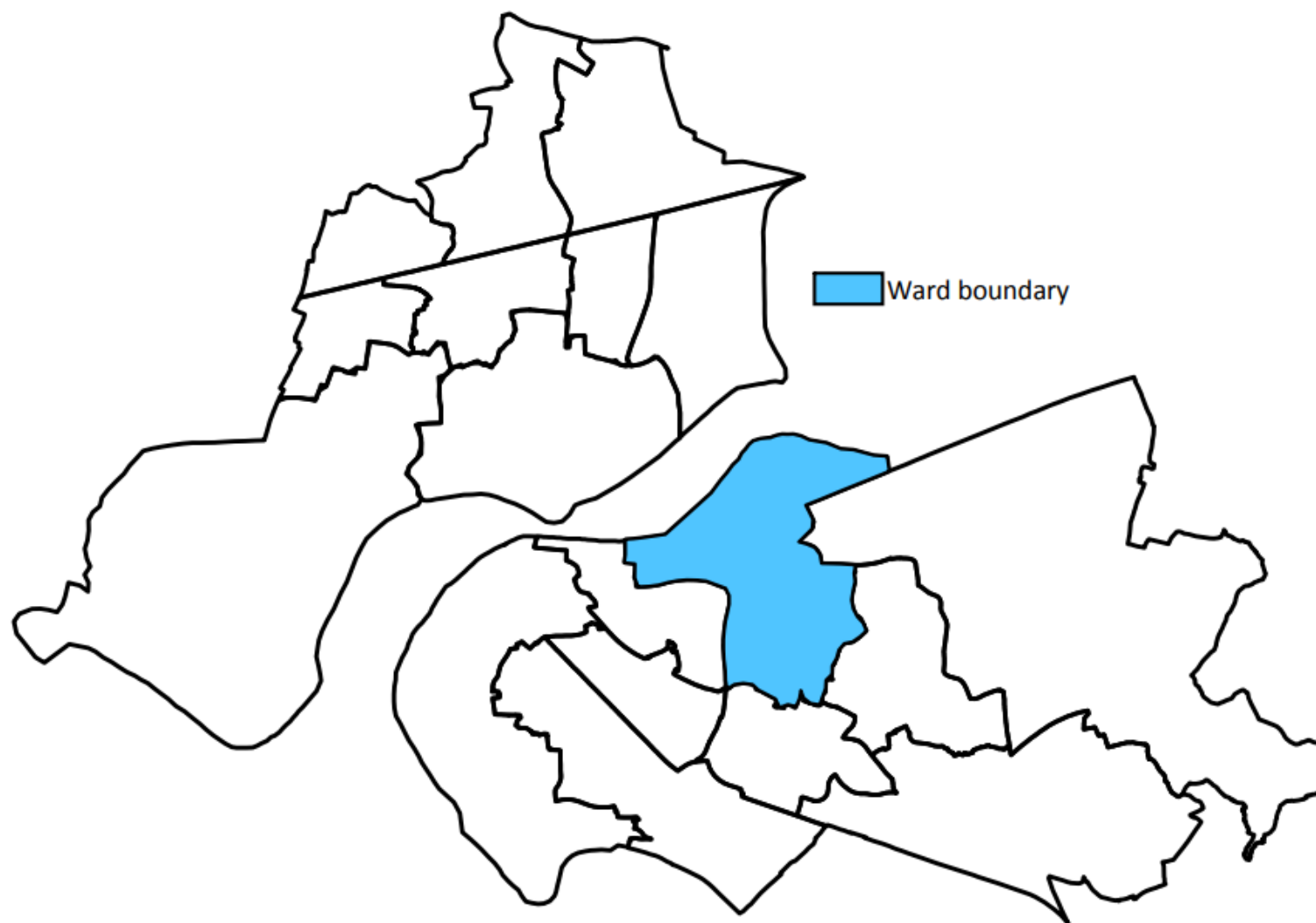


HALTON CASTLE WARD HEALTH PROFILE

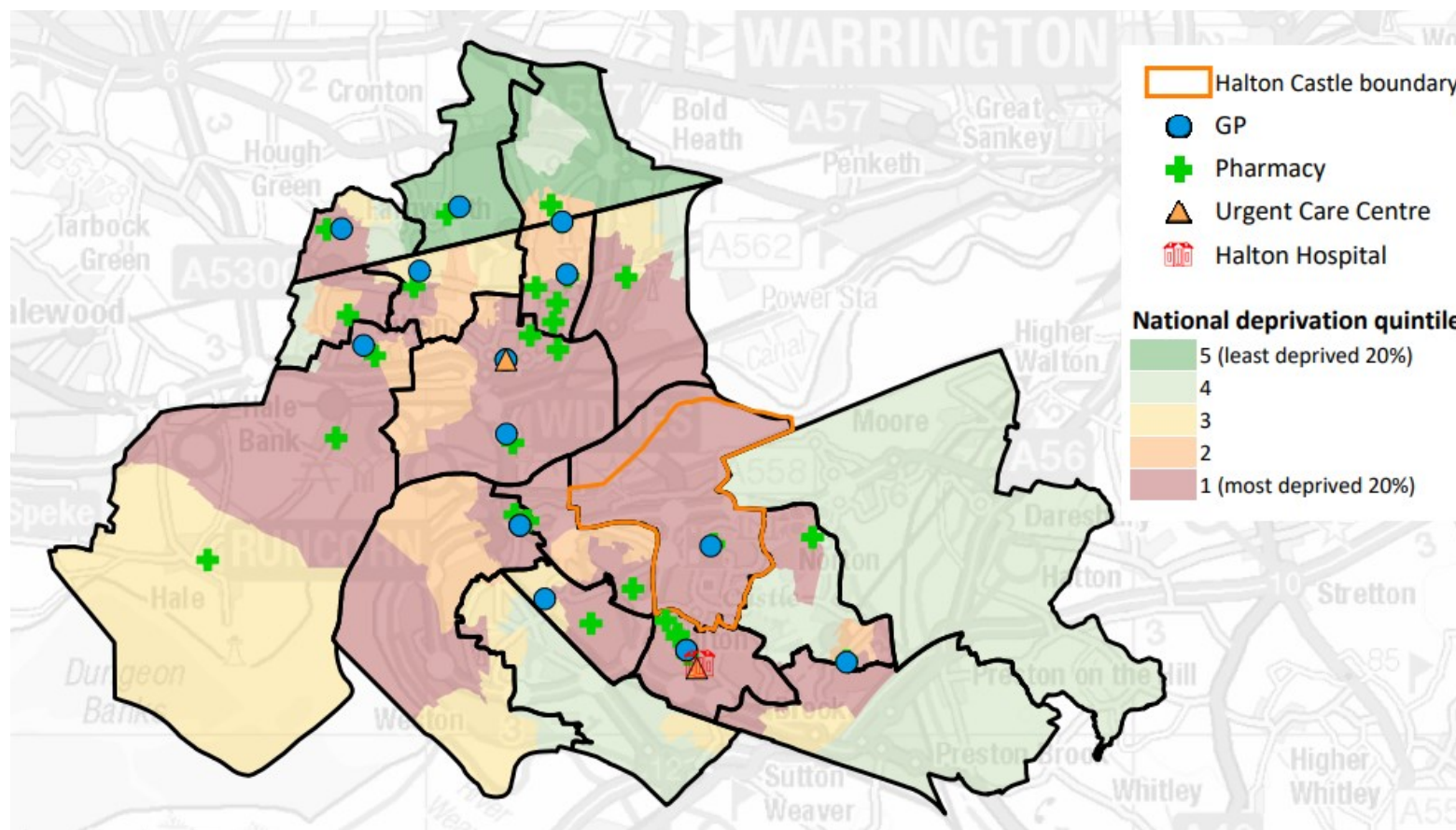


HALTON CASTLE WARD MAP

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 is 1 GP and 1 pharmacy within Halton Castle ward.



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HALTON CASTLE WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Key issues

Just under 6,800 people live in Halton Castle ward; over 1 in 4 (27%) people live in a single family household (either as a couple or with children) and 17% live alone. The population structure is similar to the England average.

Halton Castle ward has relatively high levels of **deprivation** and is one of the most deprived wards in Halton. A much higher proportion of children are eligible for free school meals and live in income deprived families than the England and borough averages. There are also more adults claiming out of work benefits and fewer people have access to a car or van.

In terms of **services**, there is 1 GP and 1 pharmacy within Halton Castle ward.

The majority of adults in **employment** are in elementary jobs (16%), which is higher than the England and borough average. Over 1 in 4 people have no qualifications, which is higher than the England and Halton averages.

In terms of **occupancy**, the majority are in social rented housing (45%); this is much higher than the proportion in England and Halton as a whole.

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

Children

Rates of breastfeeding, child development at age 5 and hospital admissions for injuries in children and young people age under 25 are worse than the national average.

Working age

Halton Castle 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 lung cancer in Halton Castle is higher than the national average, new cases of prostate cancer are lower.

At the recent 2021 Census, a lower proportion of residents reported they were in very good or good health than the England and Halton averages 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 for males but similar for females.

Premature death rates from respiratory diseases are significantly higher than England.

