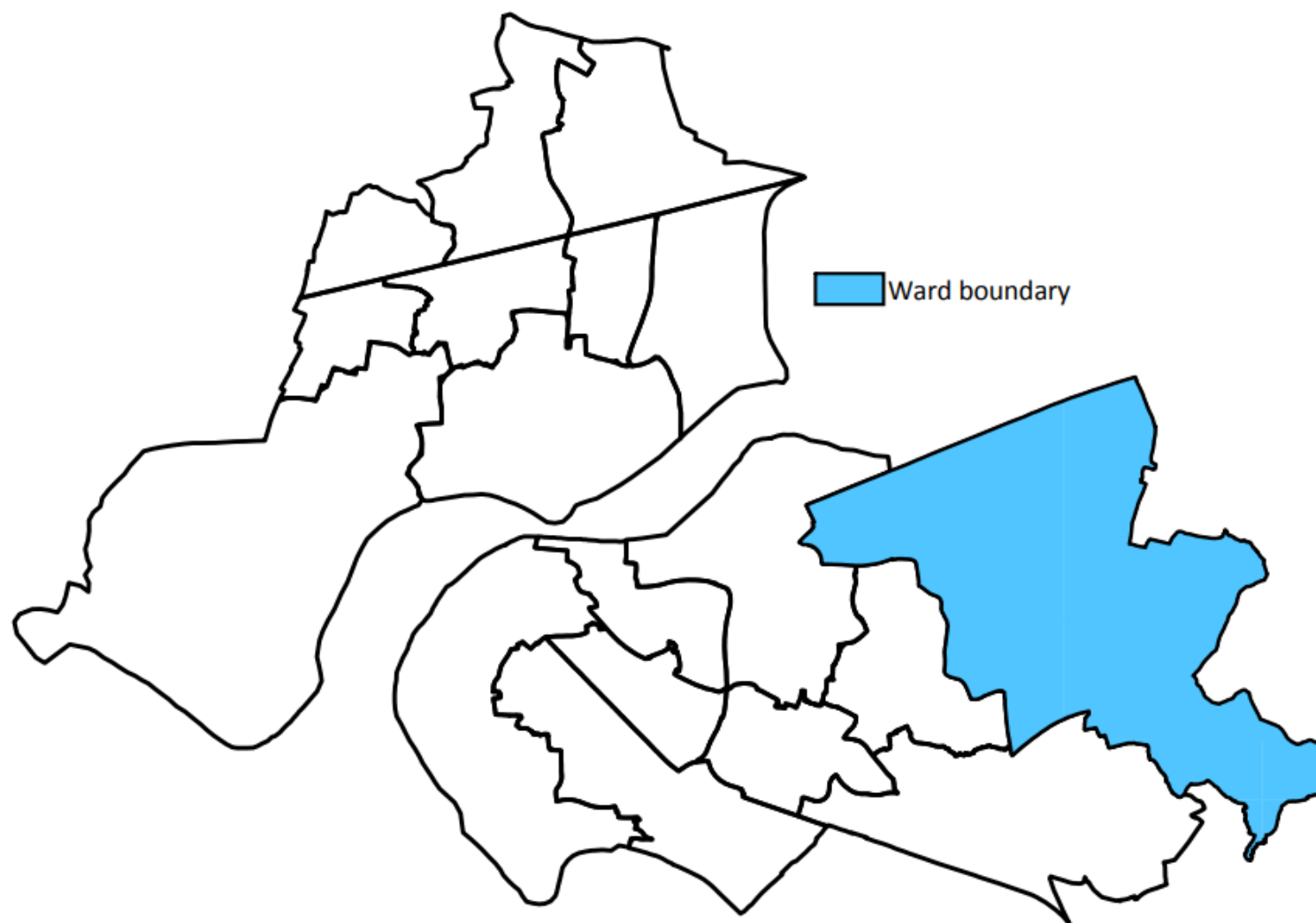


DARESURY, MOORE & SANDYMOOR WARD HEALTH PROFILE

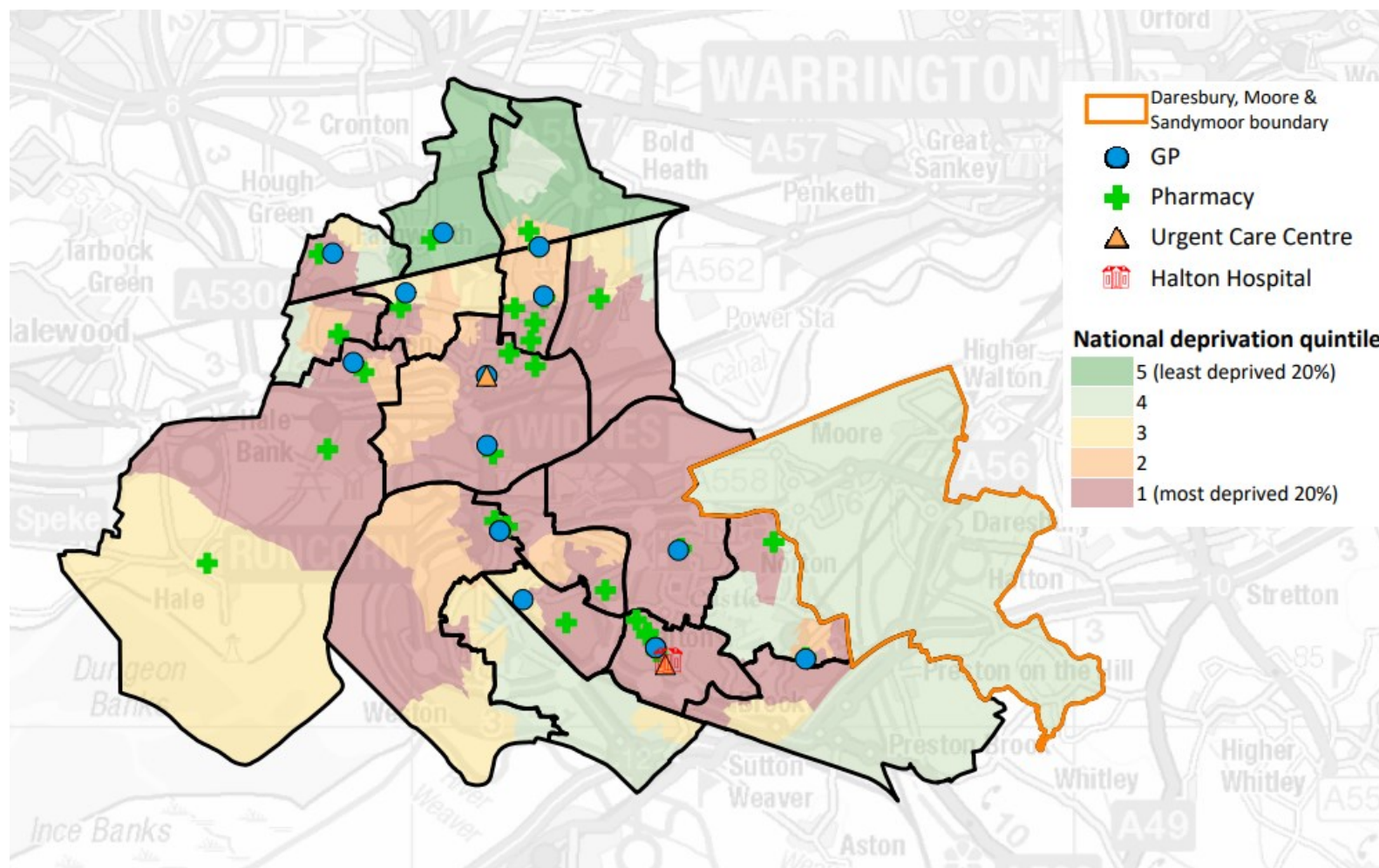


DARESURY, MOORE & SANDYMOOR WARD MAP

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 no pharmacies or GPs within Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward. The nearest GPs are in the neighbouring wards of Norton North and Halton Castle. The ward is one of the least deprived in Halton.



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DARESURY, MOORE & SANDYMOOR WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Key issues

Just under 4,900 people live in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward; almost 1 in 3 (30%) people live in a single family household (either as a couple or with children) and 7% live alone. There is a higher proportion aged 50-64 than the England average.

Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward has relatively low levels of **deprivation** and is one of the least deprived ward in Halton. A much lower proportion of children are eligible for free school meals living in income deprived families than the England and borough averages; there are also fewer adults claiming out of work benefits.

In terms of **services**, there are no GP surgeries or pharmacies within the ward, the nearest ones are in neighbouring wards of Norton North and Halton Castle.

The majority of adults in **employment** are in professional occupations (26%) and this is a higher proportion than the England and borough averages.

