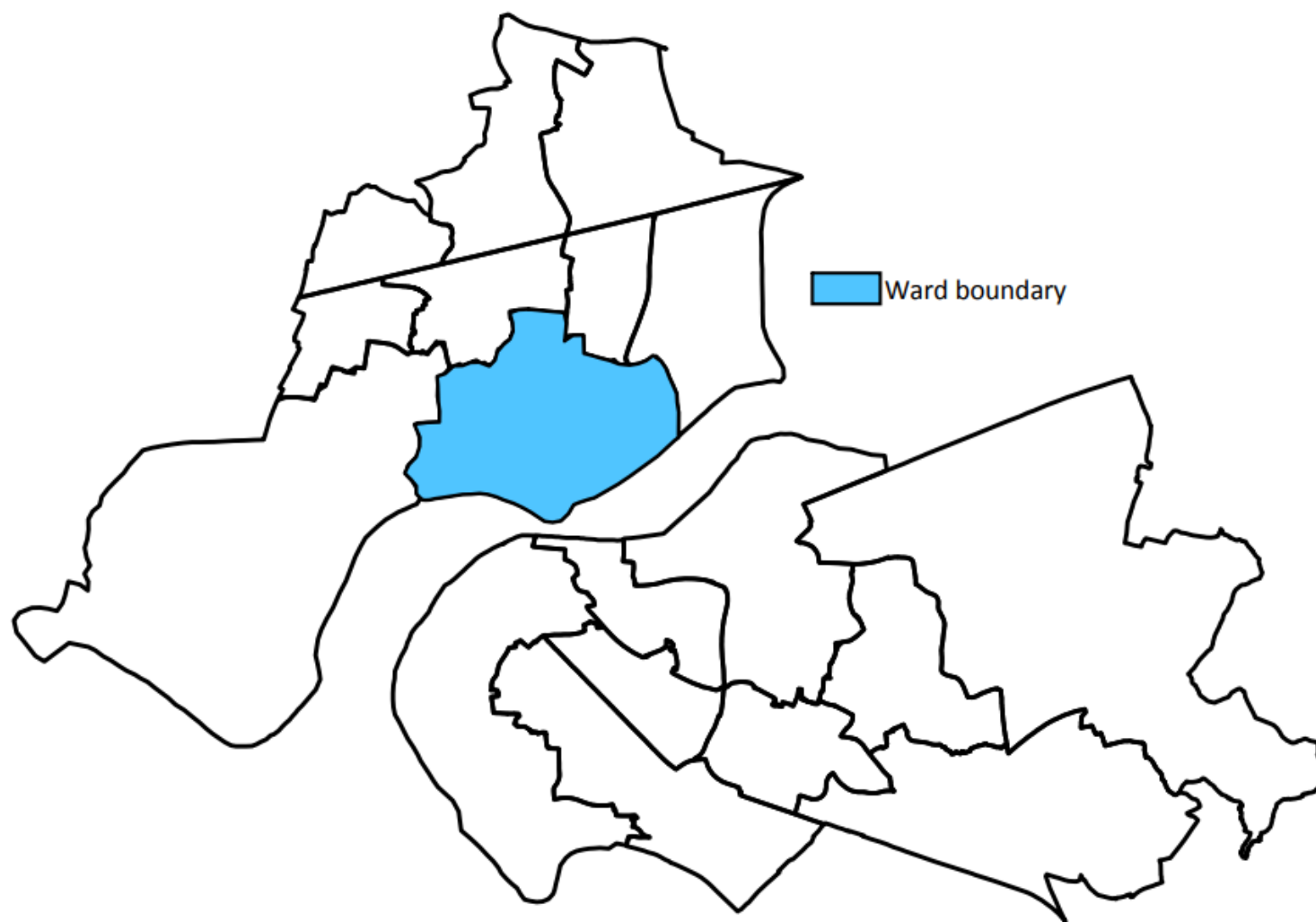


CENTRAL & WEST BANK WARD HEALTH PROFILE

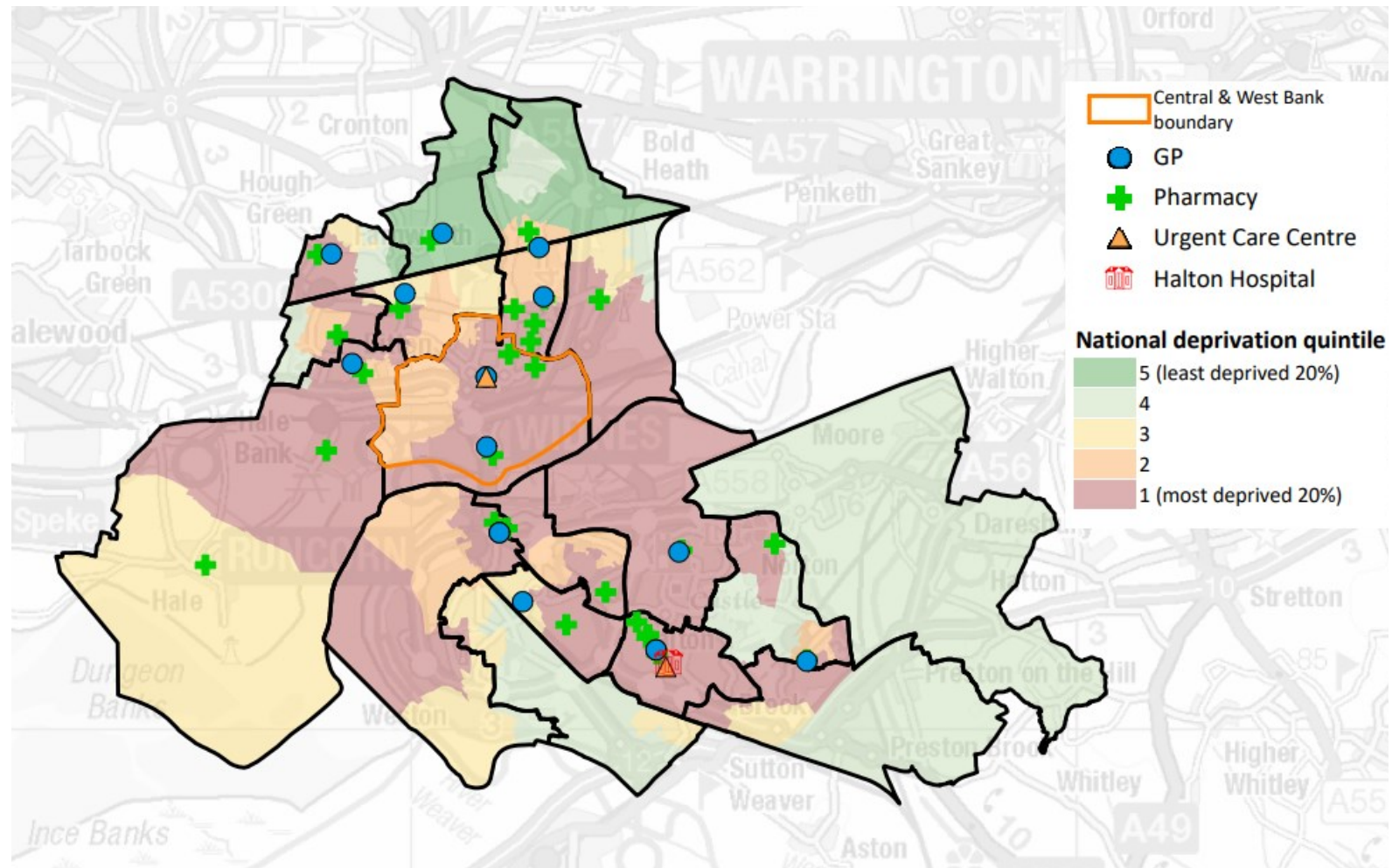


CENTRAL & WEST BANK WARD MAP

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 3 pharmacies, 2 GPs and an urgent care centre within Central & West Bank ward. Part of the ward falls into the most deprived 20% of areas in England.



CENTRAL & WEST BANK WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Key issues

Just over 7,000 people live in Central & West Bank ward; 1 in 4 (25%) people live in a single family household (either as a couple or with children) and 16% live alone. There is a higher proportion aged 0-24 than the England average.

Central & West Bank ward has relatively high levels of **deprivation**. A higher proportion of children are eligible for free school meals and live in income deprived families than the England and borough averages. There are more adults claiming out of work benefits, than the England and borough averages and also a higher proportion of people with no access to a car or van (over 1 in 3, 38%).

In terms of **services**, there are 3 pharmacies, 2 GPs and an urgent care centre within the ward.

The majority of adults in **employment** are in elementary occupations (over double the proportion in England as a whole). A higher proportion have no qualifications than both the national and borough averages; it is the highest proportion of all wards in Halton.

In terms of **occupancy**, the majority are in social rented accommodation (42%); this is over double the proportion in England as a whole.