POPULATION

Halton Castle Ward Population– 6,762

Halton Total Population–128,478

Census 2021

51.3% Female population

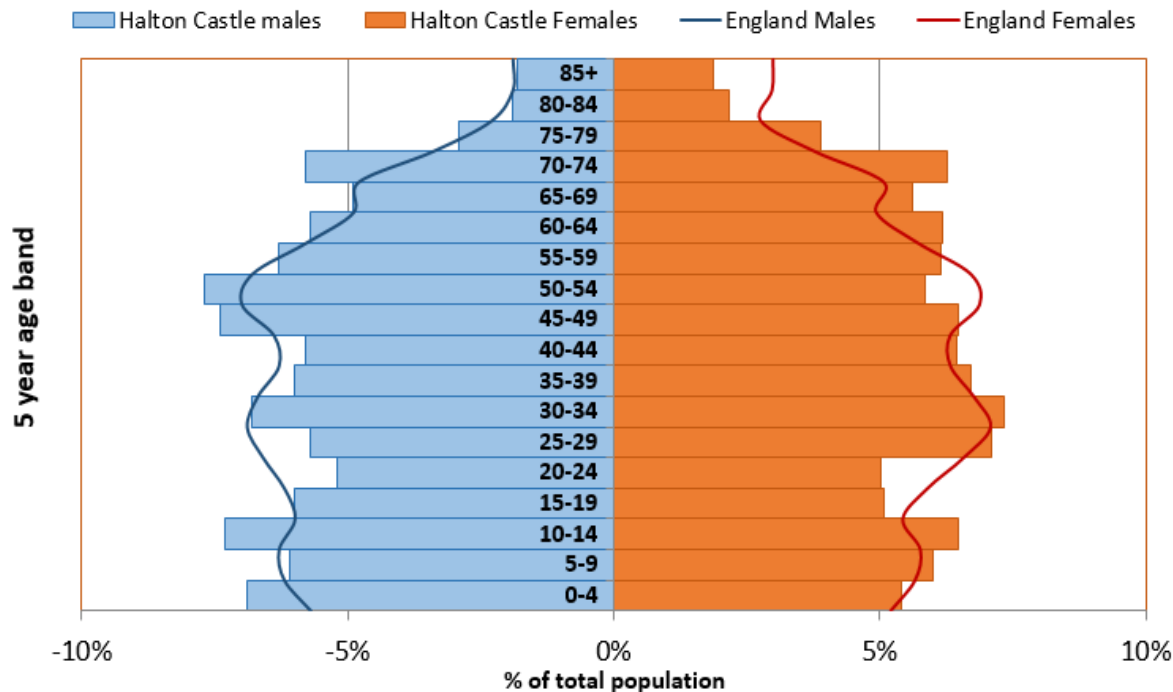
48.7% Male population



Ethnic Composition

1. White (96.5%)
2. Mixed (1.6%)
3. Asian (1.0%)

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

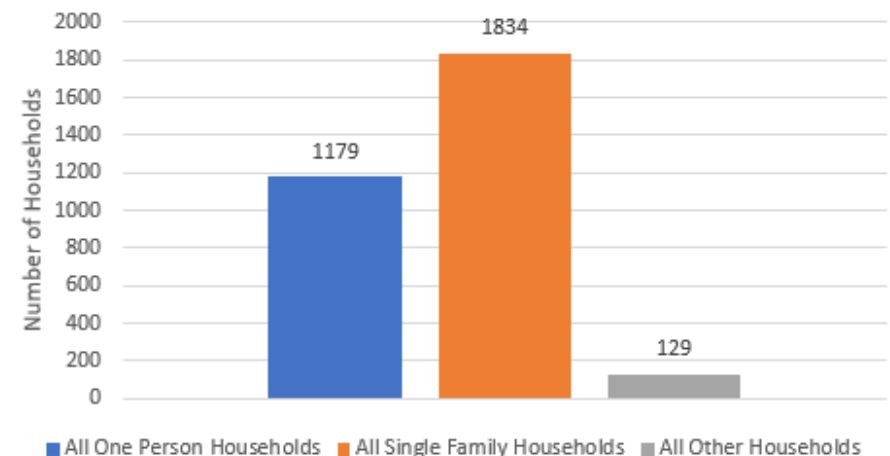


Halton Castle ward population makes up approximately 5.3% of Halton's total population. There is an even split of males and females.

The ethnicity in Halton Castle 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 Halton Castle, single family households make up more than half of all households in this ward.

Household Composition in Halton Castle



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.