In terms of **occupancy**, over half of people own their home with a with a mortgage or loan; the next largest proportion own their homes outright. As a proportion these are higher than the national and borough averages.

Levels of recorded **crime** are lower than the national and borough average.

Children

Breastfeeding, child development at age 5, obesity at ages 4-5 and 10-11 and hospital admissions for injuries age 15-24 are at a similar level to the England average. However, hospital admissions for under 5s and under 15s are higher than England and Halton averages.

Working age

Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor residents have significantly lower rates of hospital admission than England for:

- intentional self harm
- alcohol related reasons

The rates of new cases of cancer in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor is similar to the national average.

At the recent 2021 Census, over half of residents (57%) reported they were in very good health; this is higher than the England and Halton averages.

Older people

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

There is a lower proportion of people aged 66 and over who live alone in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor, than the England and borough averages.

POPULATION

**Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor Ward Population—
4,898**

Halton Total Population—128,478

Census 2021

48.6% Female population



51.4% Male population

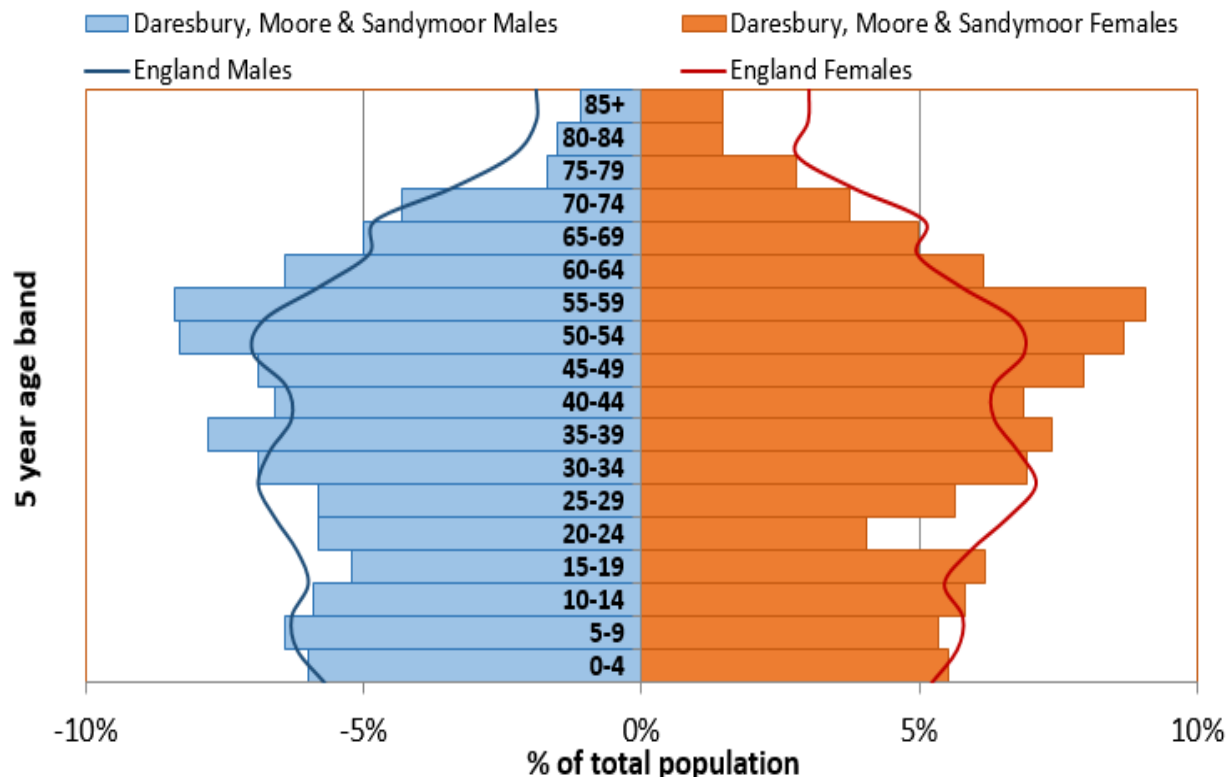


Ethnic Composition

1. White (93.7%)
2. Other (2.1%)
3. Asian (1.7%)

**Daresbury, Moore, Sandymoor & England population pyramid
Proportion of total area population, by 5-year age band and gender**