Levels of recorded **crime** are higher than the national average, for criminal damage, arson, violent and sexual offences, theft and public order offences.

Children

Breastfeeding, levels of child excess weight and hospital admissions for injuries in children and young people are worse than England and Halton averages. However child development at age 5 is similar to the national and borough averages.

Working age

Central & West Bank residents have higher rates of hospital admission than England for:

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

The rate of new cases of bowel (colorectal) and lung cancer in Central & West Bank is higher than the national averages; cases of prostate cancer are slightly lower.

At the recent 2021 Census, a lower proportion of residents reported they were in very good or good health than the England and significantly more were in bad or very bad health.

Older people

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 is lower than the England average. Estimated frailty and dementia are slightly lower in the ward, than the Halton average.

Premature death rates from cancer, circulatory and respiratory diseases are higher than England.

POPULATION

Central & West Bank Ward Population— 7,072

Halton Total Population— 128,478

Census 2021

49.8% Female population

50.2% Male population

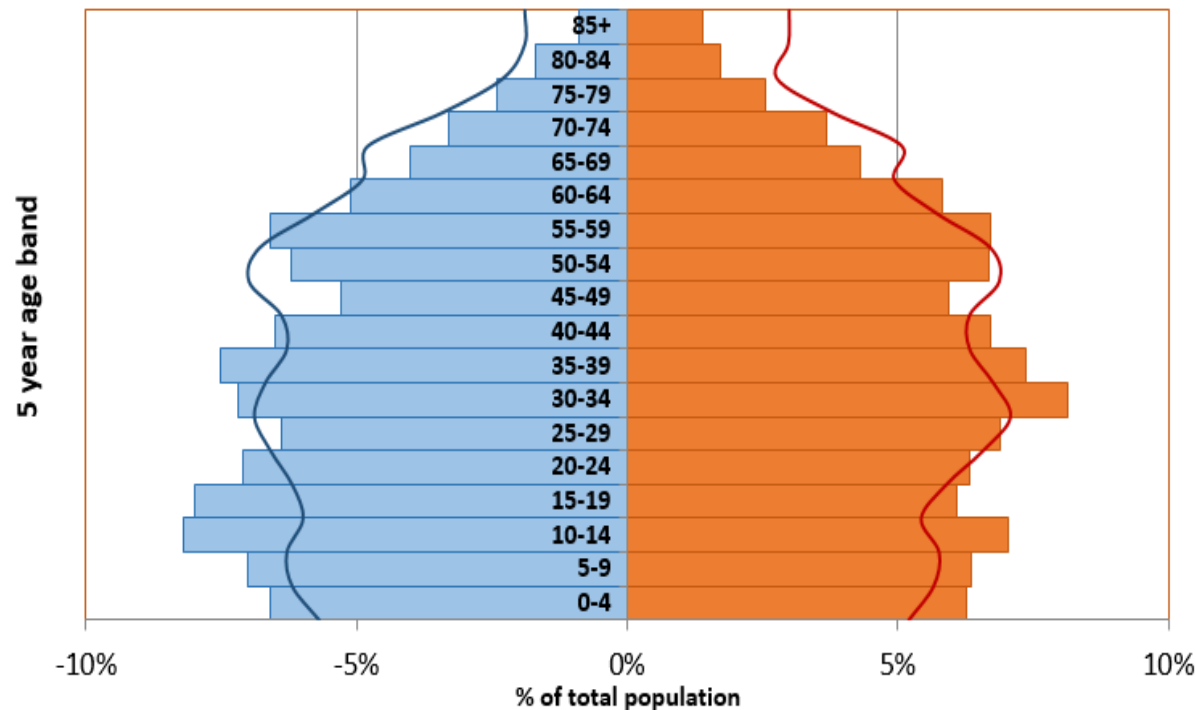


Ethnic Composition

1. White (95.1%)
2. Mixed (2.1%)
3. Asian (1.4%)

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

Central & West Bank Males Central & West Bank Females England Males England Females