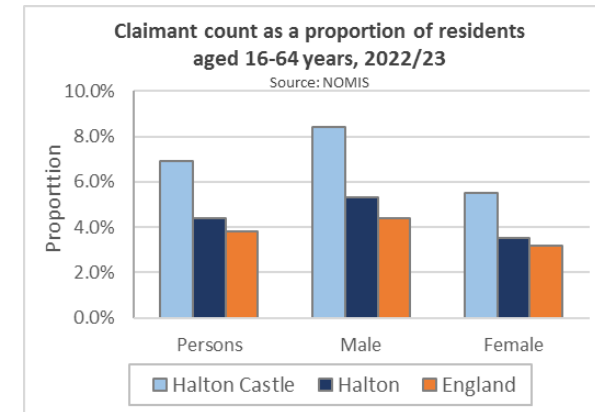
Car and van access



34% don't have access to a car or van

Source: Census 2021

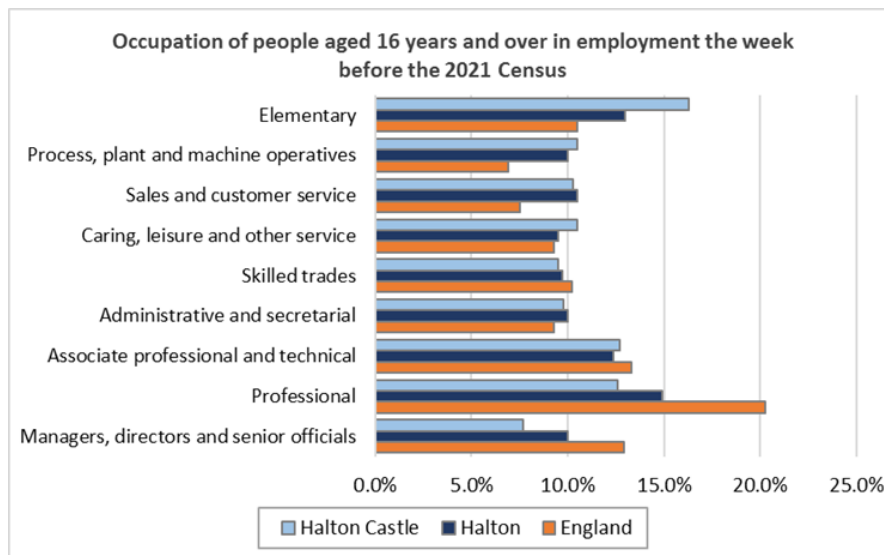
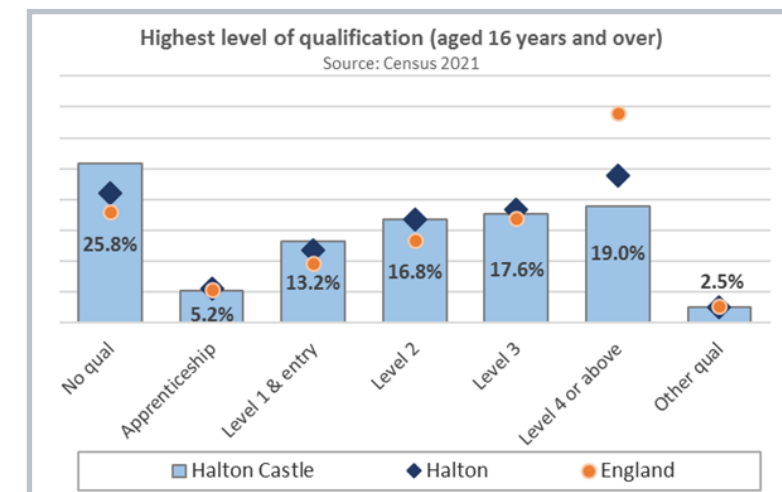
This is significantly higher than the England average (23.5%).
The Halton average is 23.8%



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

Halton Castle ward has a higher percentage of people with no qualifications compared to Halton and England, and is the 3rd 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. These include certificates of higher education, degrees and PhDs.

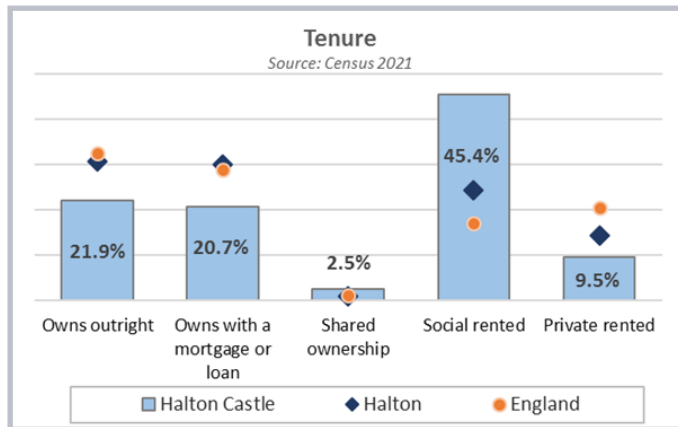
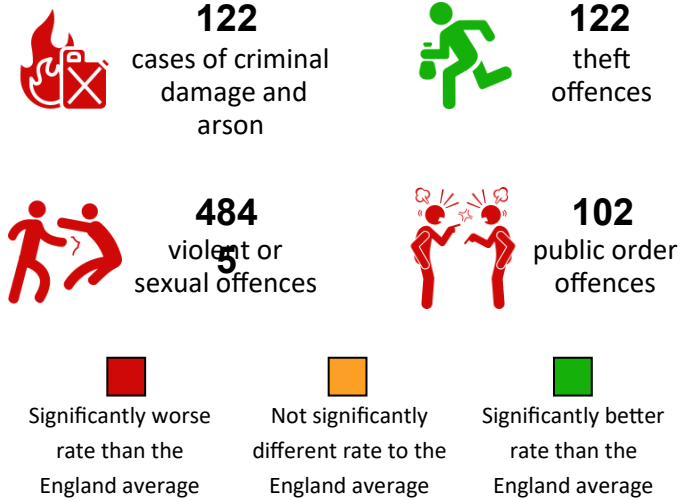