Source: Census, 2021

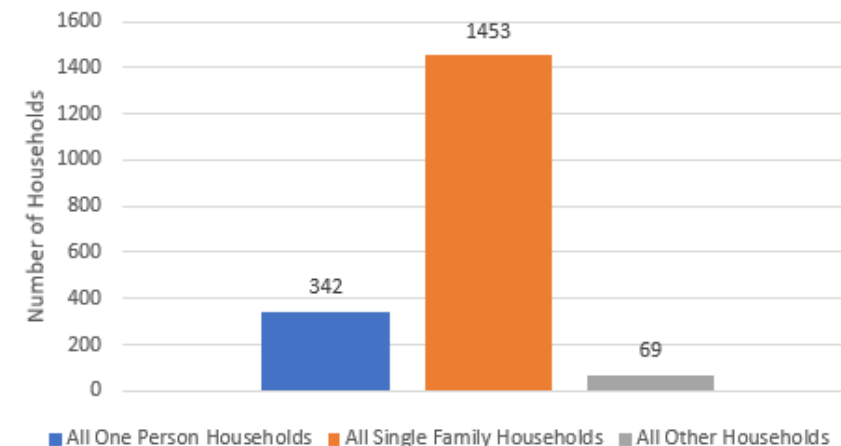


Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward population makes up approximately 3.8% of Halton's total population. There is an equal split of males and females.

The ethnicity in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor 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 Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor, single family households make up majority of households in this ward.

Household Composition in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor



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.

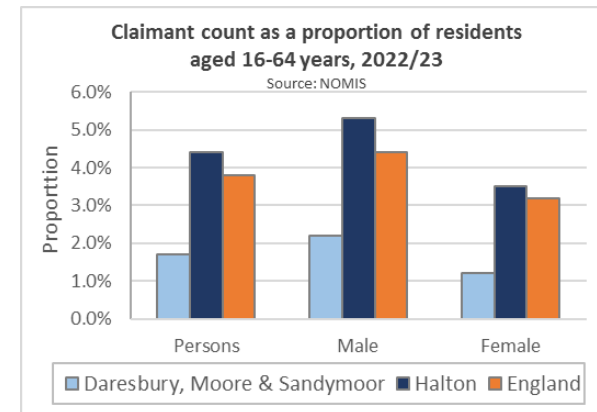
Car and van access



5% don't have access to a car or van

Source: Census 2021

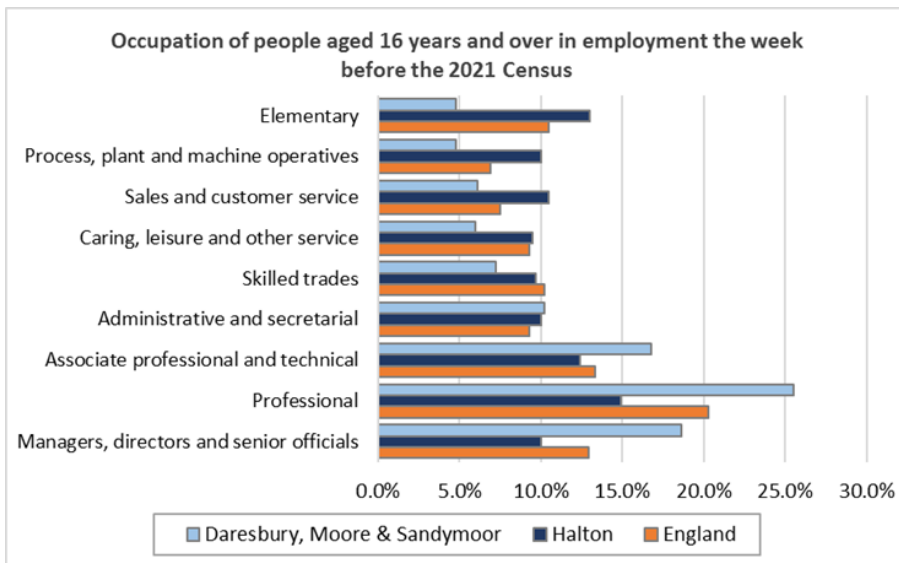
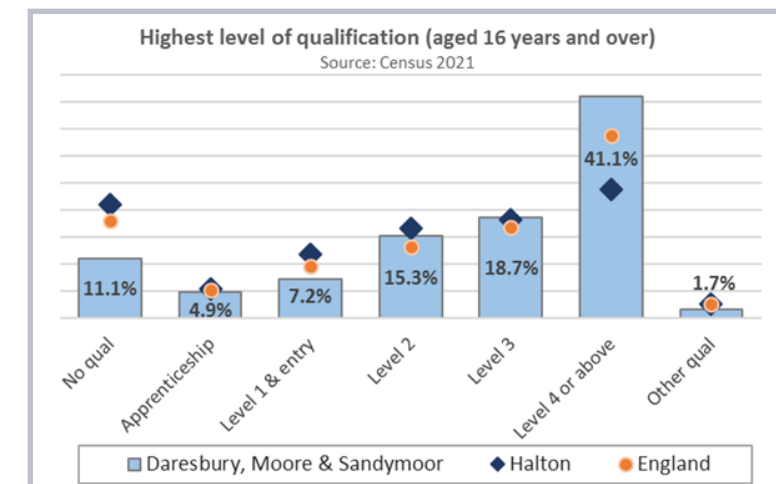
This is significantly lower than the England average (23.5%).
The Halton average is 23.8%



The ward has a lower proportion of people claiming out of work benefits compared to the Halton and England averages.

Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward has a lower percentage of people with no qualifications compared to Halton and England. It is also the 2nd lowest in Halton.

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



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

The ward has the highest percentage of managers, directors & senior officials within Halton, as well as the lowest percentage of elementary workers.

WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Police Recorded Crime 2022



23
cases of criminal
damage and
arson



67
theft
offences



117
violent or
sexual offences



31
public order
offences



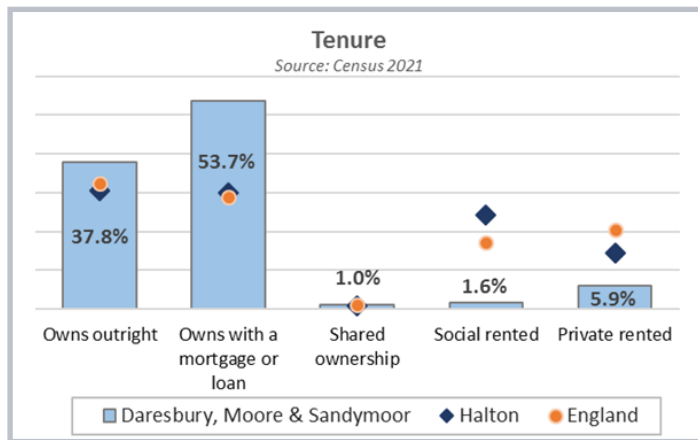
Significantly worse
rate than the
England average



Not significantly
different rate to the
England average

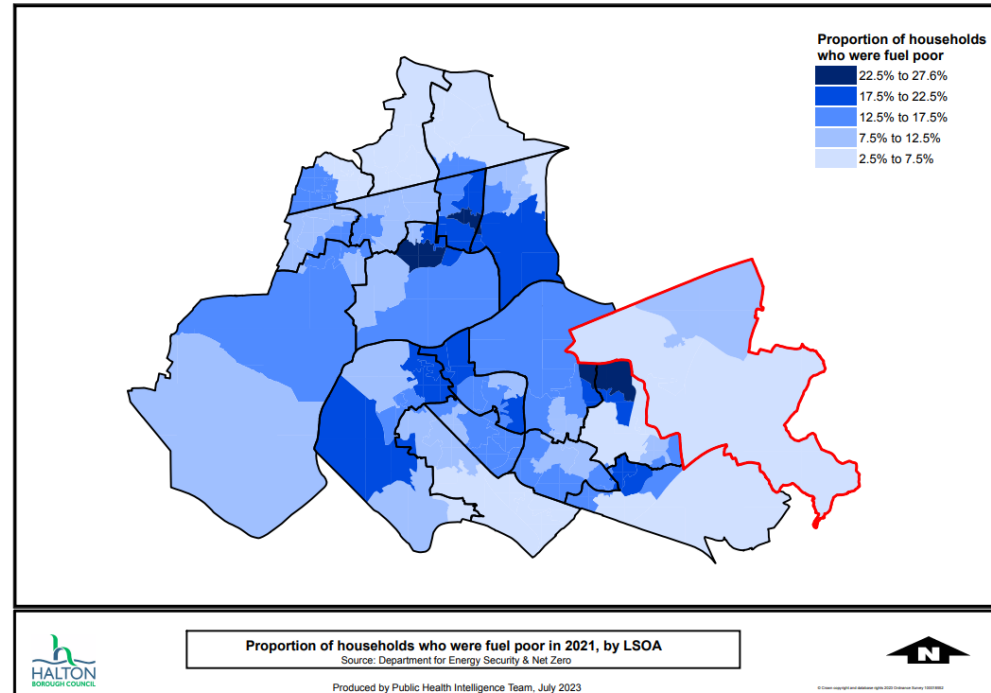


Significantly better
rate than the
England average



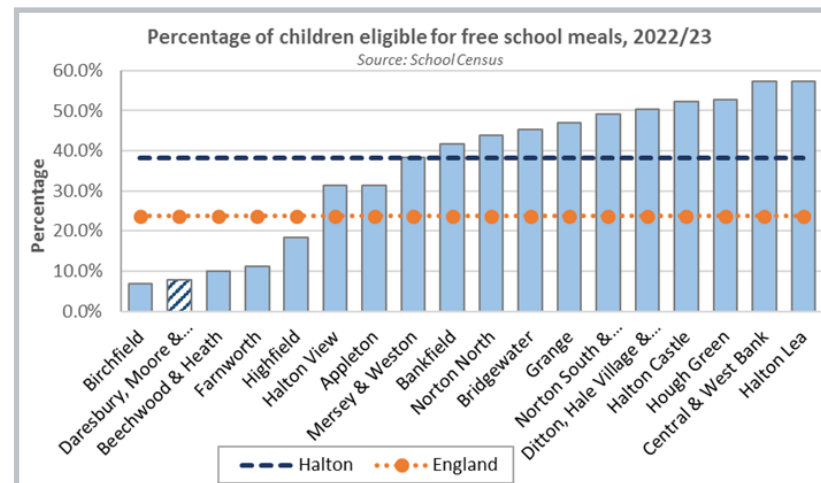
The ward has a lower percentage of people who are in social rented accommodation compared to Halton and England averages.

There's also a higher percentage who own their home with a mortgage or loan, and the figure is the highest in Halton.



In 2021, an estimated 13.1% of households in England were fuel poor. The areas within the ward have a lower percentage of fuel poor households compared to the national average.

However, these figures could increase due to the high energy prices and the wider cost of living pressures.



Pupils are entitled to free school meals if their parents are in receipt of certain benefits. Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward has a lower percentage of children eligible for free school meals compared to the Halton and England averages.

The percentage is also the 2nd lowest in Halton.

STARTING WELL



7% of children in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor live in income deprived families .
This is significantly lower than the Halton average (24%) and the England average (17%).

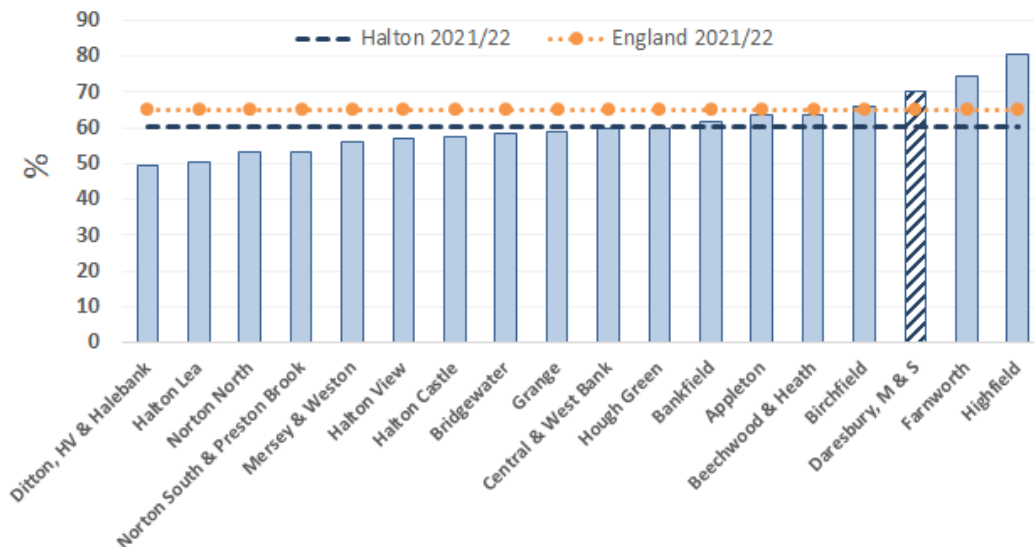
Source: OHID fingertips



70% of Reception year (age 4-5) children achieved a good level of development in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward. This is higher than the Halton average (60%) and 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 Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor compared to Halton and England



59% of babies are breast or mixed fed at birth; this reduces to **40%** at 6-8 weeks.