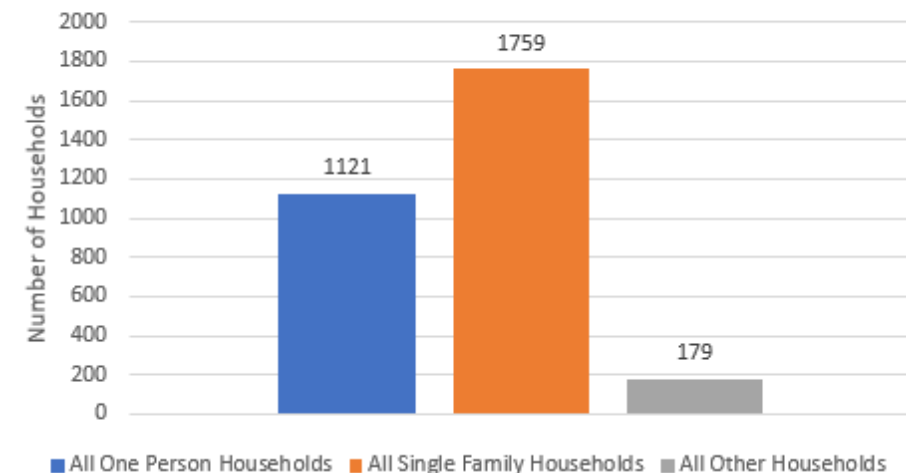


Central & West Bank ward population makes up approximately 5.0% of Halton's total population. There is an equal split of males and females.

The ethnicity in Central & West Bank 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 Central & West Bank, single family households make up more than half of all households in this ward.

Household Composition in Central & West Bank



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.

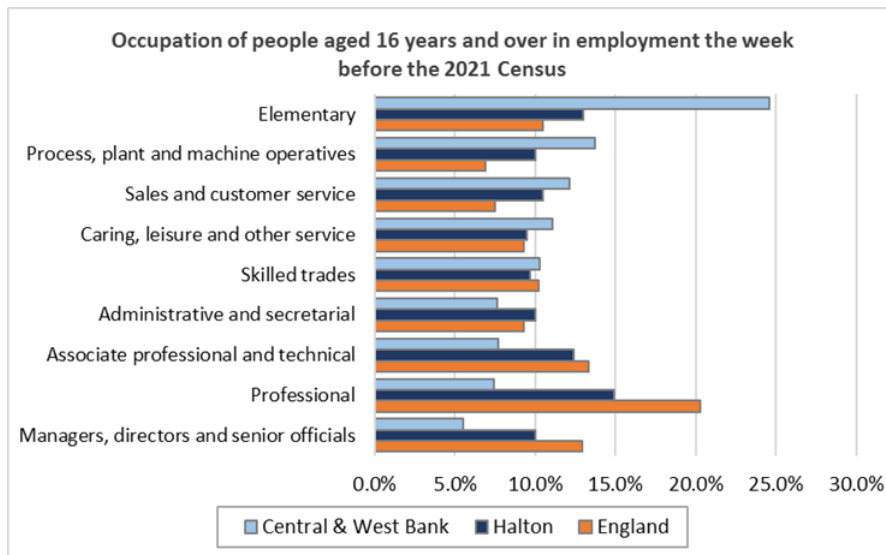
Car and van access



38% don't have access to a car or van

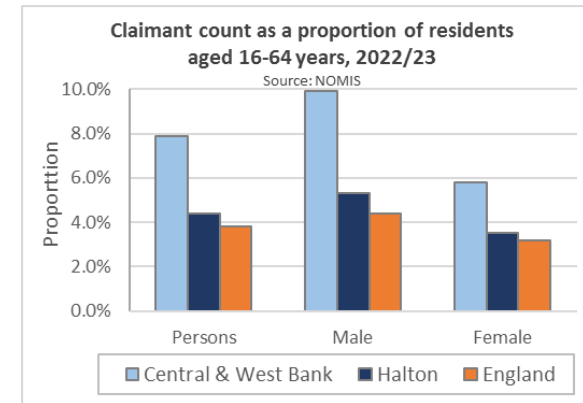
Source: Census 2021

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



There's a greater percentage of elementary workers and process, plant & machine operatives in the ward, compared to the Halton and England averages. However, there are less professional workers and managers, directors & senior officials.

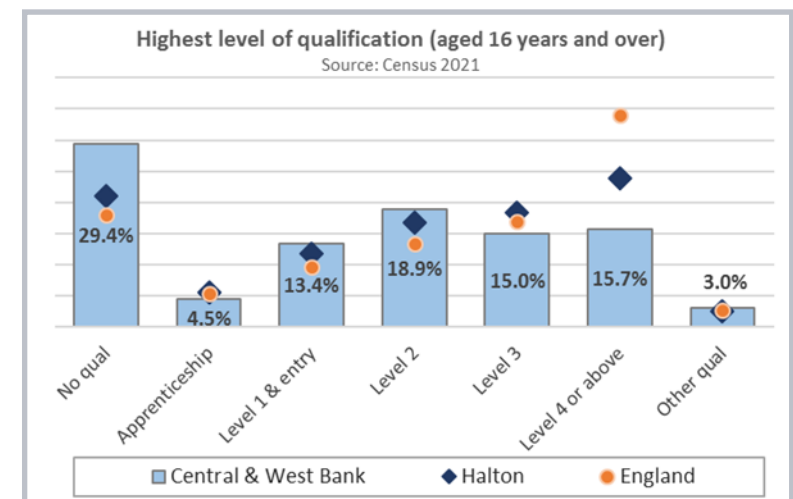
The ward has the highest percentage of elementary workers in Halton, and the lowest percentage of associate professional & technical workers.



The ward has a higher proportion of people claiming out of work benefits compared to the Halton and England averages. It has the highest proportions in Halton for both males and females.

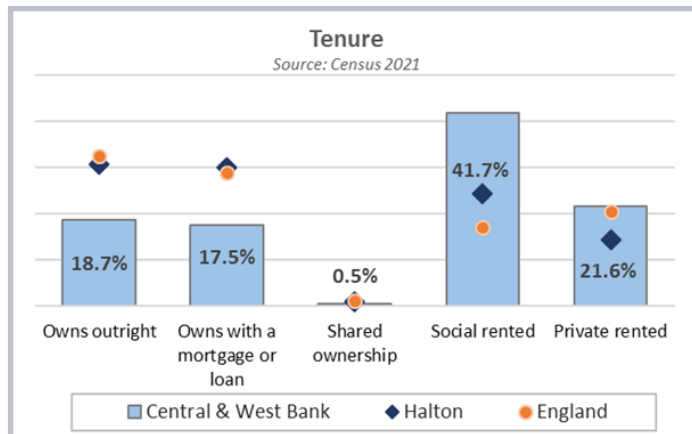
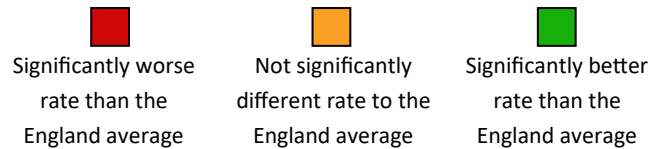
Central & West Bank ward has a higher percentage of people with no qualifications compared to Halton and England, and is the highest in Halton.

