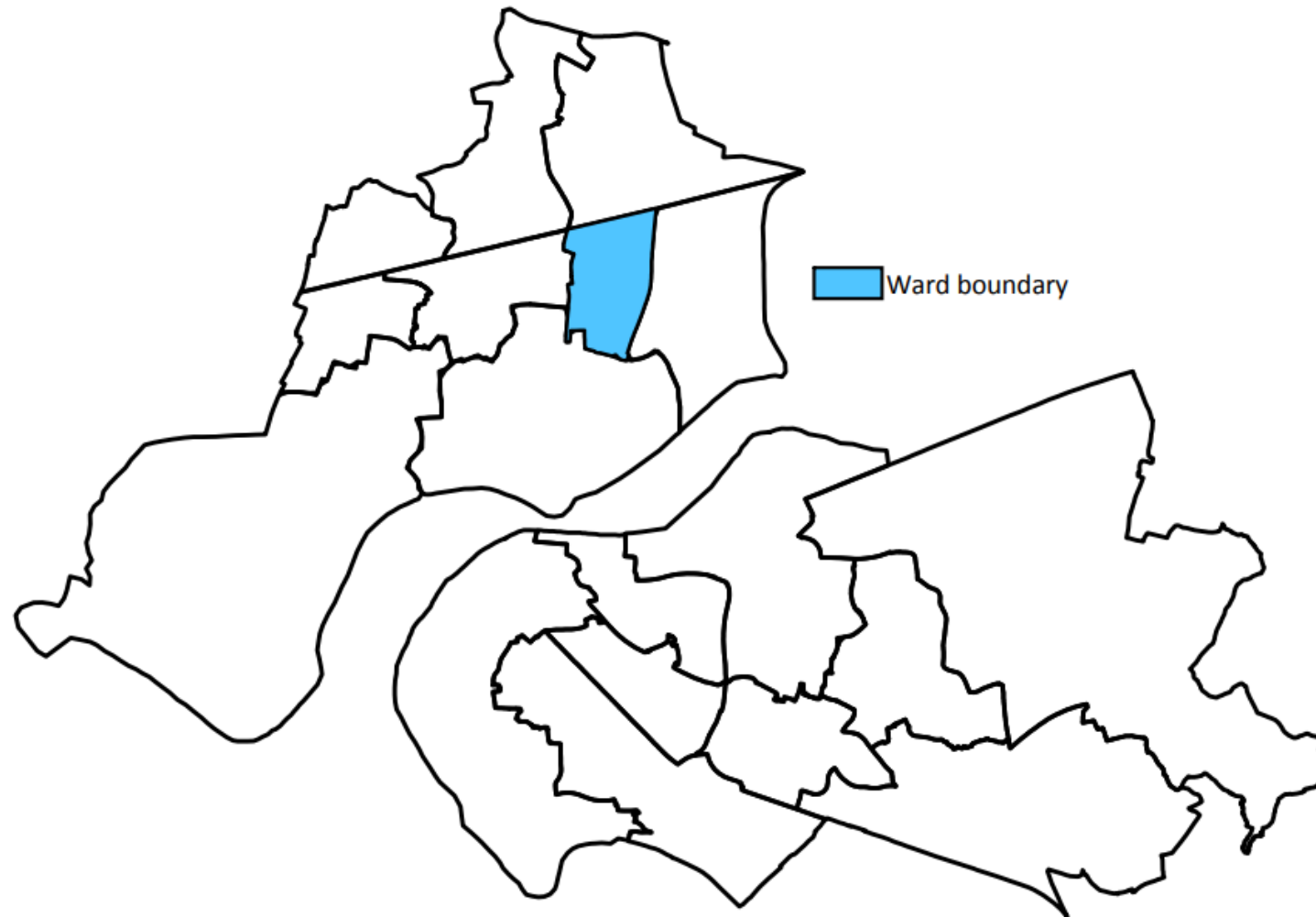


APPLETON WARD HEALTH PROFILE

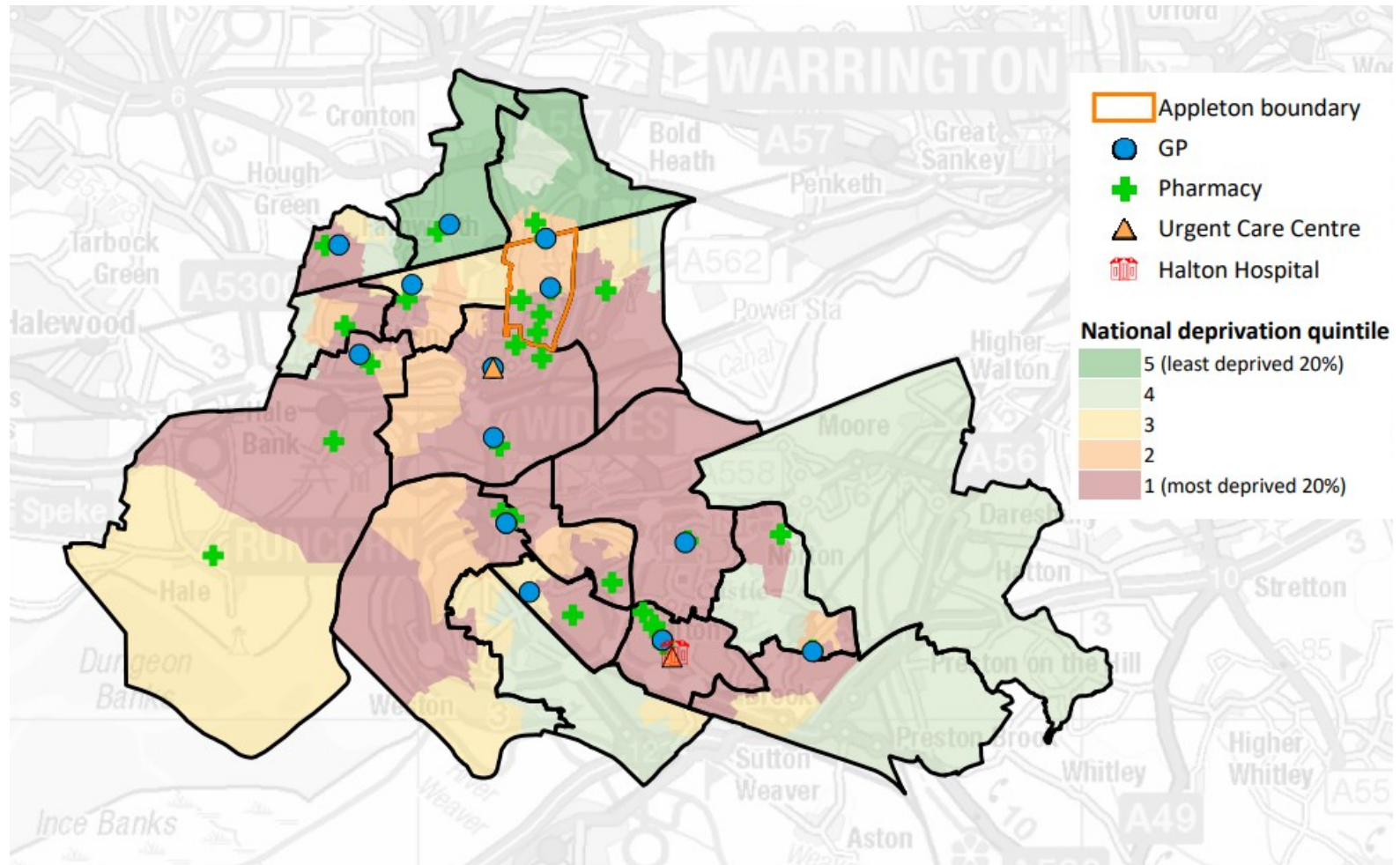


APPLETON WARD MAP

The map opposite shows the location of key services across Halton, including GPs, pharmacies and urgent care centres.