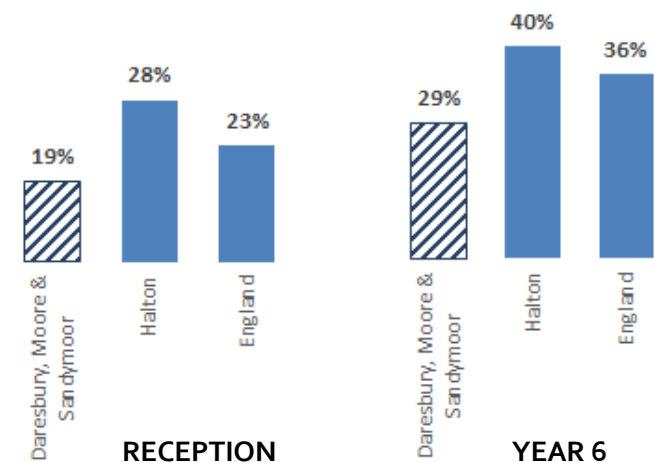
This is higher than the Halton average of 26% but lower than the England average of 49% at 6-8 weeks.



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 Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor, levels of excess weight (overweight and obese) are lower than the Halton and England averages for 4-5 year olds and 10-11 year olds.

Overweight and obese children in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor compared to Halton and England (percentage over 3 years 2019/20—21/22)



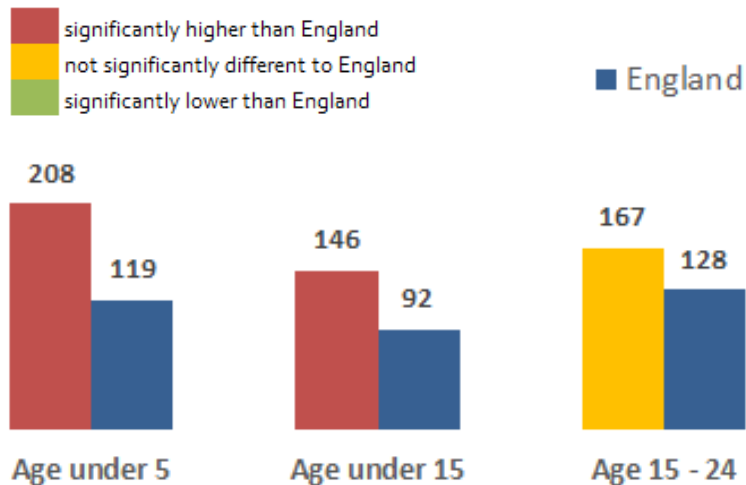
STARTING WELL

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 Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor compared to England

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

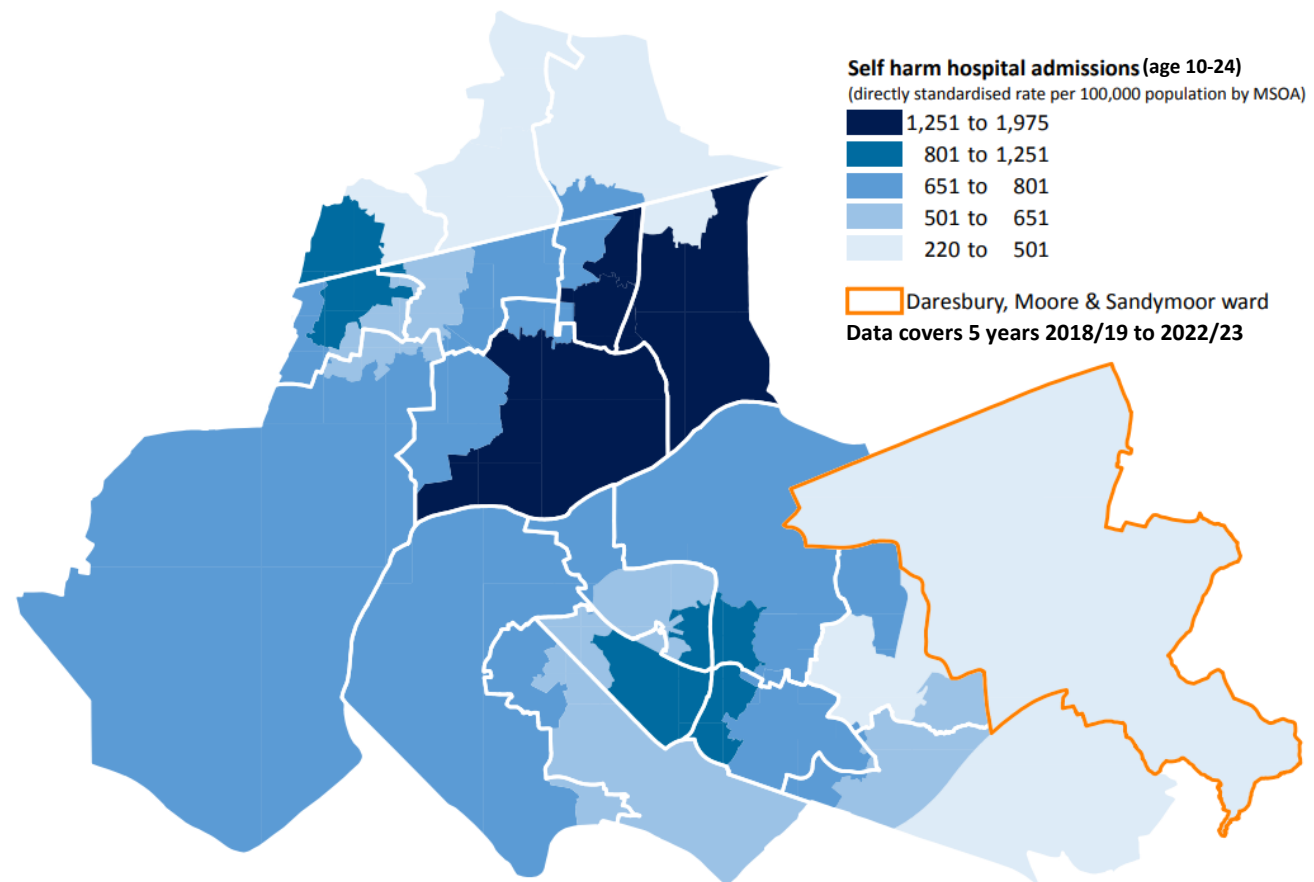
Source: OHID fingertips



Hospital admissions for injuries are significantly higher than England for children aged under 5 and under 15. For children aged under 5, the rate is the second highest of all Halton wards.

