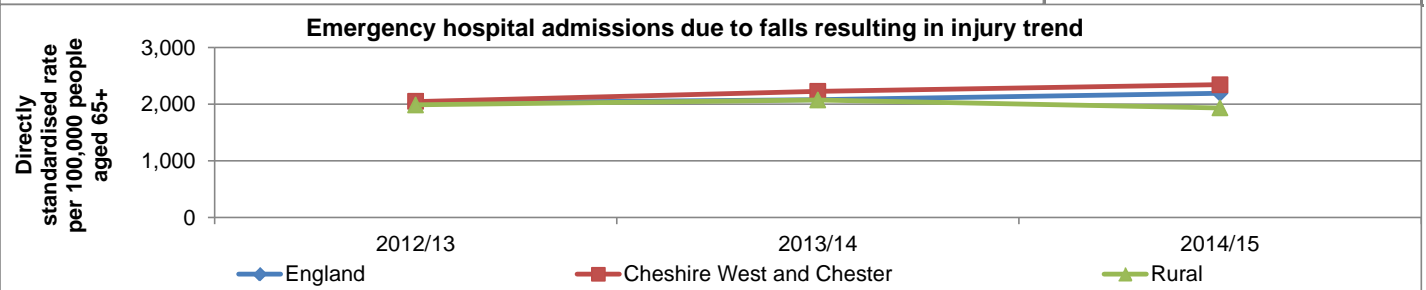
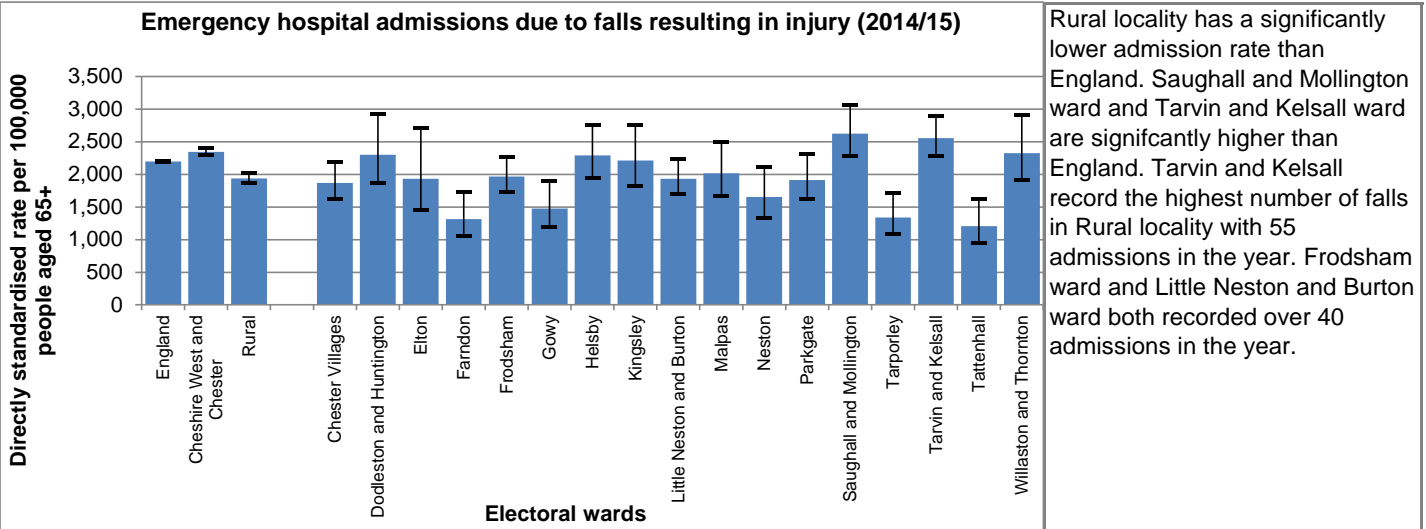
Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Ageing Well: Rural

Hospital admissions

Falls (residents aged 65 and over)

Provisional data for 2014/15 indicates there were nearly 1,600 admissions for people aged 65 and over with an injury diagnosis caused by a fall. The rate of admissions for residents in this age group is significantly higher compared to the England rate. (Provisional 2014/15 rate uses 2013 population estimate and will change when 2014 population is applied)