It also shows the distribution of deprivation across the borough. The darkest red areas are localities that fall within the most deprived 20% (quintile) across the whole of England. Almost half of Halton's population live in these most deprived 20% of areas.

There are 2 GPs and 3 pharmacies within Appleton ward. The whole of the ward falls into the most deprived 40% of areas in England.



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APPLETON WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Key issues

Just under 6,700 people live in Appleton ward; 1 in 4 (26%) people live in a single family household (either as a couple or with children) and 18% live alone.

Appleton has areas of relatively high **deprivation**. A higher proportion of children are eligible for free school meals and live in income deprived families, than the England average, plus more people claim out of work benefits.

The ward has good access to **health services**, with 2 GPs and 3 pharmacies.

The majority of adults in **employment** are in elementary, sales and customer services and professional occupations. Almost 1 in 4 adults have no qualifications, which is higher than the England average.

In terms of **occupancy**, home ownership with a mortgage or loan is the single most typical tenure (29%); this proportion is similar to the national average. A higher proportion than the England average are in private rented accommodation.

Levels of recorded **crime** are higher than the national and borough average, particularly for violent or sexual offences, theft and public order offences.

Children

Fewer babies are **breastfed** in Appleton than the England average, but the ward has similar rates to the Halton average.

Hospital admissions for **injuries** in children age under 15 and 15 to 24 are higher than the national and borough averages.

Working age

Appleton residents have higher rates of hospital admission than England for:

- coronary heart disease
- intentional self harm
- heart attack
- alcohol related reasons

At the recent 2021 Census, fewer residents reported they were in good or very good health than the England average and significantly more were in bad or very bad health.

Smoking quit rates are higher than the borough and national averages.

Older people

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 is lower than the England average. Death rates are higher than the national average for circulatory and respiratory diseases.

There is a higher proportion of people aged 66 and over who live alone in Appleton, than the England average.

POPULATION

Appleton Ward Population— 6,662

Halton Total Population—128,478

Census 2021

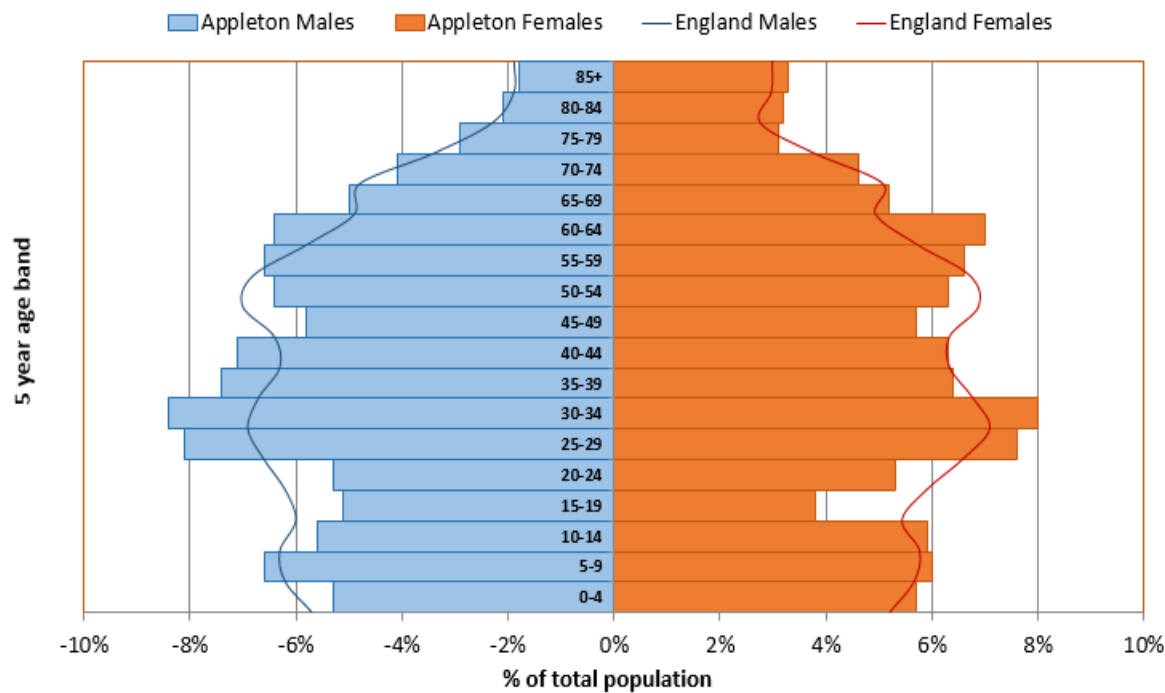
50.7% Female population 49.3% Male population



Ethnic Composition

1. White (96.3%)
2. Asian (1.5%)
3. Mixed (1.3%)

Appleton & England population pyramid
Proportion of total area population, by 5-year age band and gender
Source: Census, 2021

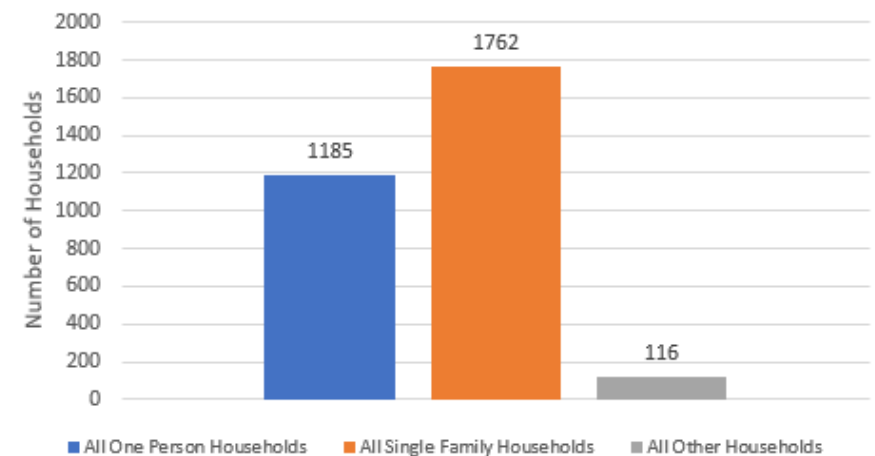


Appleton ward population makes up approximately 5.2% of Halton's total population. There is an even split of males and females.