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.

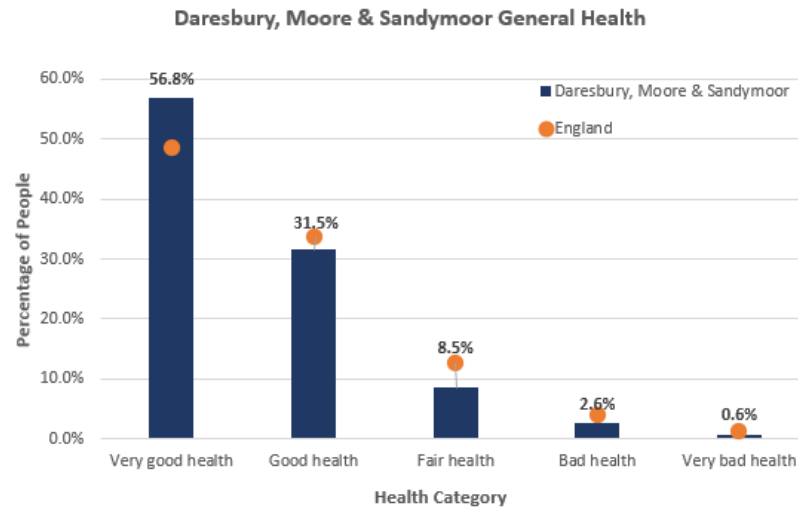
Admissions for self harm in young people age 10 to 24 resident in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward, are amongst the lowest in Halton.



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, people reporting 'very good' health was higher than England at over 55% and was one of the highest levels of 'very good' health reported in Halton.



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 Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor, the five most prevalent diseases are:

1. Hypertension (89.1)
2. Multi-comorbidities (39.6)
3. Asthma (37.9)
4. CKD (26.9)
5. Diabetes (21.5)

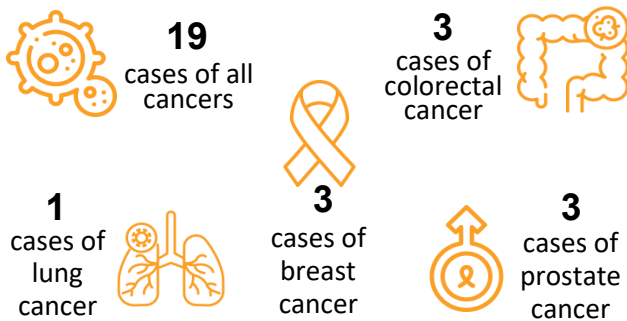
Note: Managed and Complex long-term conditions have been excluded as they were highest prevalence in all wards. They combine several diseases in one figure.

Source: Aristotle

Cancer Incidence in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor compared to England

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

Source: OHID fingertips

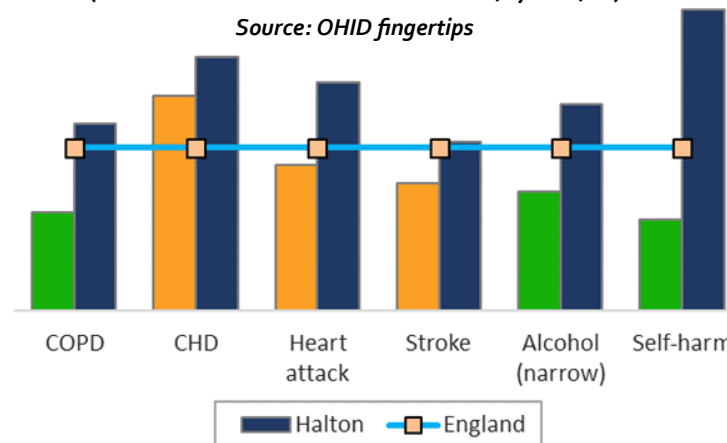


In Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor the incidence for all main types of cancers are similar to the national average.

Emergency hospital admissions in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor compared to England

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

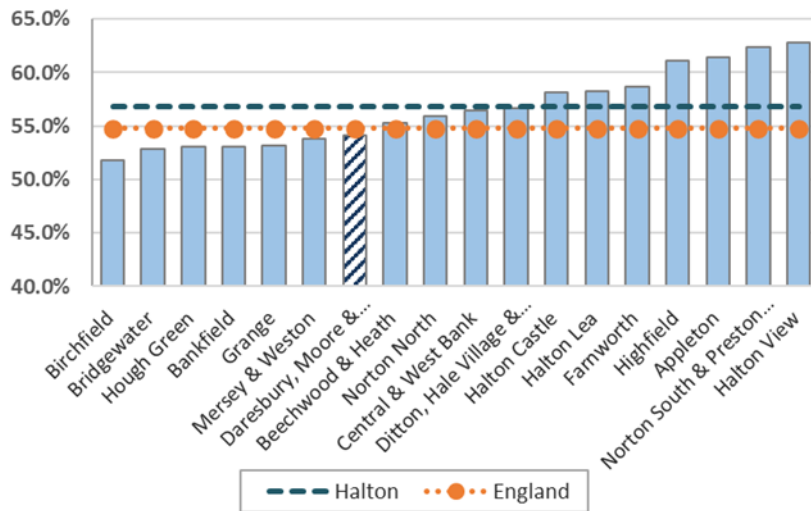
Source: OHID fingertips



Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor has the lowest admission ratios across all wards for self harm and heart attacks; rates alcohol conditions, self harm and COPD are significantly lower than England.