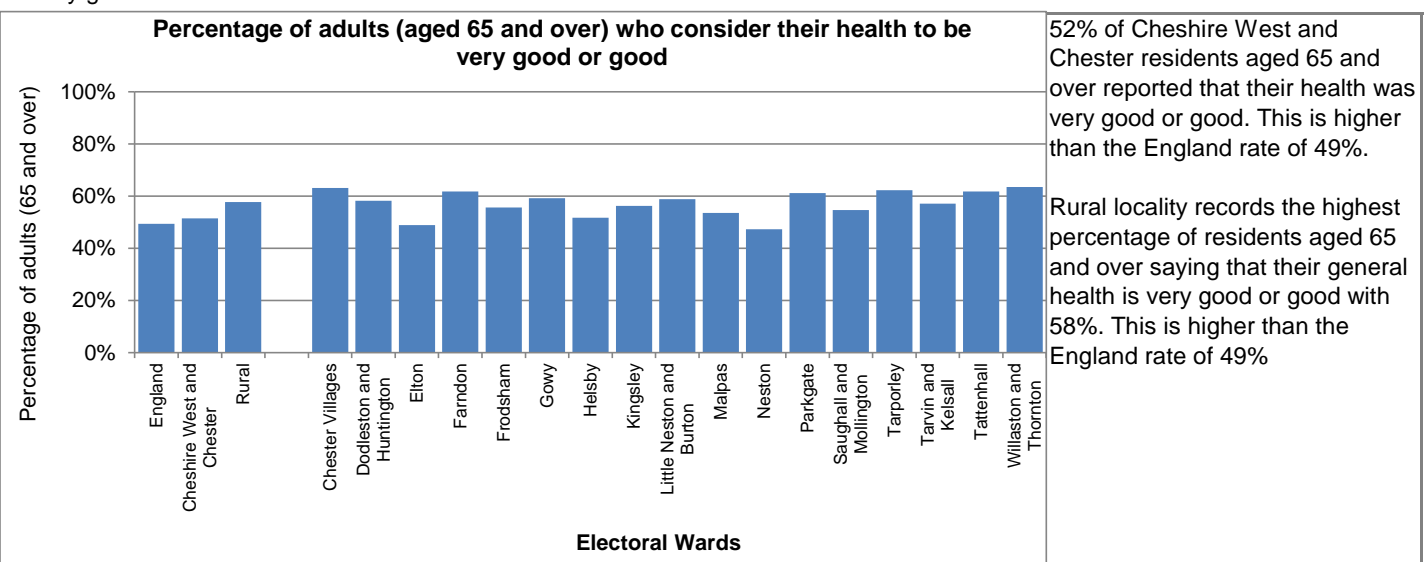


Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Information Centre.

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 occurring.

Self reported health (residents aged 65 and over)

In the 2011 Census, this question asked how a person perceives their health, and asked them to rate if it is very bad, bad, fair, good or very good.



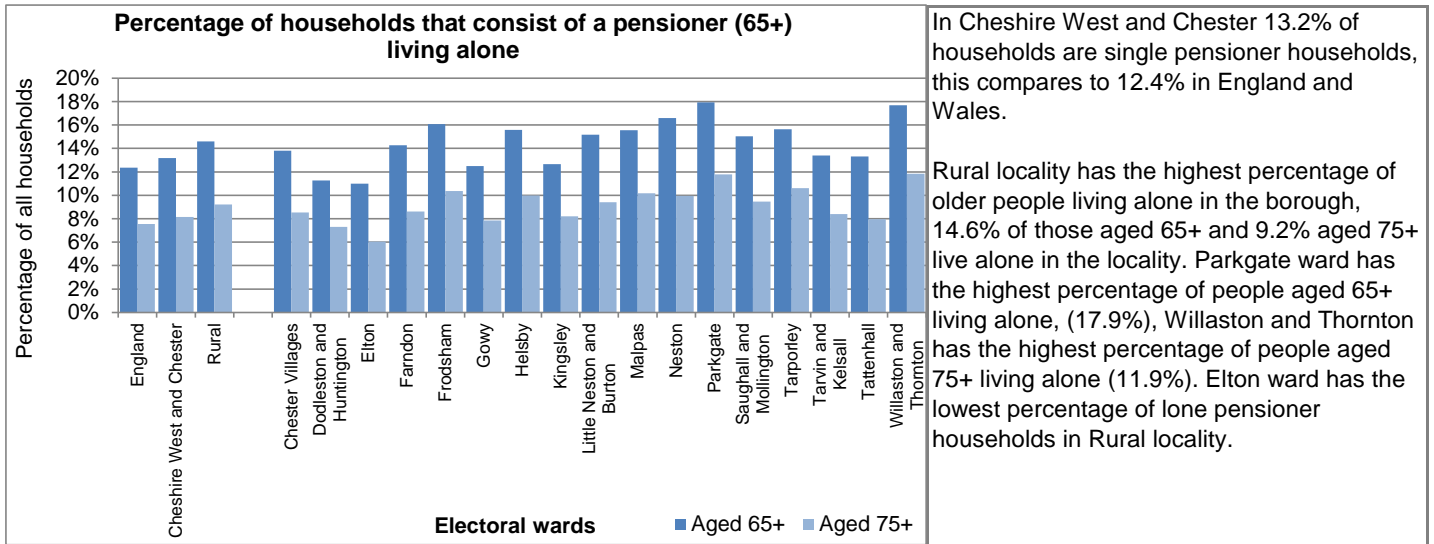
Source: 2011 Census Table LC3203EW General health by religion by sex by age. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Cheshire West and Chester Locality Profile