The ethnicity in Appleton is largely dominated by white, and the top three most populated ethnic groups are highlighted above.

Household composition is also shown below. Households have been grouped into three main types of households. In Appleton, single family households make up more than half of all households in this ward.

Household Composition in Appleton



WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Good or bad health is not simply the result of individual behaviours, genetics and medical care. A substantial part of the difference in health outcomes is down to the social, economic and environmental factors that shape people's lives. These are collectively described as the wider determinants of health.

This slide and the next one looks at some of the wider determinants which will have an effect on the health of people who reside within the ward.

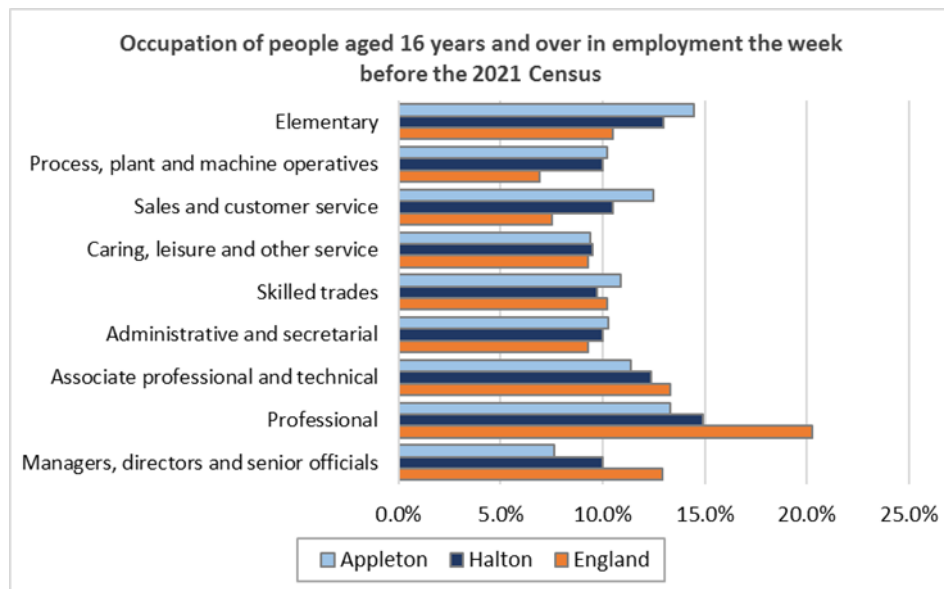
Car and van access



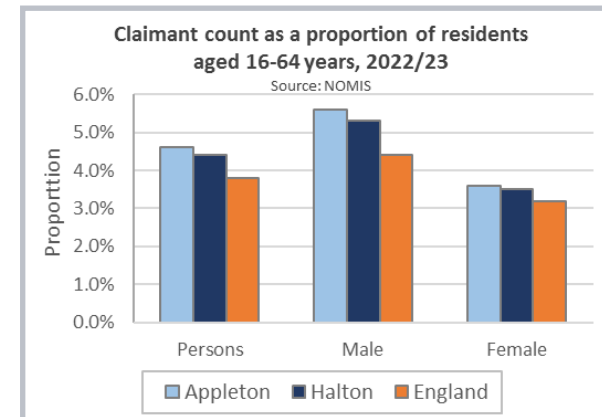
33% don't have access to a car or van

Source: Census 2021

This is significantly higher than the England average (23.5%).
The Halton average is 23.8%



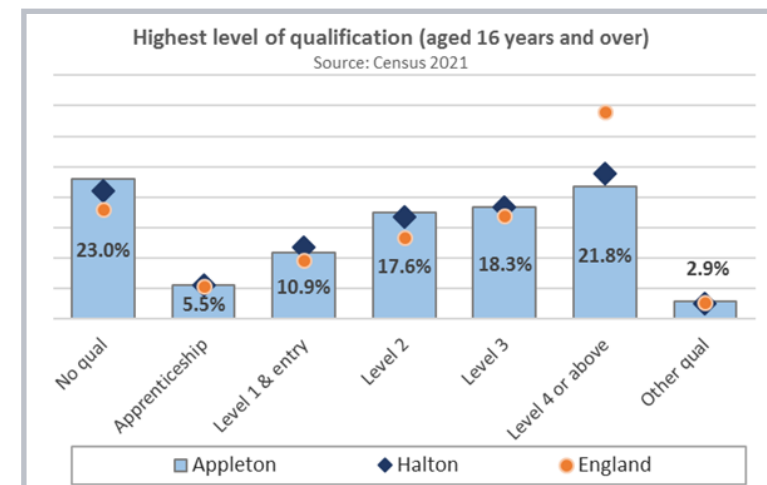
The majority of those in employment in this ward are in elementary, professional and sales / customer service roles. The proportion in elementary and sales / customer service jobs is higher than the England and Halton averages. However, there are less managers, directors & senior officials. The ward has the 3rd highest percentage of skilled trade workers in Halton.



The ward has a higher proportion of males and females claiming out of work benefits compared to the Halton and England averages.

Appleton ward has a higher percentage of people with no qualifications compared to Halton and England.

The ward also has a lower percentage of residents with level 4 or above qualifications compared to the Halton average. These include certificates of higher education, degrees and PhDs.



WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Police Recorded Crime 2022



98

cases of criminal damage and arson



267

theft offences



515

violent or sexual offences



213

public order offences



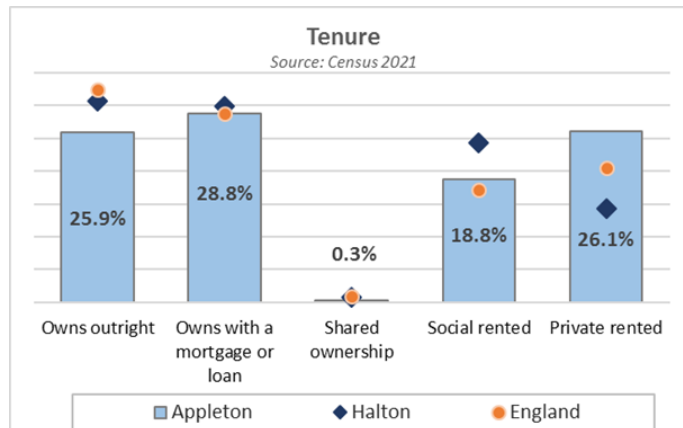
Significantly worse rate than the England average