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)



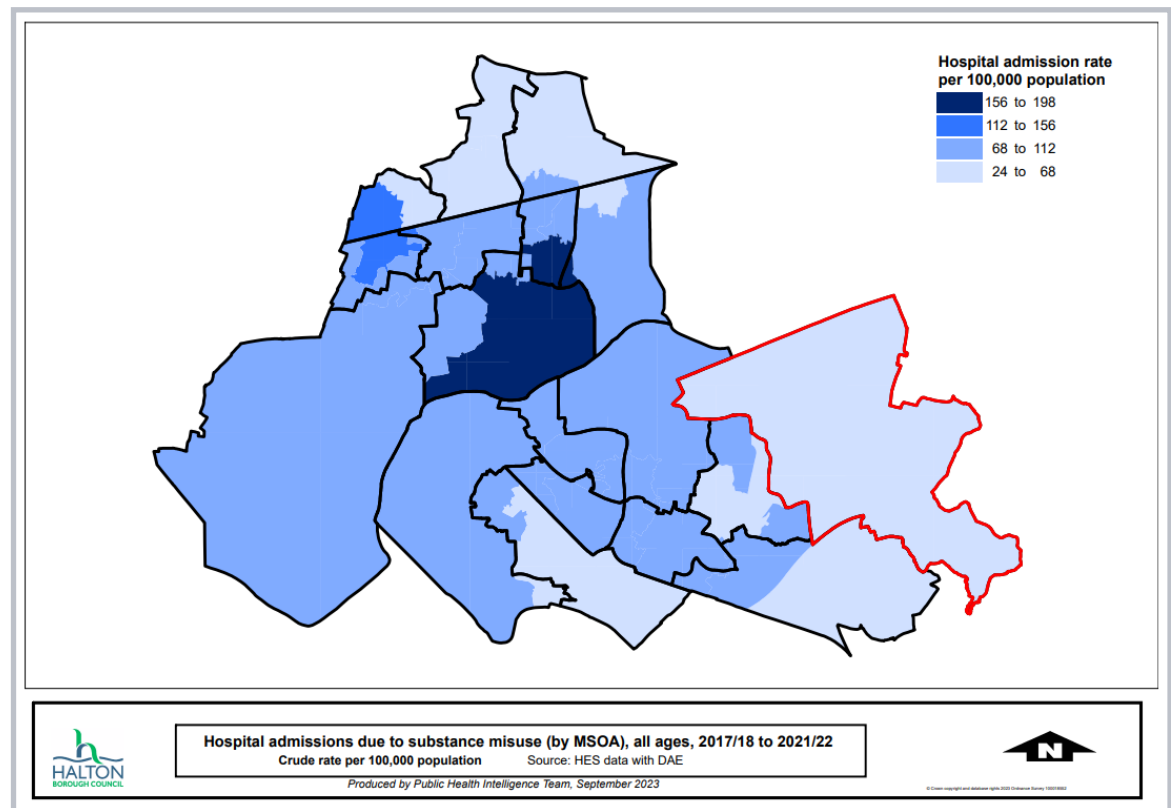
Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward had a similar percentage of successful smoking quitters for people who set a quit date during 2020/21 to 2022/23, compared to the England average during 2021/22. However, it was lower than the Halton average.

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).

All of Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward contains the MSOAs which had one of the lowest admission rates 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).

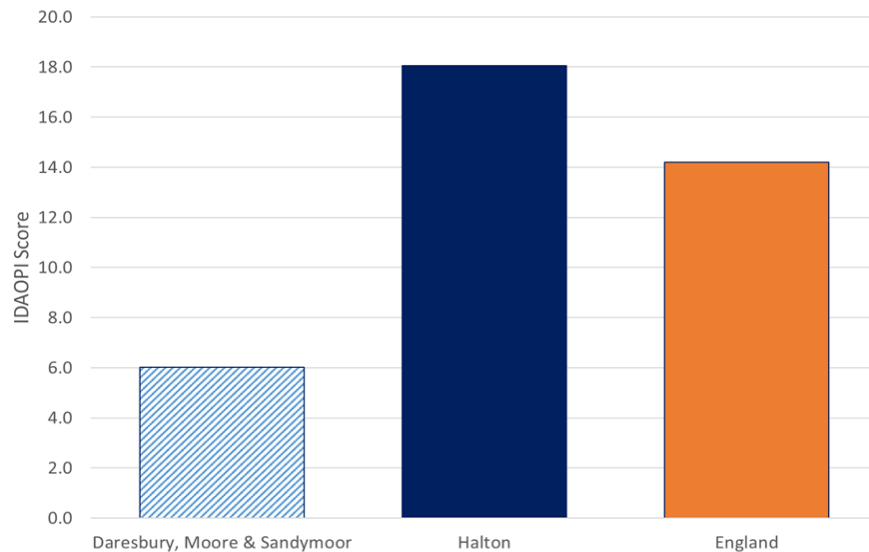


AGEING WELL

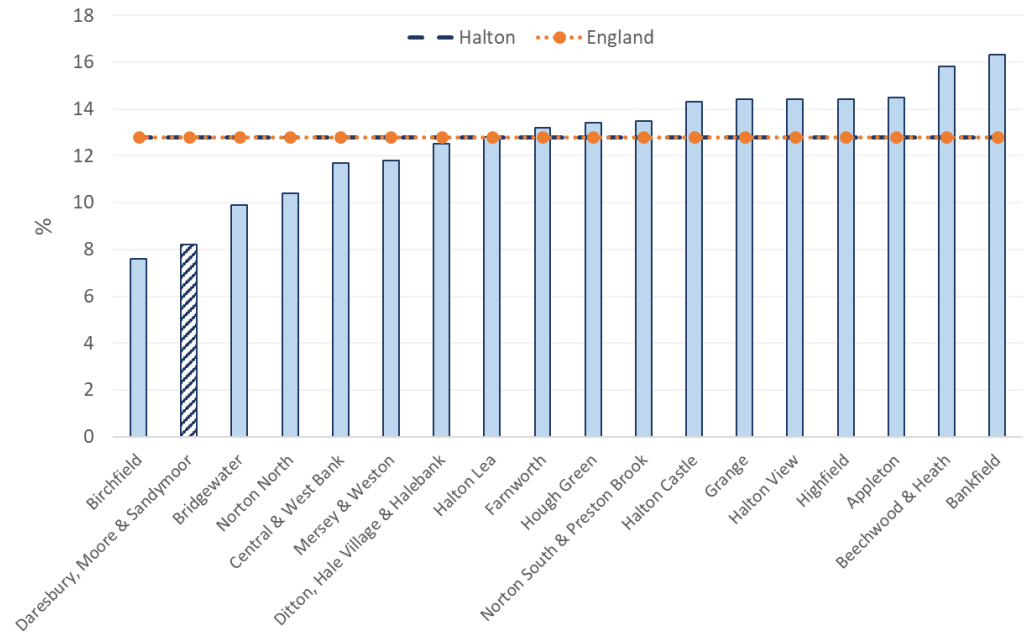
The demography of the UK population is changing, and this is likely to be similarly observed in Halton. A greater proportion of the population is made up of people of retirement age, which is projected to continue. In fact, the ONS Census estimates that by the year 2040, there will be a 28% increase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