There's a greater percentage of elementary workers and sales & customer service workers in the ward, compared to the Halton and England averages. However, there are less managers, directors & senior officials.

The ward has the joint 4th highest percentage of elementary workers in Halton.

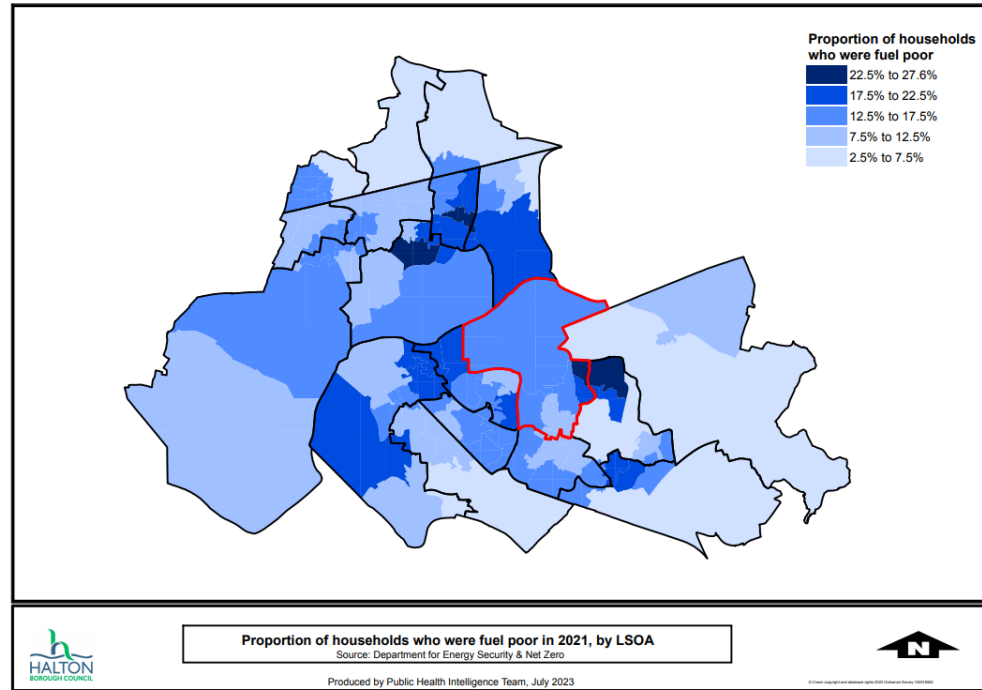
WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Police Recorded Crime 2022



The ward has a higher percentage of people who are in social rented accommodation compared to the Halton and England averages. It is also the 2nd highest in Halton.

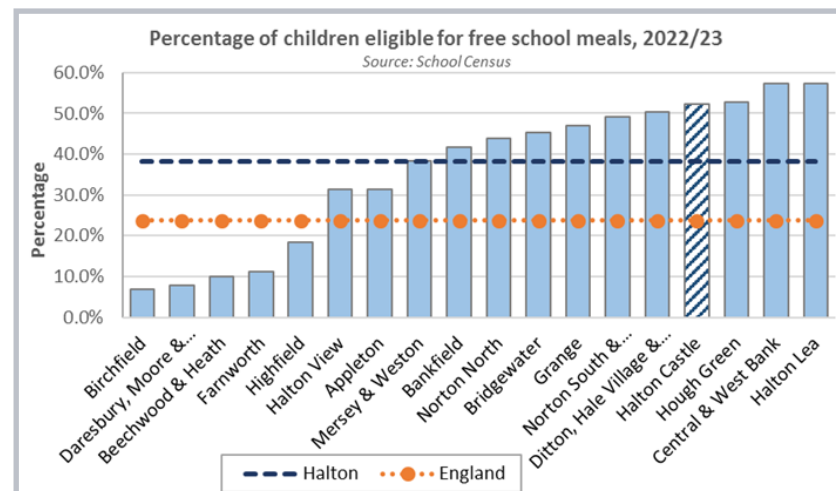
There's also a lower percentage who own their home outright compared to Halton and England.