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



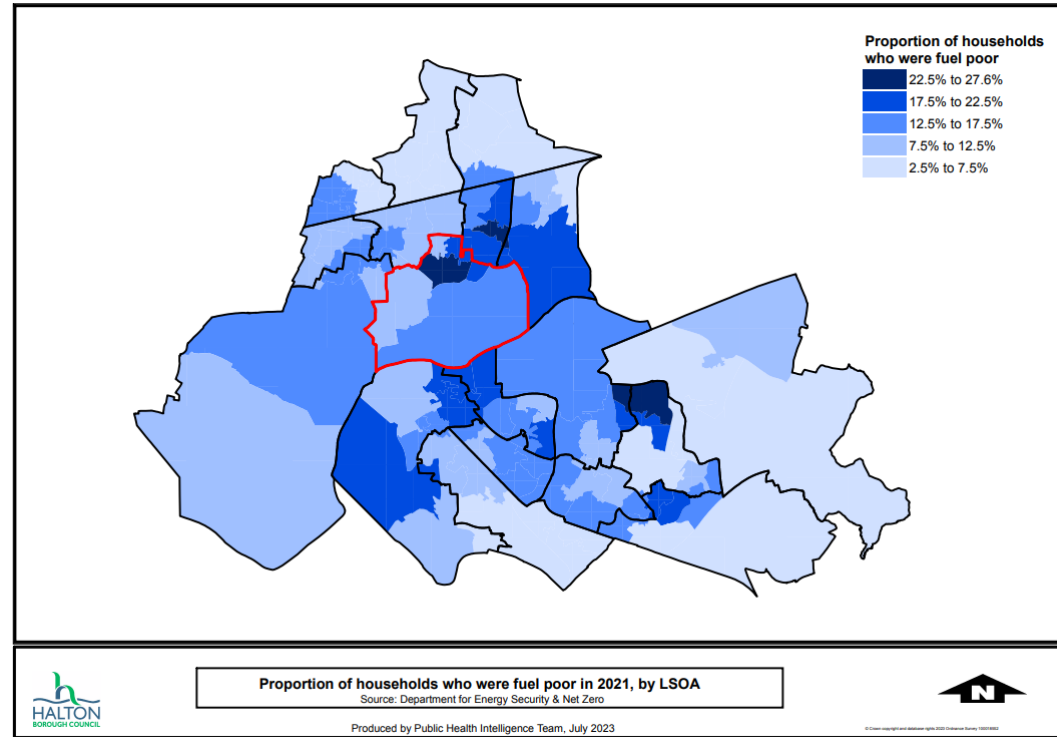
WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Police Recorded Crime 2022



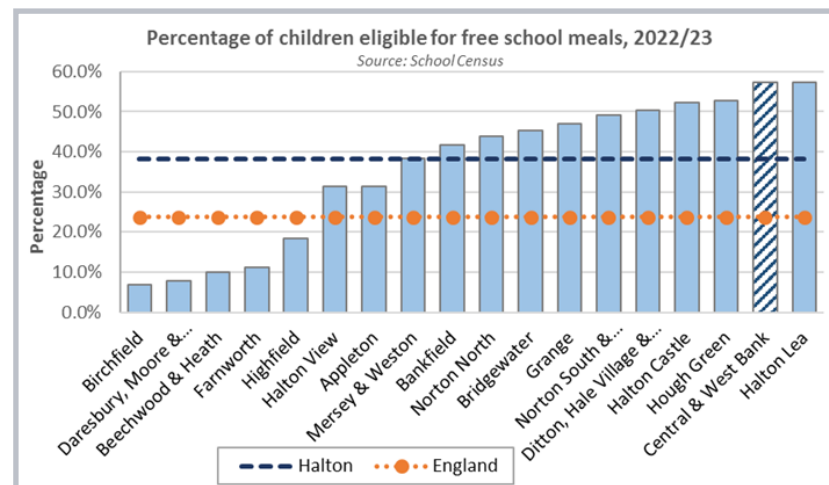
The ward has a higher percentage of people who are in social rented accommodation compared to Halton and England averages.

There's also a lower percentage who own their home outright, and the figure is the lowest 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.

Central & West Bank ward has a higher percentage of children eligible for free school meals compared to the Halton and England average.

The percentage is also the 2nd highest in Halton.

STARTING WELL



38% of children in Central & West Bank live in income deprived families . This is significantly higher the Halton average (24%) and the England average of 17%.

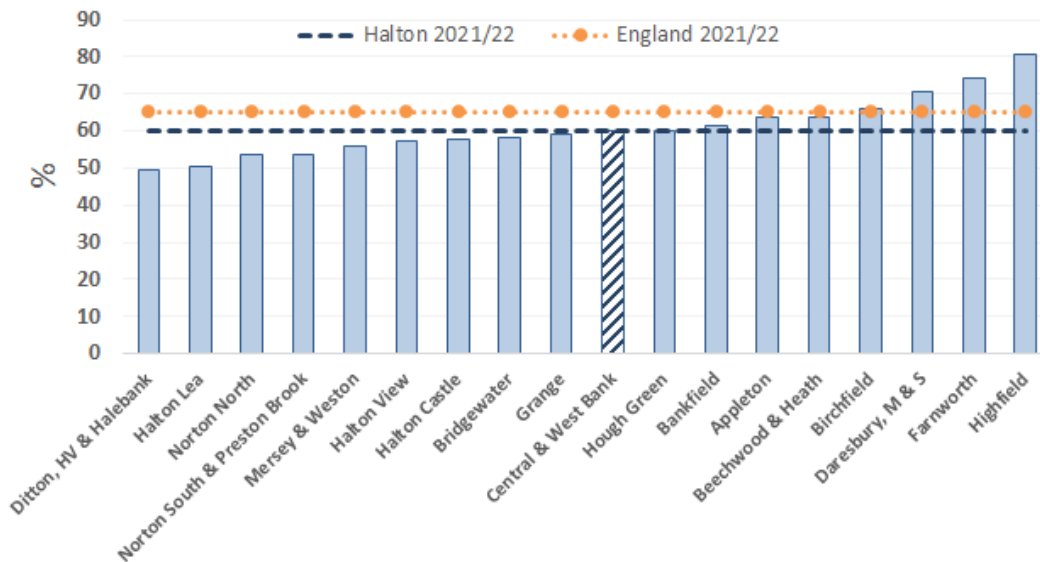
Source: OHID fingertips



60% of Reception year (age 4-5) children achieved a good level of development in Central & West Bank ward. This is similar to the Halton average (60%) but lower than the England average (65%).