Not significantly different rate to the England average

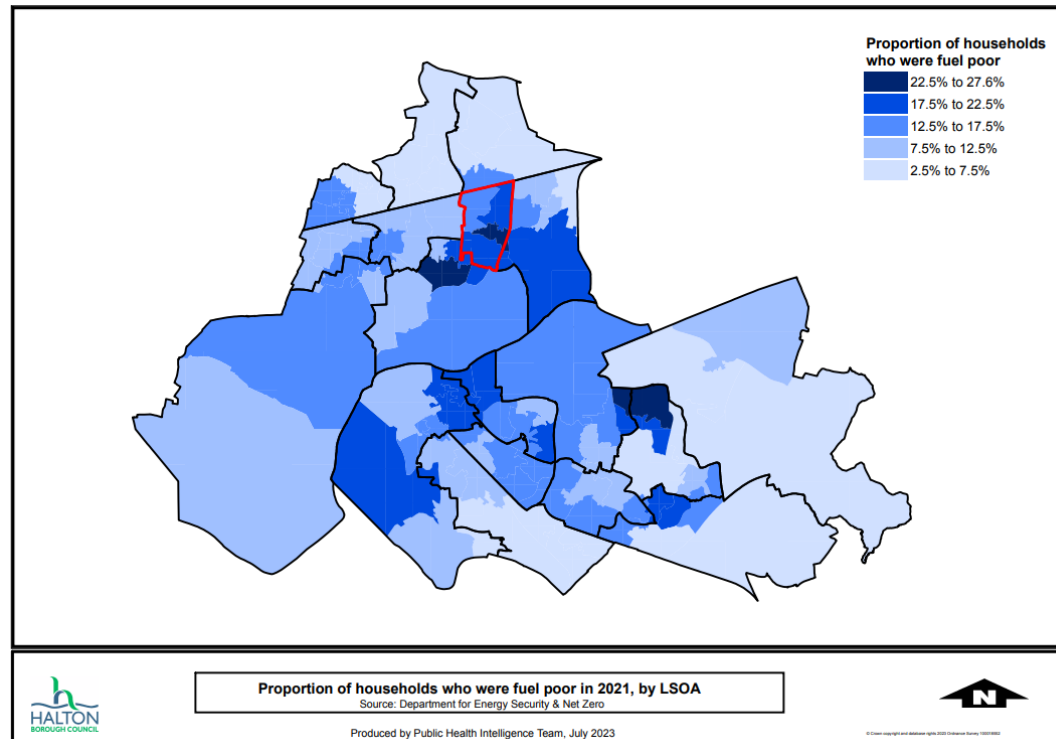


Significantly better rate than the England average



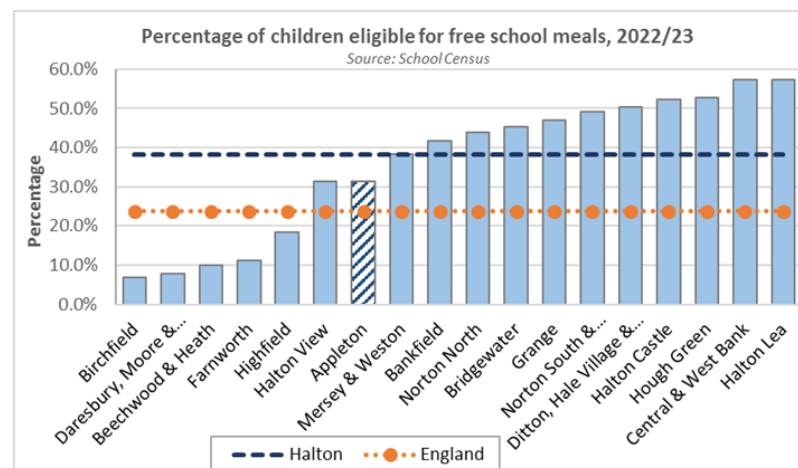
The ward has a lower percentage of people who own their house outright compared to Halton and England averages.

There's also a higher percentage who private rent, and the figure is the 2nd highest in Halton.



There are areas within the ward that have the highest percentage of fuel poor households within Halton. These figures are likely to increase with the high energy prices and the wider cost of living pressures.

In 2021, an estimated 13.1% of households in England were fuel poor.



Pupils are entitled to free school meals if their parents are in receipt of certain benefits.

Appleton ward has a higher percentage of children eligible for free school meals compared to the England average. However, the percentage is lower than the Halton average.

STARTING WELL



26% of children in Appleton live in income deprived families . This is similar to the Halton average of 24% but higher than the England average of 17%.

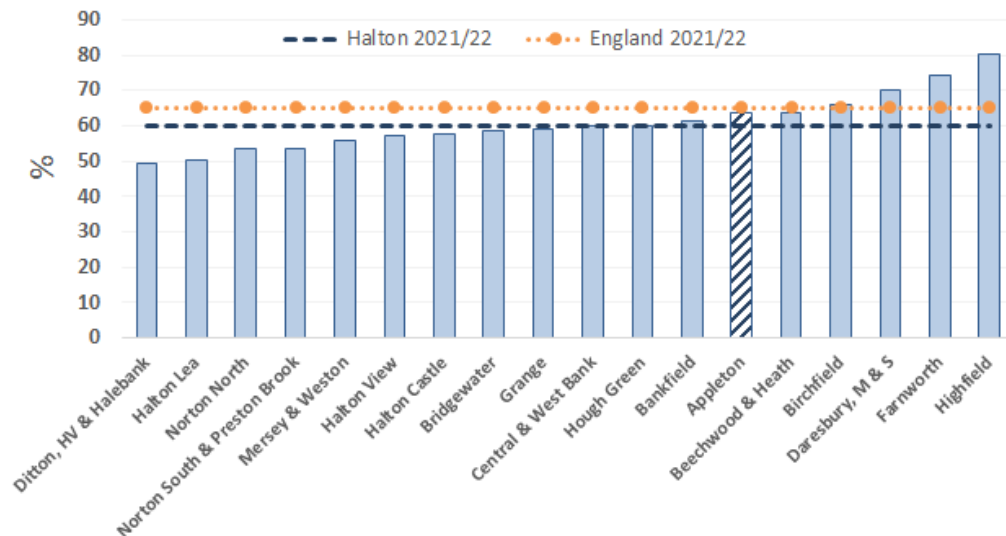
Source: OHID fingertips



64% of Reception year (age 4-5) children achieved a good level of development in Appleton ward. This is higher than the Halton average and similar to the England average.

Children are assessed on a number of areas, including personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language

Children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception (age 5) in Appleton compared to Halton and England (percentage over 2 years 2021/22—2022/23)



49% of babies are breast or mixed fed at birth; this reduces to **26%** at 6-8 weeks.

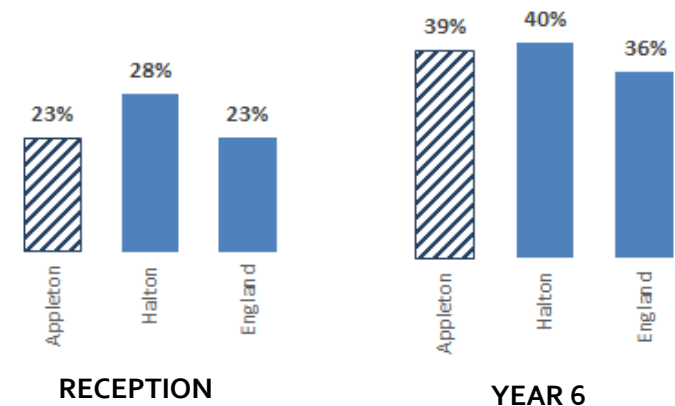
This is the same as the Halton average of 26% but lower than the England average of 49% at 6 -8 weeks.