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

There are areas within the ward that have a higher than average percentage of fuel poor households.

These figures could increase with 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.

Halton Castle ward has a higher percentage of children eligible for free school meals compared to the England and Halton averages.

STARTING WELL



37% of children in Halton Castle live in income deprived families. This is significantly higher than the Halton average (24%) and the England average of 17%.

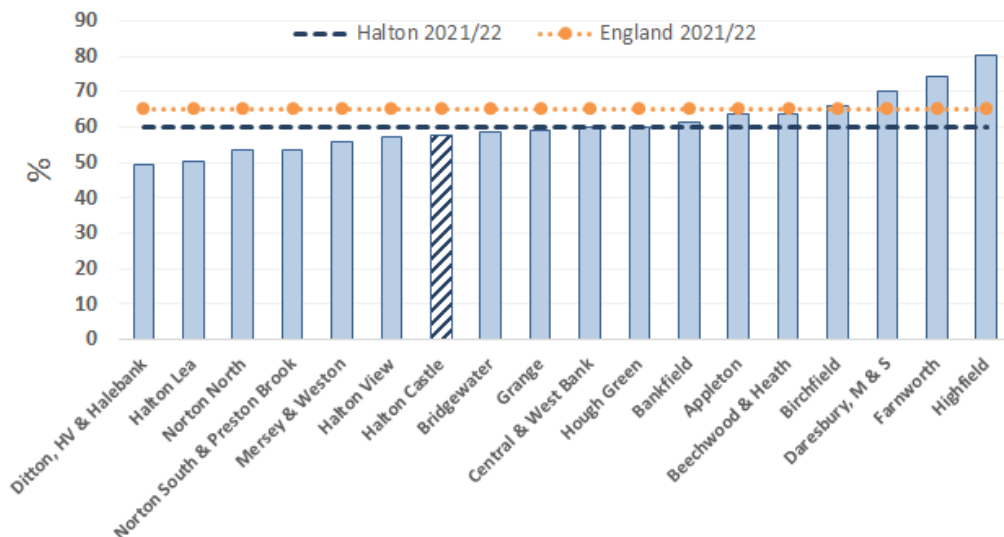
Source: OHID fingertips



58% of Reception year (age 4-5) children achieved a good level of development in Halton Castle ward. This is lower than both 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 Halton Castle compared to Halton and England



45% of babies are breast or mixed fed at birth; this reduces to **24%** at 6-8 weeks.

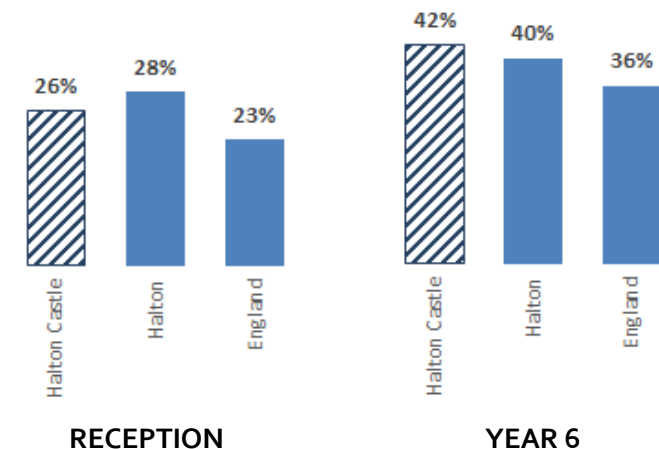
This is similar to the Halton average of 26% but significantly lower than the England average of 49% at 6-8 weeks.



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 Halton Castle, levels of excess weight (overweight and obese) are higher than the England average for 4-5 and 10-11 year olds.

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

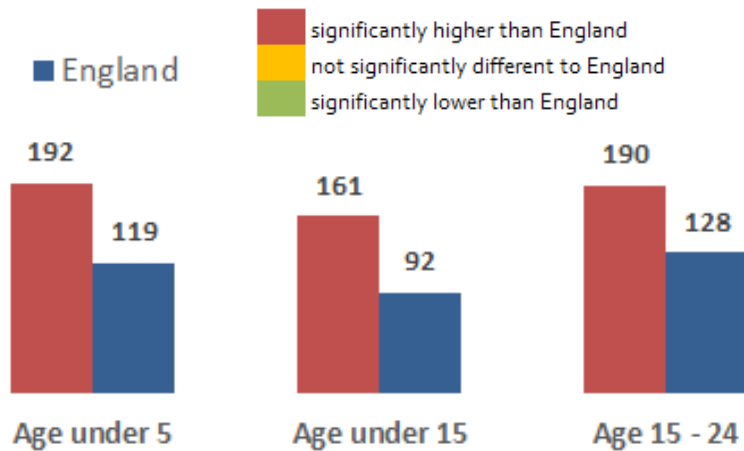


STARTING WELL

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 Halton Castle compared to England (crude rate per 10,000: 2016/17—20/21)