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 Central & West Bank compared to Halton and England



37% of babies are breast or mixed fed at birth; this reduces to **18%** at 6-8 weeks.

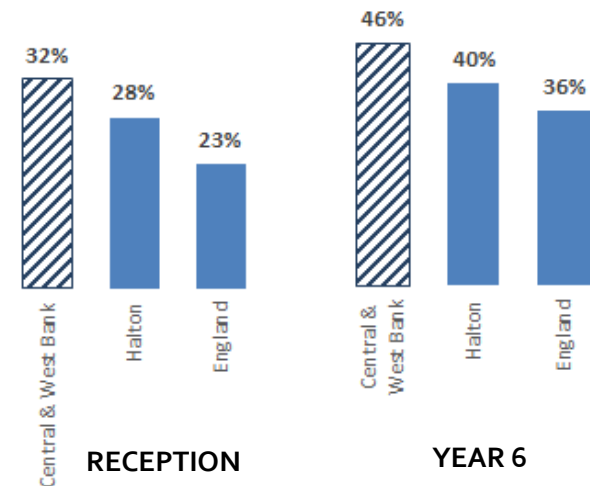
This is lower than both the Halton average of 26% but lower than the England average of 49% at 6 -8 weeks.



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 Central & West Bank, levels of excess weight (overweight and obese) are higher than the Halton and England averages for 4-5 year olds and 10-11 year olds.

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

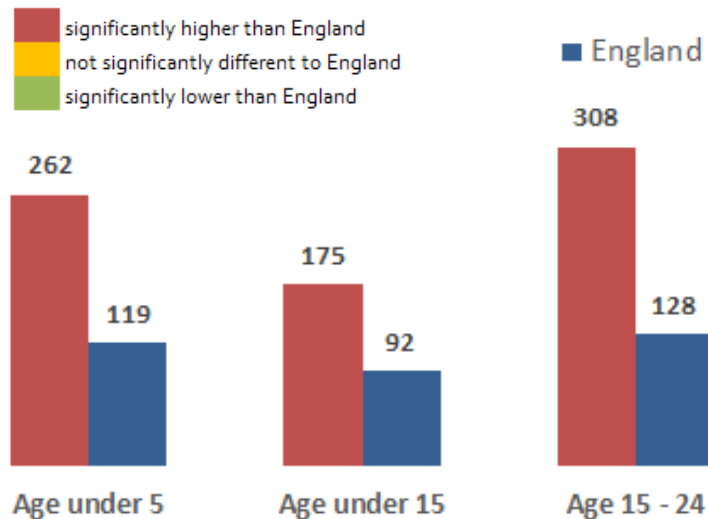


STARTING WELL

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 Central & West Bank compared to England (crude rate per 10,000: 2016/17—20/21)

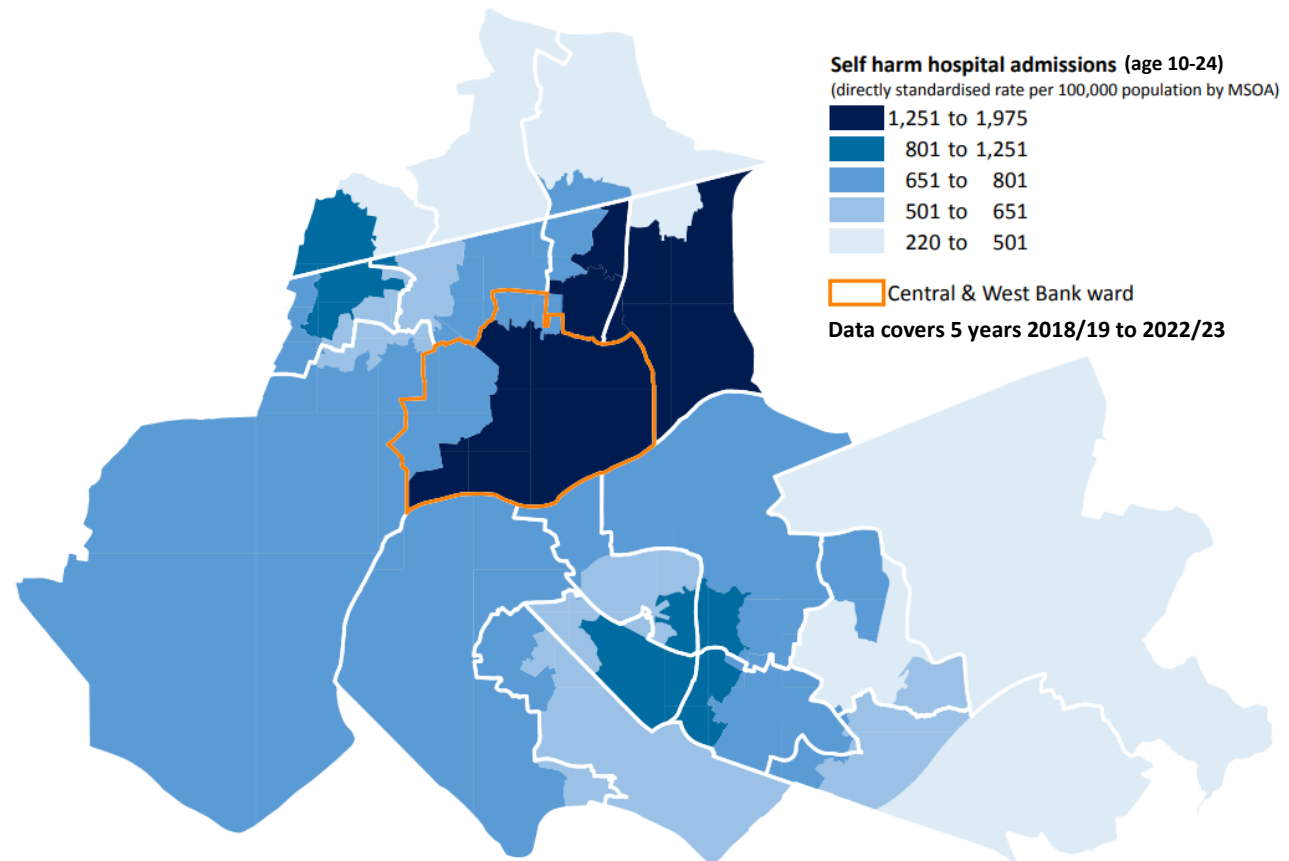
Source: OHID fingertips



Hospital admissions for injuries are significantly higher than England for children in all age groups. Rates are the highest in Halton for the under 5 and under 15 age groups and are over double that of England for under 5s and 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.