Primary school children are weighed and measured during Reception year (age 4-5) and in Year 6 (age 10-11). This is firstly to be able to offer individual families support with diet and exercise, and secondly to be able to look at levels of healthy weight, overweight and obesity within children, nationally and at ward level.

In Appleton, levels of excess weight (overweight and obese) are similar to the England average for 4-5 year olds, but slightly higher by age 10-11.

Overweight and obese children in Appleton compared to Halton and England (percentage over 3 years 2019/20—21/22)



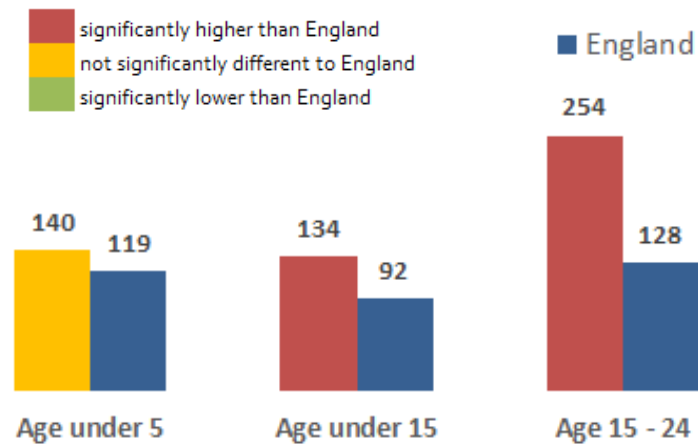
STARTING WELL

The chart below shows rates of hospital admission for injuries in children and young people, by age group and how they compare to the England average (over a 5 year period).

Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in Appleton compared to England

(crude rate per 10,000: 2016/17—20/21)

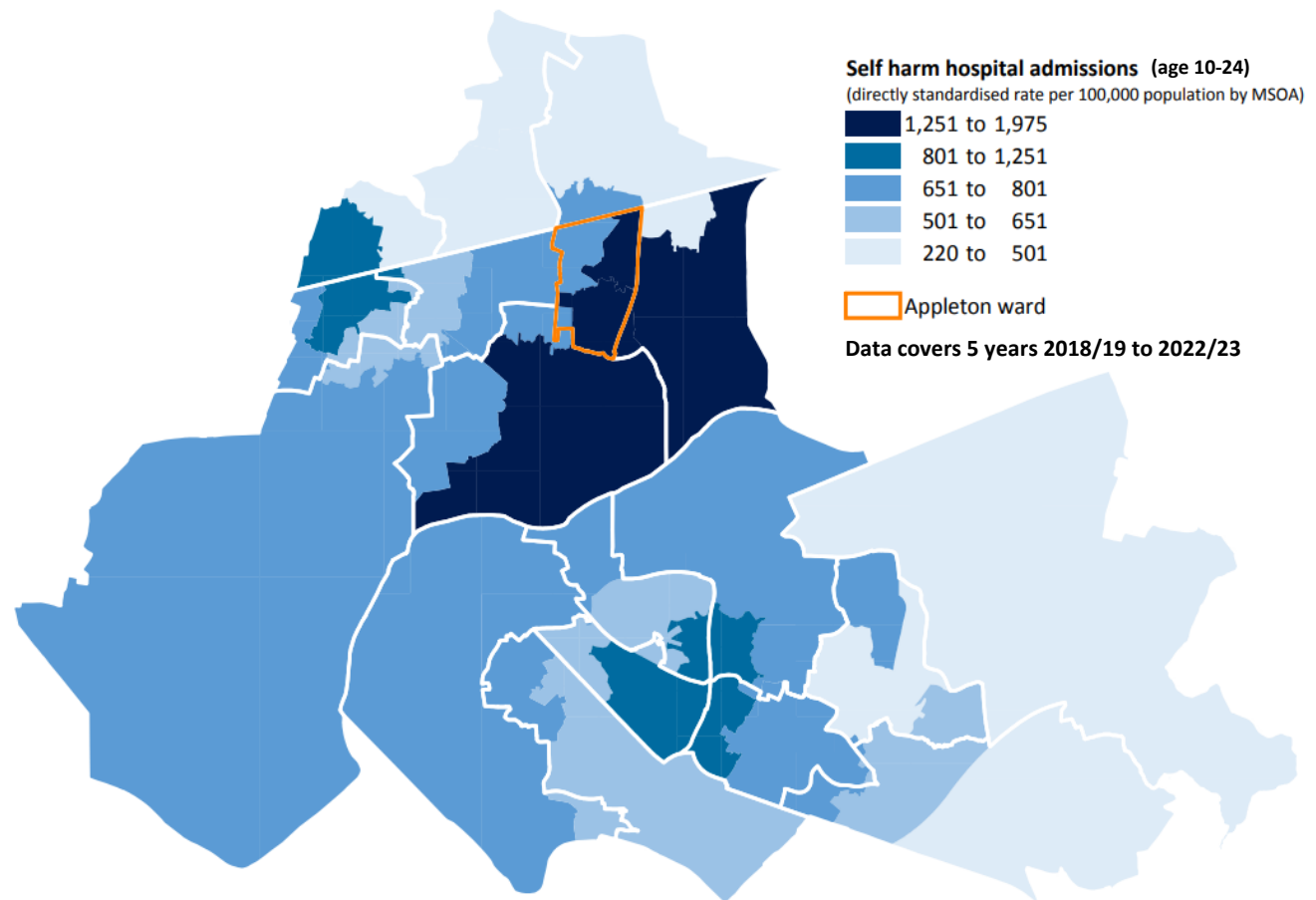
Source: OHID fingertips



Hospital admissions for injuries are significantly higher than England for children aged under 15 and 15 to 24; in fact rates are almost double that of England for 15 to 24 year olds.

The map below shows the range in hospital admission rates for self harm in young people age 10-24, over a 5 year period. Unfortunately due to changes in geographic coding, we are not able to calculate exact rates by ward. Darker shaded areas represent higher rates of admission for self harm.