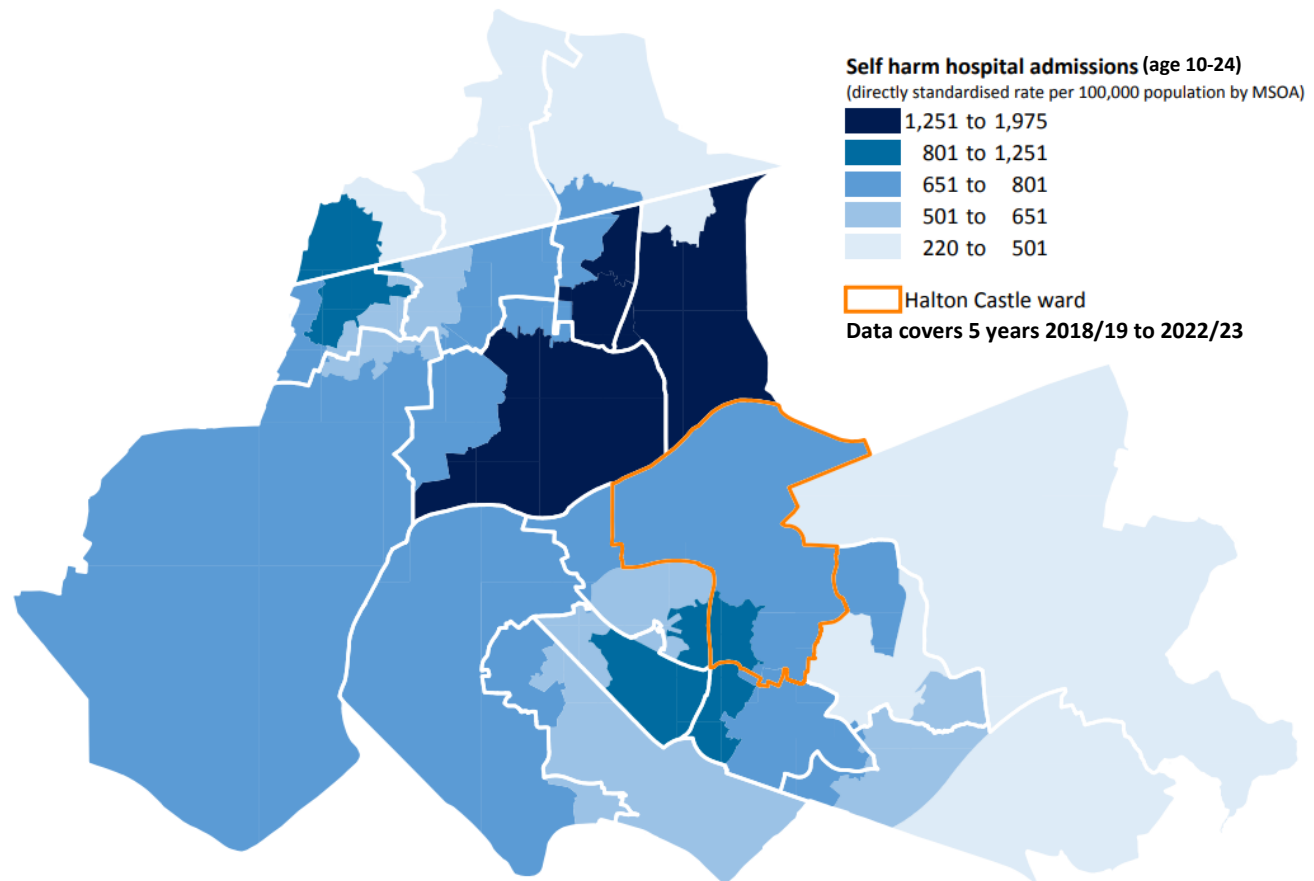
Source: OHID fingertips



Hospital admissions for injuries are significantly higher than England for children in all age groups. For children aged under 15, rates are the second highest of all wards in Halton.

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.