% households with people aged 66+ years, which are one-person households
(Source: NOMIS, 2023)



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



3.0 people per 1,000 population with diagnosed dementia (similar to Halton)

27.5 female year life expectancy at 65+ (better than England)



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



No data available for hip fracture (65+) admissions in Daresbury, Moore and Sandymoor

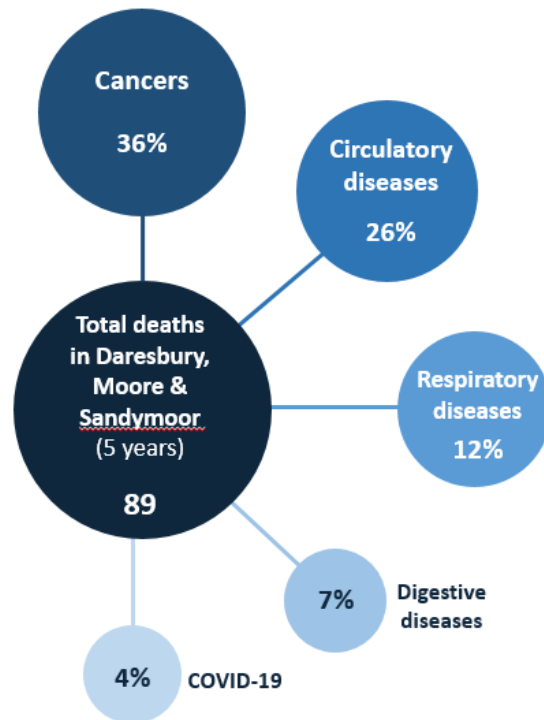
Significantly worse rate than the England average

Not significantly different rate to the England average

Significantly better rate than the England average

MORTALITY

Main causes of death in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward 2018-22



Over the 5 years 2018-2022, there were 89 deaths in residents of Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward. The most common cause of death was cancers, which accounted for over a third of all deaths (36%); this is considerably higher than the Halton average of 28%. Just over 1 in 4 deaths were due to circulatory diseases (26%), which is slightly higher than the Halton average (23%). COVID-19 has made up 4% of the total deaths (since 2020), which is slightly lower than the Halton average (6%).

Mortality (death) rates in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor residents were lower than the England average for all main causes, 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, Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor mortality rates are:

38% lower for cancers, aged under 75

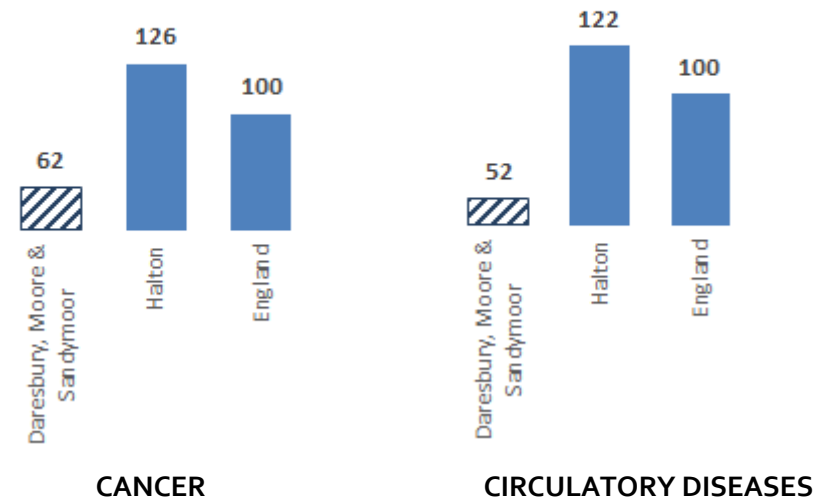
48% lower for circulatory diseases overall, aged under 75 and

26% lower for respiratory diseases, all ages

Deaths aged under 75 in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor compared to Halton and England averages

(standardised mortality ratio 2016-20)

Source: OHID fingertips



LIFE EXPECTANCY



84.9

Male life expectancy
at birth (years)



89.5

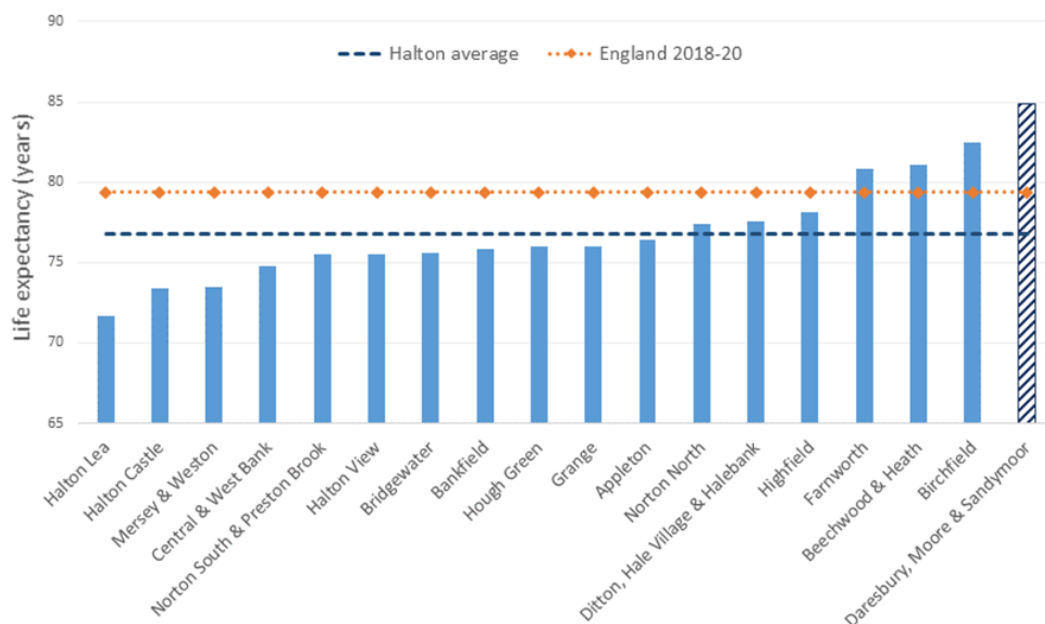
Female life expectancy
at birth (years)

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 Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward is 84.9 years, which is higher than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is 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 Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward is 89.5 years, which is higher than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the highest, 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