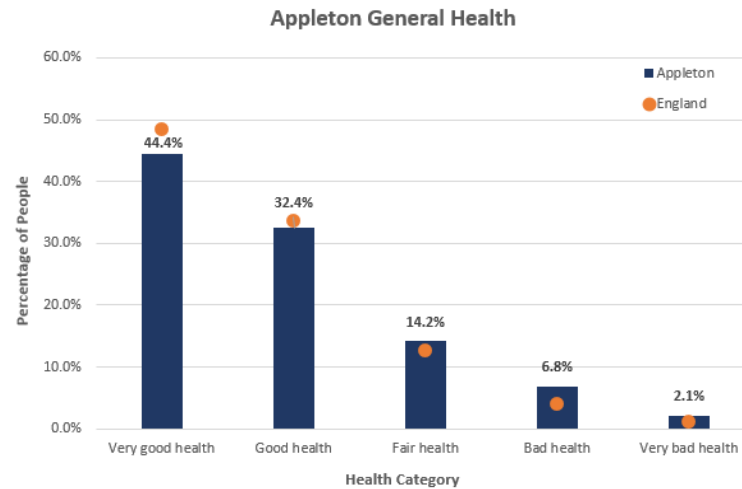
Admissions for self harm in young people age 10 to 24 are particularly high in residents of parts of Appleton ward and are amongst the highest in Halton.



LIVING WELL

The chart beside shows how residents described their overall health at the last Census in 2021. General health categories are rated from very good health to very bad health.

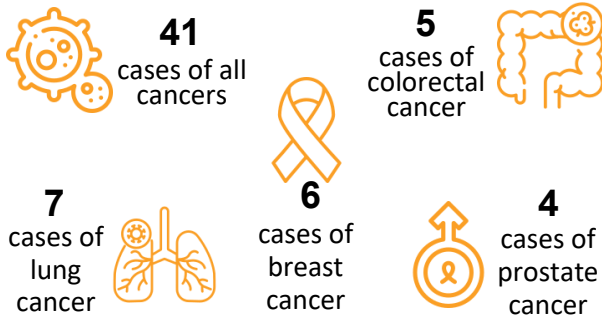
In this ward, there are fewer people reporting 'very good' and 'good' health than the England average, plus more reporting 'bad' and 'very bad' health.



Source: Census 2021

Cancer Incidence in Appleton compared to England (average number of new cases per year: 2015-19)

Source: OHID fingertips



In Appleton the incidence for all cancers, as well as main 4 individual cancers, is similar to the national average.



Prevalence of Disease

There are many diseases that are prevalent in all wards across Halton, and England. Disease is something that can present itself in many forms. The diseases highlighted are those that present themselves physically, and are as a result of lifestyle factors or caused by other co-morbidities. The prevalence of disease is shown per 1,000 for the ward. Within Appleton, the five most prevalent diseases are:

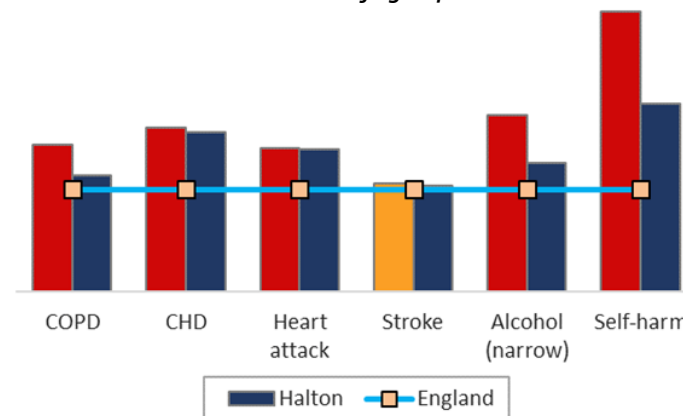
1. Hypertension (99.9)
2. Multi-comorbidities (61.1)
3. Asthma (48.7)
4. Diabetes (41.1)
5. CHD (31.3)

Note: Managed and Complex long-term conditions have been excluded as they were highest prevalence in all wards. They combine several diseases in one figure. Source: Aristotle

Emergency hospital admissions in Appleton compared to England

(standardised admission ratio: 2016/17—20/21)

Source: OHID fingertips

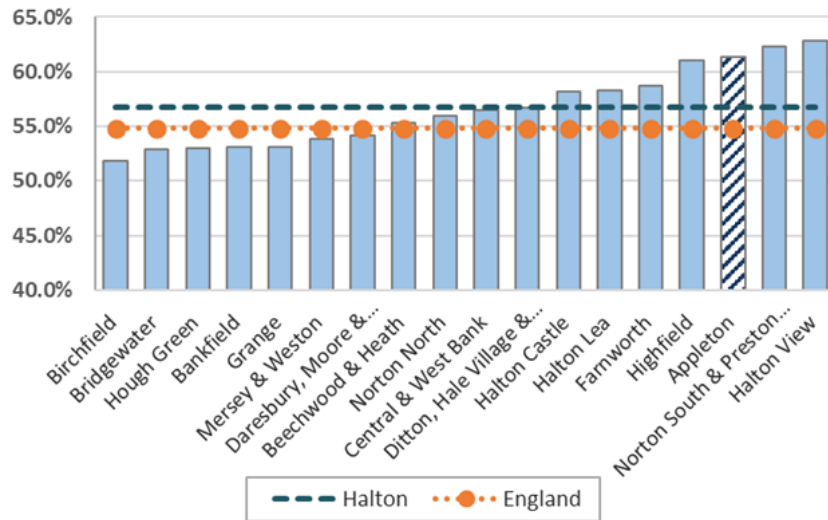


Appleton ward has a higher admission ratio for 5 out of the 6 conditions, compared to the England average. Only admissions for stroke are similar.

The ward has the 3rd highest admission ratio for alcohol related admissions within the borough, and the 4th highest for self-harm.

LIVING WELL

Percentage of successful smoking quitters (CO₂ validated & self-reported) at 4 weeks who set a quit date, 2020/21 to 2022/23 (Source: Halton HIT)