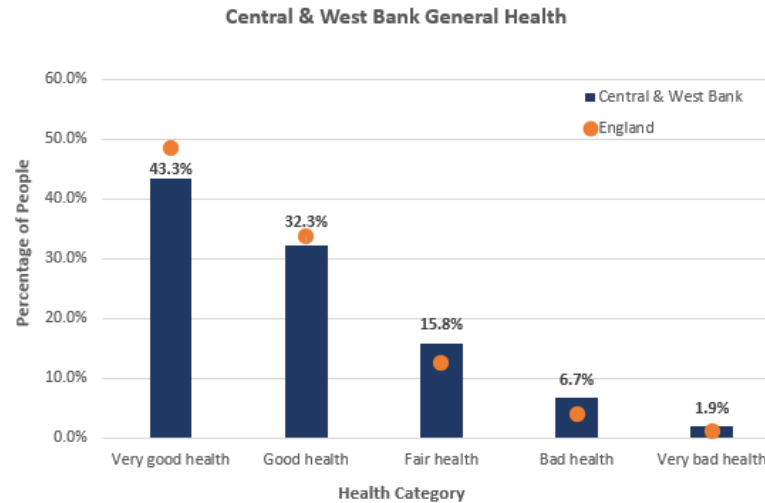
Admissions for self harm in young people age 10 to 24 are particularly high in residents of parts of Central & West Bank ward (around Widnes town centre), and are higher than the Halton average.



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, people reporting 'fair', 'bad' or 'very bad' health was higher than figures compared to England. Reporting 'very good' or 'good' health was slightly lower in this ward compared to England



Source: Census 2021

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 Central & West Bank, the five most prevalent diseases are:

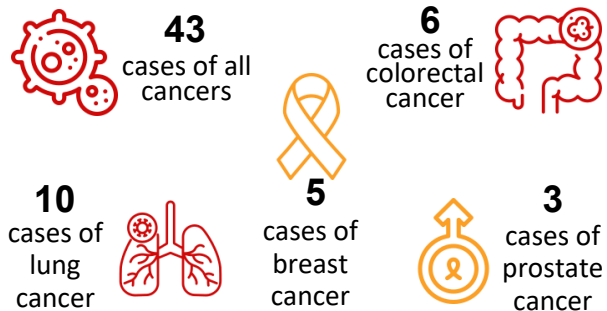
1. Hypertension (82.0)
2. Multi-comorbidities (51.1)
3. Asthma (47.4)
4. Diabetes (34.6)
5. CHD (30.6)

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

Cancer Incidence in Central & West Bank compared to England

(average number of new cases per year: 2015-19)

Source: OHID fingertips

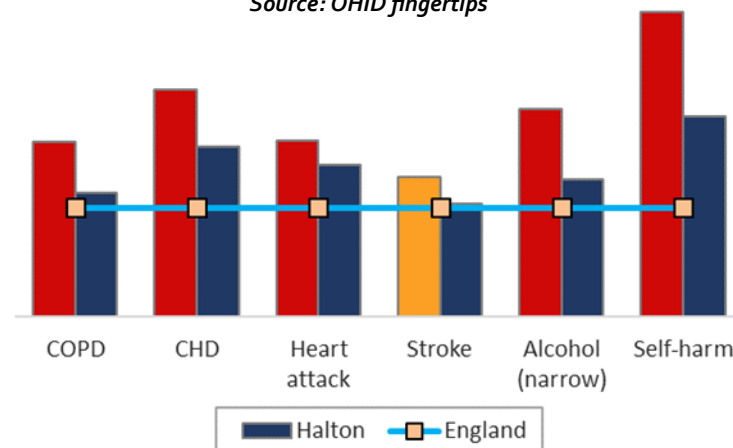


In Central & West Bank the incidence for all cancers, as well as lung and colorectal (bowel) cancer, is higher than the national average.

Emergency hospital admissions in Central & West Bank compared to England

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

Source: OHID fingertips



Central & West Bank ward has a higher admission ratio for all of the conditions, except stroke, compared to the England average.

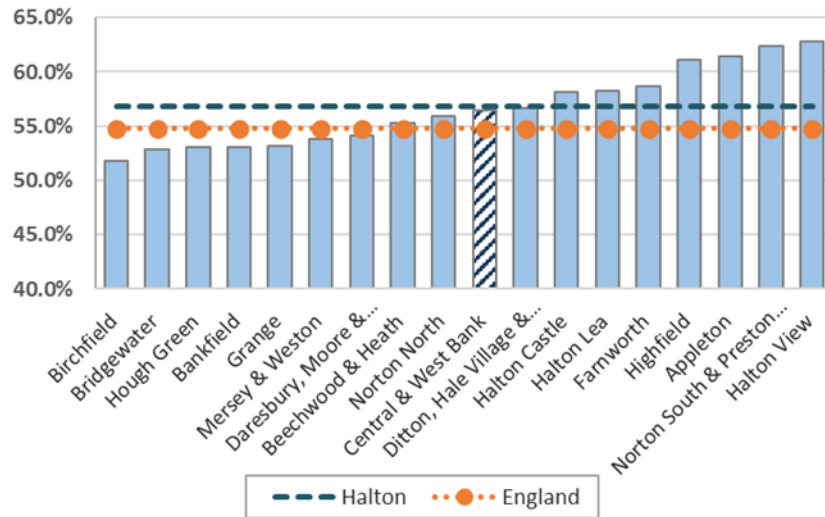
The ward has the highest admission ratio for stroke and CHD, and the second highest ratio for COPD and alcohol admissions, compared to all other wards within Halton.

This ward also has the third highest admission ratio for self-harm across all wards in Halton.

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)