Ageing Well: Rural

Older people living alone

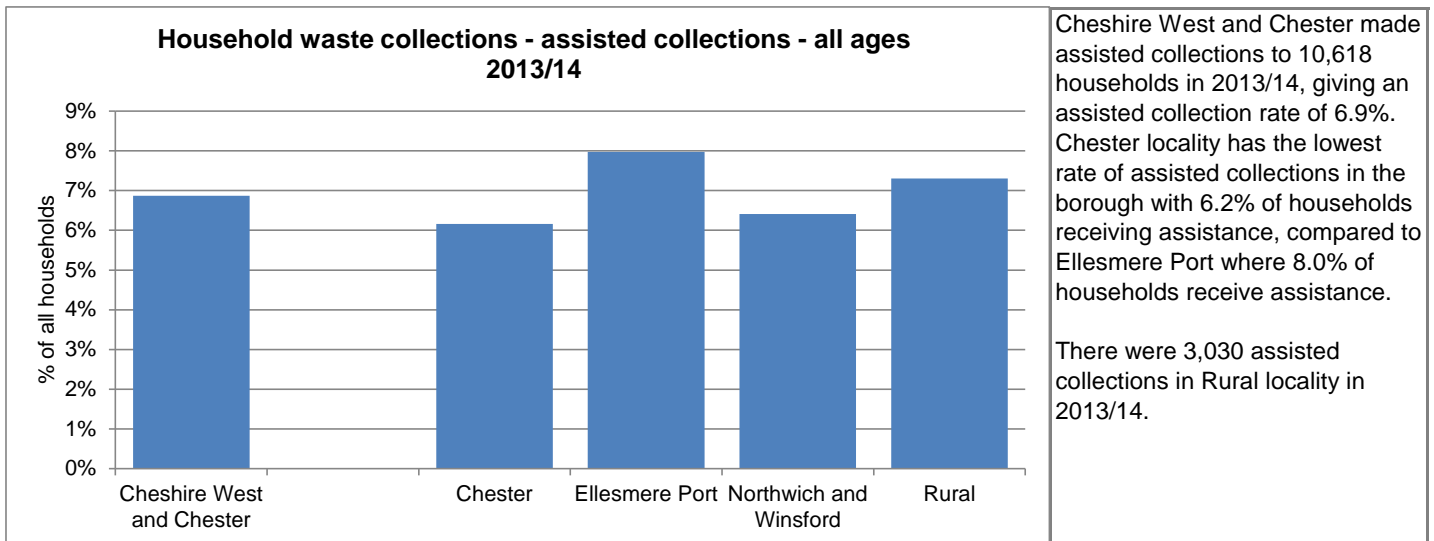
Lone pensioner households include sheltered accommodation units in establishments where 50% or more have their own kitchens.



Source: 2011 Census Tables KS105EW Household Composition and QS110EW Adult Lifestage. © ONS Crown Copyright 2013. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.

Assisted household waste collections

Cheshire West and Chester Council operates an assisted collection service for residents who may experience difficulties in placing their bin out for collection and do not have anyone to assist them. (Note that the need for assistance is not necessarily age related)



Source: Cheshire West and Chester Waste management team.