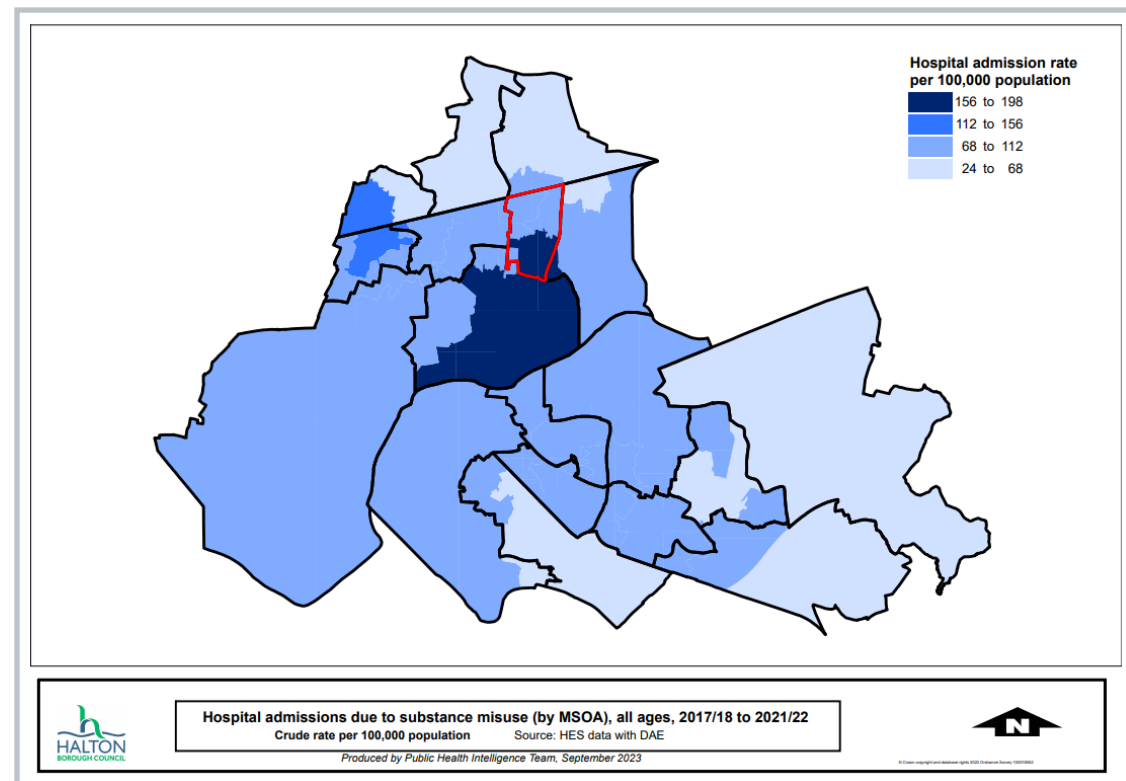
Appleton ward had the 3rd highest percentage of successful smoking quitters for people who set a quit date during 2020/21 to 2022/23. The percentage is also higher than the England average during 2021/22.

A client is counted as a 'self-reported 4-week quitter' when assessed four weeks after the designated quit date, if they declare that they have not smoked, even a single puff on a cigarette, in the past two weeks.

There is evidence to suggest that people who use recreational drugs run the risk of damage to their mental health including suicide, depression and disruptive behaviour disorders. The map below shows the hospital admission rate due to substance misuse by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA).

Appleton ward contains part of the MSOA which had the highest admission rate in the borough during 2017/18 to 2021/22.

The indicator includes admissions for drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, solvents and sedatives (but excludes alcohol).

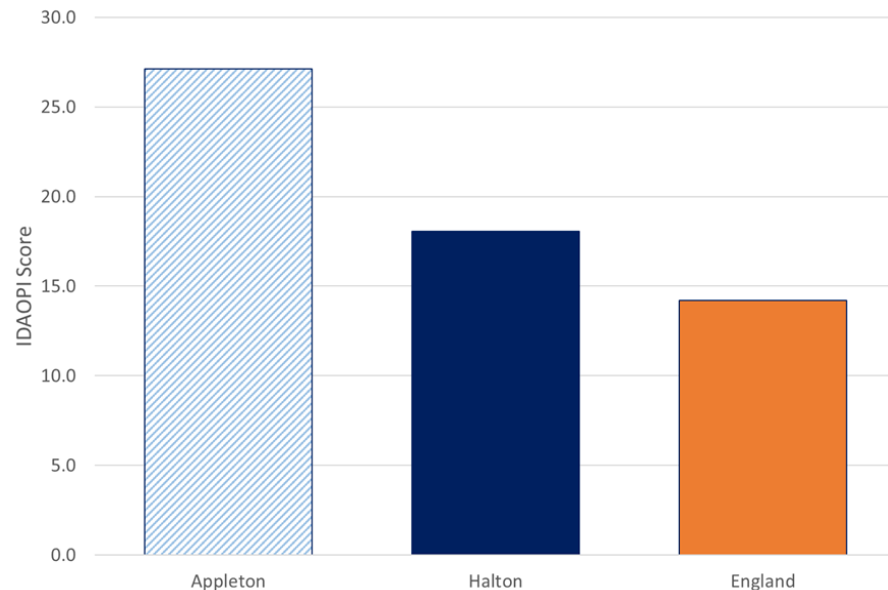


AGEING WELL

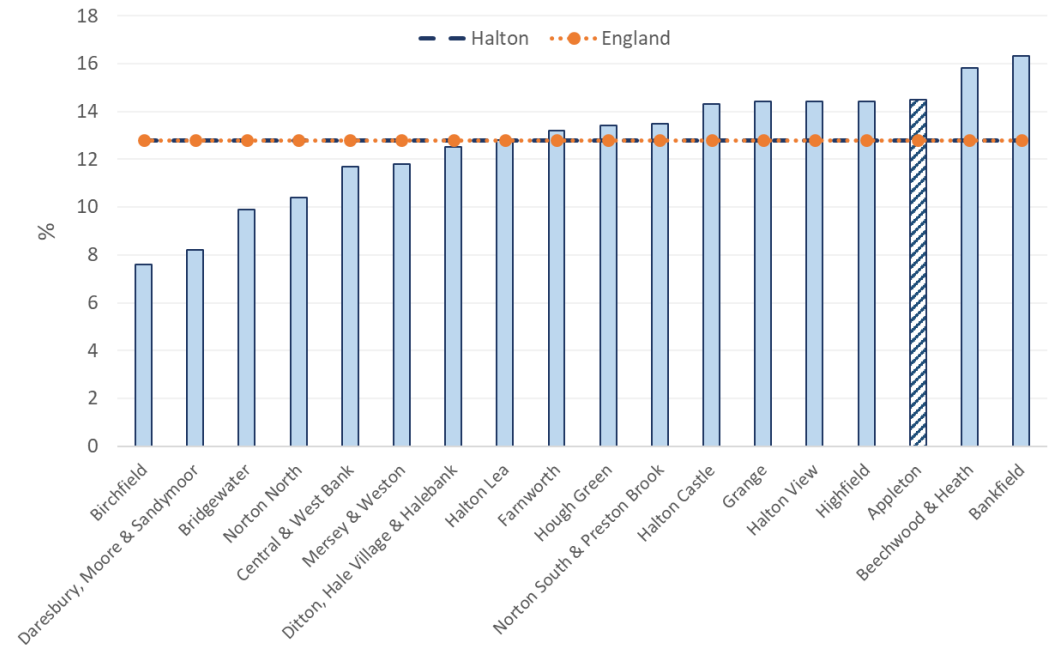
The demography of the UK population is changing, and this is likely to be similarly observed in Halton. A greater proportion of the population is made up of people of retirement age, which is projected to continue. In fact, the ONS Census estimates that by the year 2040, there will be a 28% increase in the number of people living in Halton aged 65 years and over. This will be more acutely noted among the oldest of the population, with a two-thirds increase in the number of people in Halton aged 80-84 (from ~3100 to ~4100) and 85-89 (from ~1800 to ~3000), and an almost doubling of the people aged 90 and over (from ~840 to ~1600). These changes are projected to be even more pronounced among men, though currently, there are fewer men in age groups aged 65 years and over.

With little change in life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy, this will likely mean a greater pressure on health and social care services to provide for the growing number of older people living in the borough.