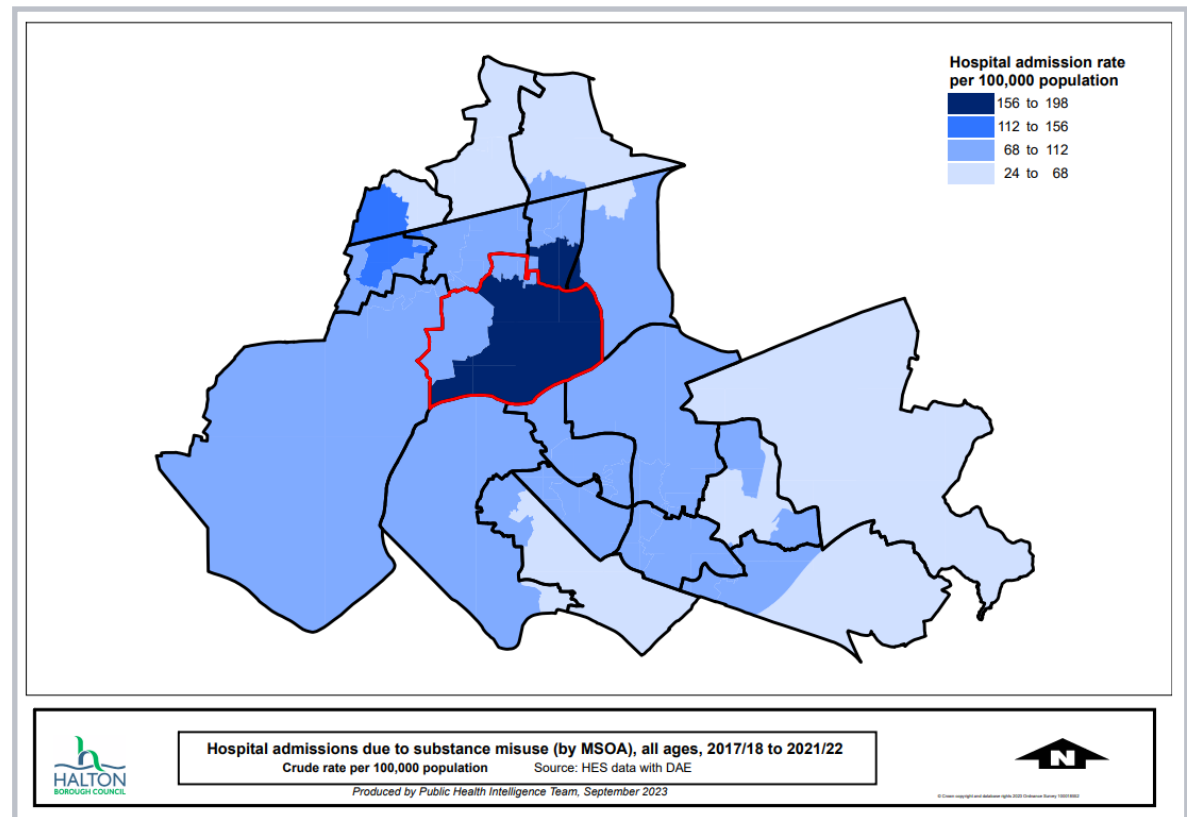
Central & West Bank ward had a very similar percentage of successful smoking quitters for people who set a quit date during 2020/21 to 2022/23, compared to the Halton average. However, it was higher than the England average during 2021/22.

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 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).

Central & West Bank ward contains 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).

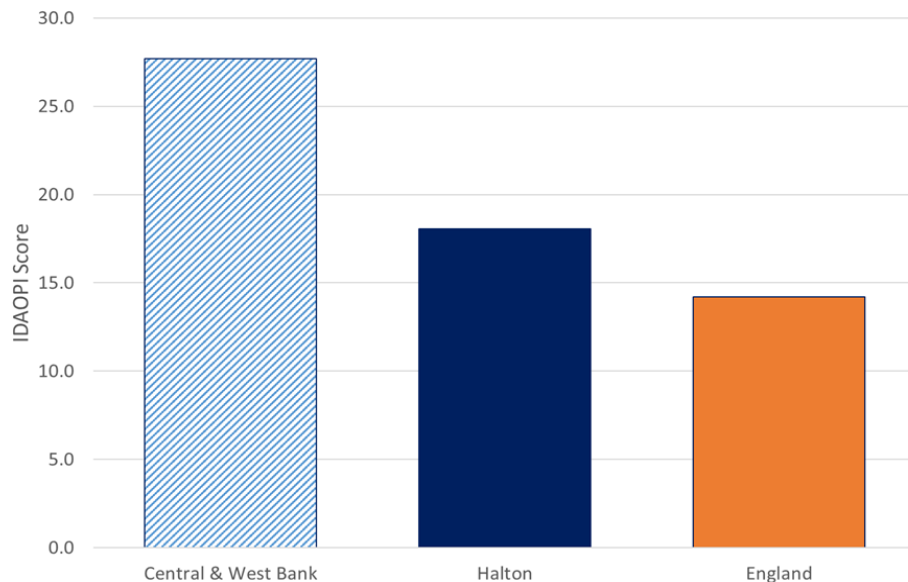


AGEING WELL

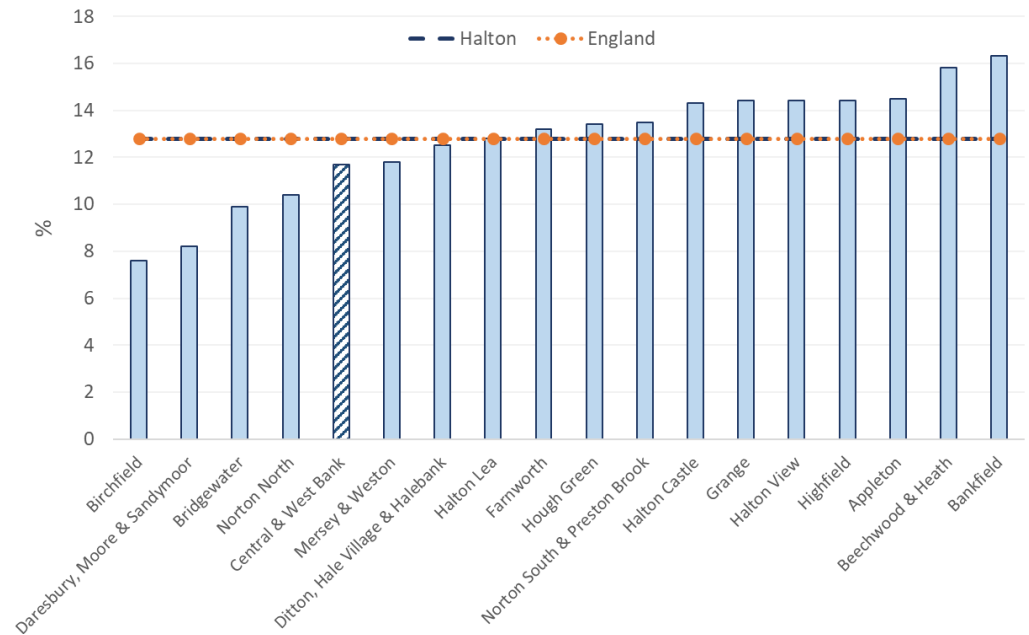
The demography of the UK population is changing, and this is likely to be similarly observed in Halton. A greater proportion of the population is made up of people of retirement age, which is projected to continue. In fact, the ONS Census estimates that by the year 2040, there will be a 28% increase 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, Central & West Bank vs. Halton and England (Source: DCLG, 2020)



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



48.1 frail patients per 1,000 population (lower than Halton)



1.7 people per 1,000 population with diagnosed dementia (lower than Halton)

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



17.3 male year life expectancy at 65+ (similar to England)



8th most hip fracture (65+) admissions of wards in Halton

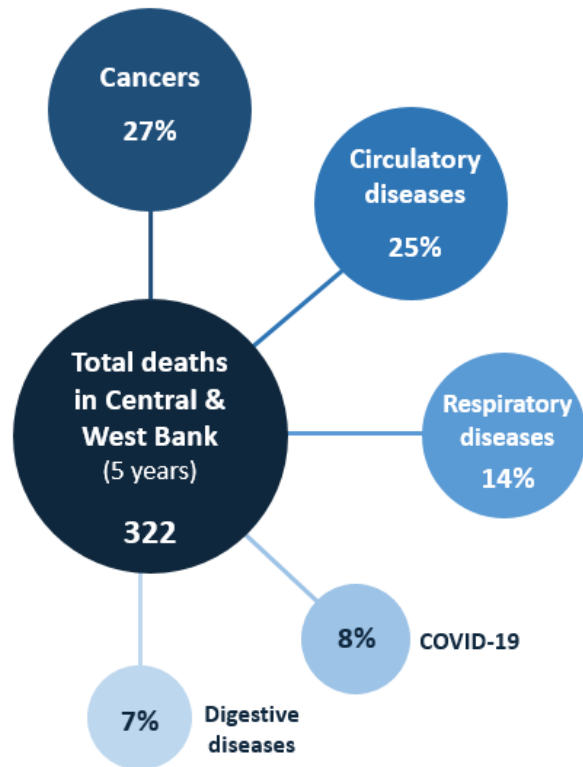
Significantly worse rate than the England average

Not significantly different rate to the England average

Significantly better rate than the England average

MORTALITY

Main causes of death in Central & West Bank ward 2018-22



Over the 5 years 2018-2022, there were 322 deaths in residents of Central & West Bank ward. The most common cause of death was cancers, which accounted for over a quarter of all deaths (27%); this is similar to the Halton average of 28%. 1 in 4 deaths were due to circulatory diseases (25%), which is similar to the Halton average (23%). COVID-19 has made up 8% of the total deaths (since 2020), which is slightly higher than the Halton average (6%).

Mortality (death) rates in Central & West Bank residents were higher than the England average for all main causes, other than 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, Central & West Bank mortality rates are:

60% higher for cancers, aged under 75

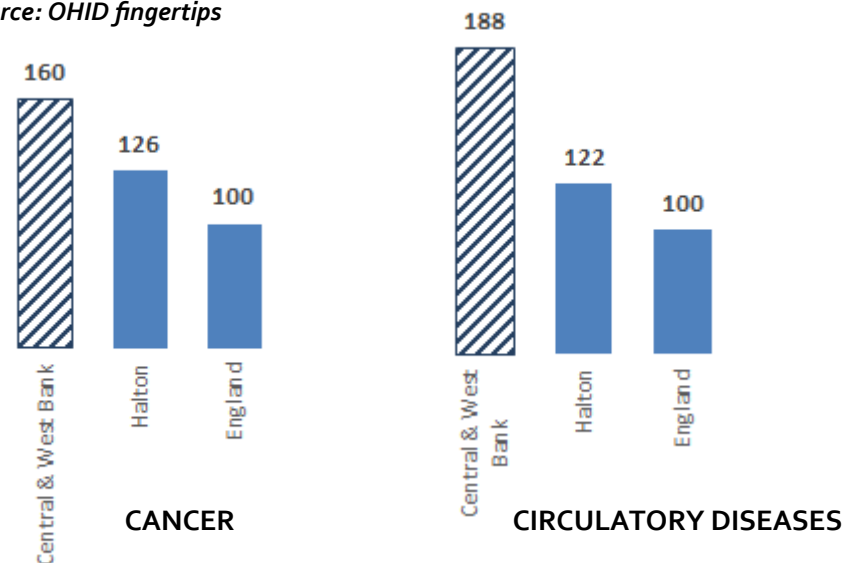
88% higher for circulatory diseases overall, aged under 75 and

79% higher for respiratory diseases, all ages

Deaths aged under 75 in Central & West Bank compared to Halton and England averages

(standardised mortality ratio 2016-20)

Source: OHID fingertips



LIFE EXPECTANCY



74.8

Male life expectancy
at birth (years)



78.4

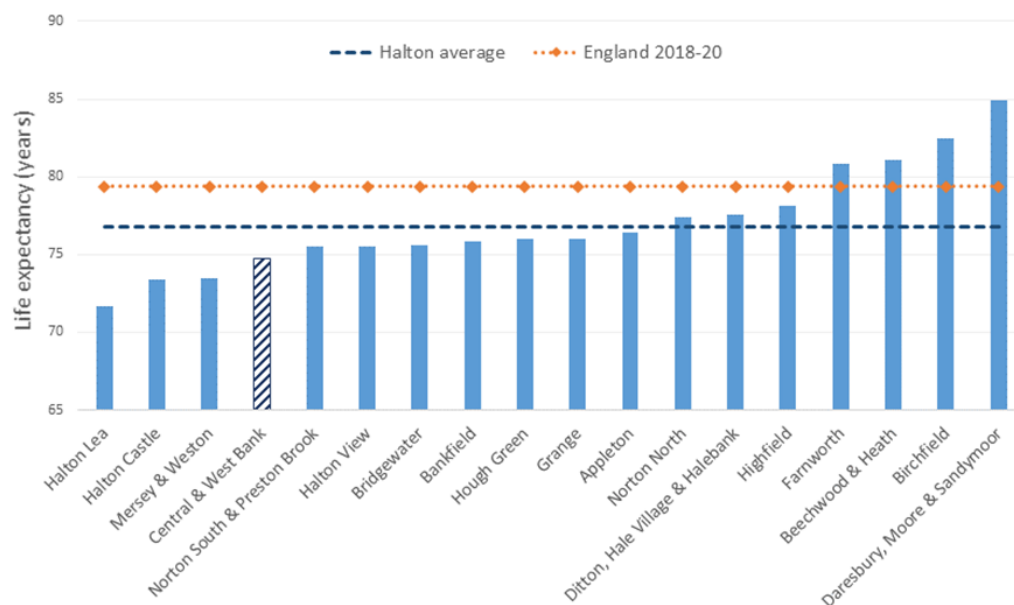
Female life expectancy
at birth (years)

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 Central & West Bank ward is 74.8 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 4th lowest, out of 18 wards. This is based on the average over a 5 year period between 2018-22.

Female life expectancy at birth in Central & West Bank ward is 78.4 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 4th 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