**Indices of deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPi),
IMD 2019, Appleton vs. Halton and England** (Source: DCLG, 2020)



% households with people aged 66+ years, which are one-person households, Appleton vs. Halton and England (Source: NOMIS, 2023)



55.0 frail patients per 1,000 population (similar to Halton)



6.2 people per 1,000 population with diagnosed dementia (higher than Halton)



3rd most hip fracture (65+) admissions of wards in Halton

17.9 female year life expectancy at 65+ (worse than England)



16.0 male year life expectancy at 65+ (worse than England)

Significantly worse rate than the England average

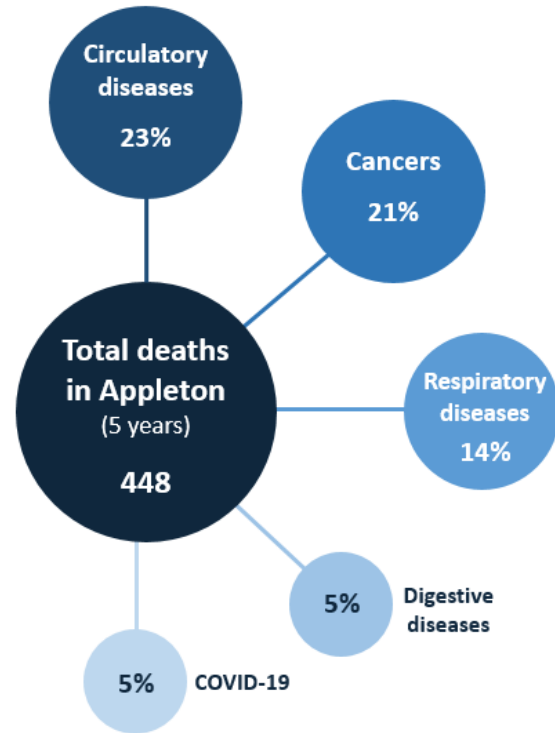
Not significantly different rate to the England average

Significantly better rate than the England average

MORTALITY

Main causes of death in Appleton ward 2018-22

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



Over the 5 years 2018-2022, there were 448 deaths in residents of Appleton ward. The most common cause of death was circulatory diseases, which accounted for almost a quarter of all deaths; this is the same as the Halton average. 1 in 5 deaths were due to cancers (21%), which is lower than the Halton average of 28%. COVID-19 has made up 5% of the total deaths (since 2020), similar to the Halton average of 6%.

Mortality (death) rates in Appleton residents were higher than the England average for all main causes, apart from stroke, during 2016-20.

On the charts below, the England rate is set to 100, so that we can easily compare different areas against it.

Compared to England, Appleton mortality rates are:

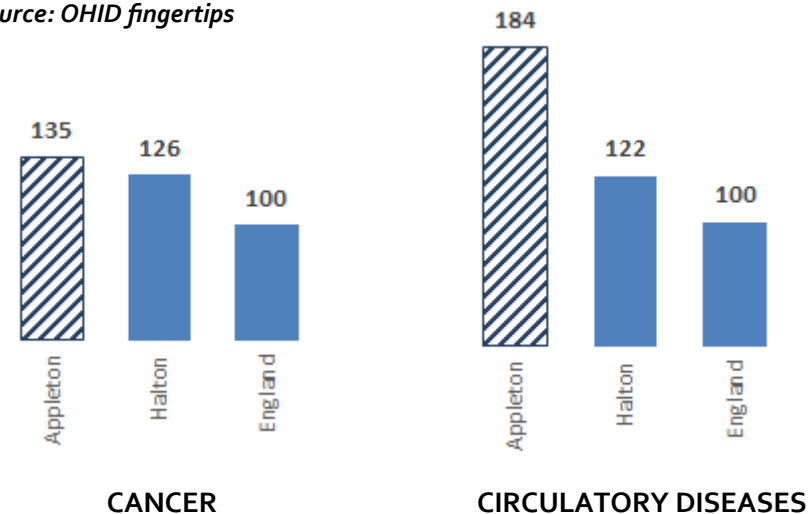
35% higher for cancers, aged under 75

84% higher for circulatory diseases, aged under 75 and

80% higher for respiratory diseases, all ages

Deaths aged under 75 in Appleton compared to Halton and England averages (standardised mortality ratio 2016-20)

Source: OHID fingertips



LIFE EXPECTANCY



74.6

Male life expectancy
at birth (years)



78.2

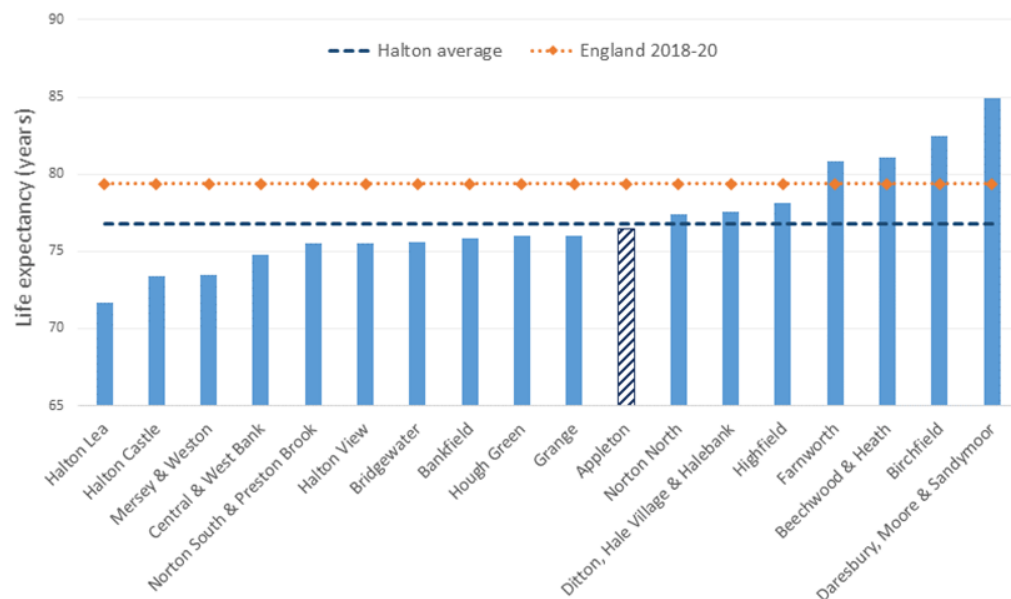
Female life expectancy
at birth (years)

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive, if they experienced the same mortality rates for that area and time period throughout their life. Nationally, life expectancy reduced during COVID-19; this trend has also been seen in Halton.

Male life expectancy at birth in Appleton ward is 74.6 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average, but similar to the Halton borough average. It is the 8th highest, out of 18 wards. This is based on the average over a 5 year period between 2018-22.

Female life expectancy at birth in Appleton ward is 78.2 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 2nd lowest, out of 18 wards. This is based on the average over a 5 year period between 2018-22.

Male life expectancy at birth by ward (years) 2018-22



Female life expectancy at birth by ward (years) 2018-22