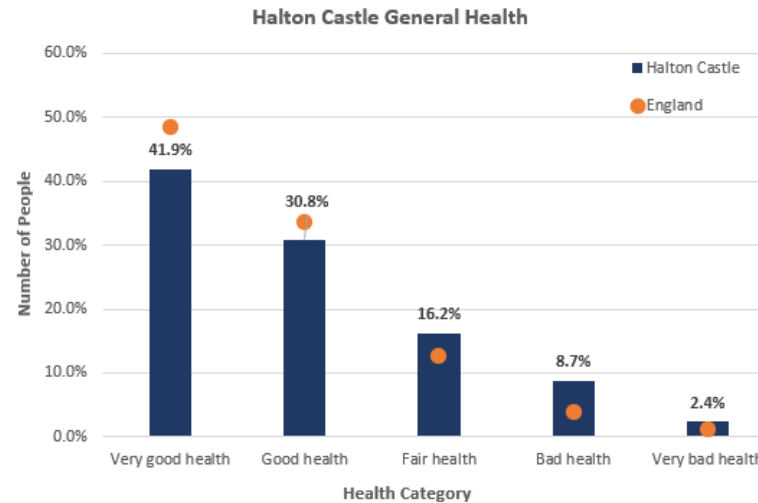
Admissions for self harm in young people age 10 to 24 are high in residents of parts of Halton Castle ward, but overall are similar to the Halton average.



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 'very good' or 'good' health was lower 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 Halton Castle, the five most prevalent diseases are:

1. Hypertension (88.1)
2. Multi-comorbidities (65.0)
3. Asthma (52.3)
4. CKD (33.6)
5. Diabetes (32.8)

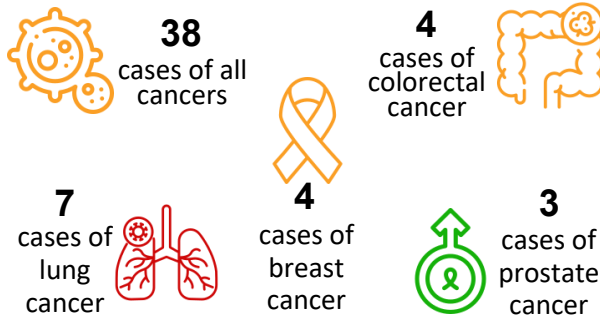
Note: Managed and Complex long-term conditions have been excluded as they were highest prevalence in all wards. They combine several diseases in one figure.

Source: Aristotle

Cancer Incidence in Halton Castle compared to England

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

Source: OHID fingertips



In Halton Castle the incidence of lung cancer incidence is higher than the England average; however prostate is lower.

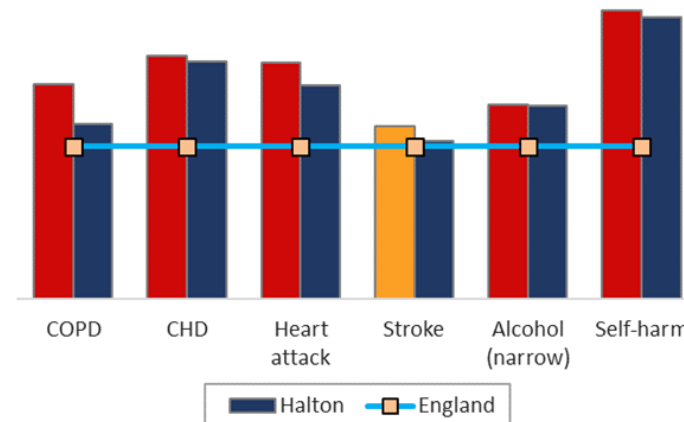
The ward has a higher average number of new cases of lung cancer per year than breast, colorectal and prostate.



Emergency hospital admissions in Halton Castle compared to England

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

Source: OHID fingertips



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

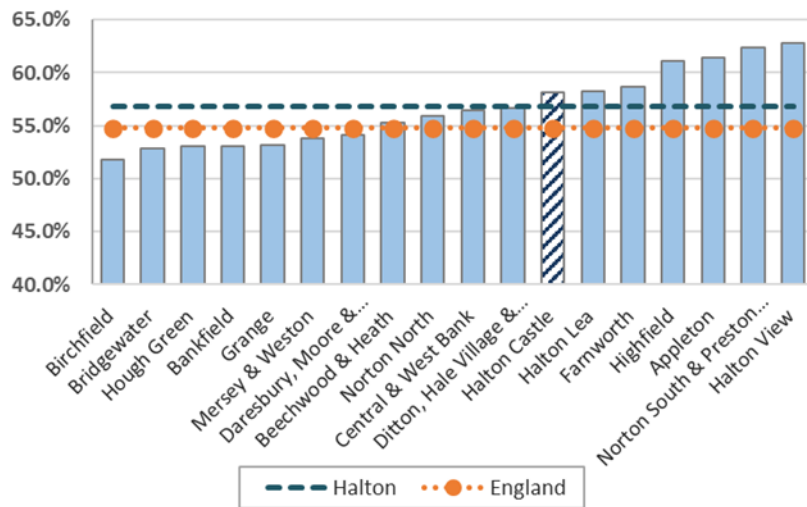
All the ratios are higher than the Halton average.

Compared to the other wards within the borough, the Halton Castle ratios are mid-range.

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)



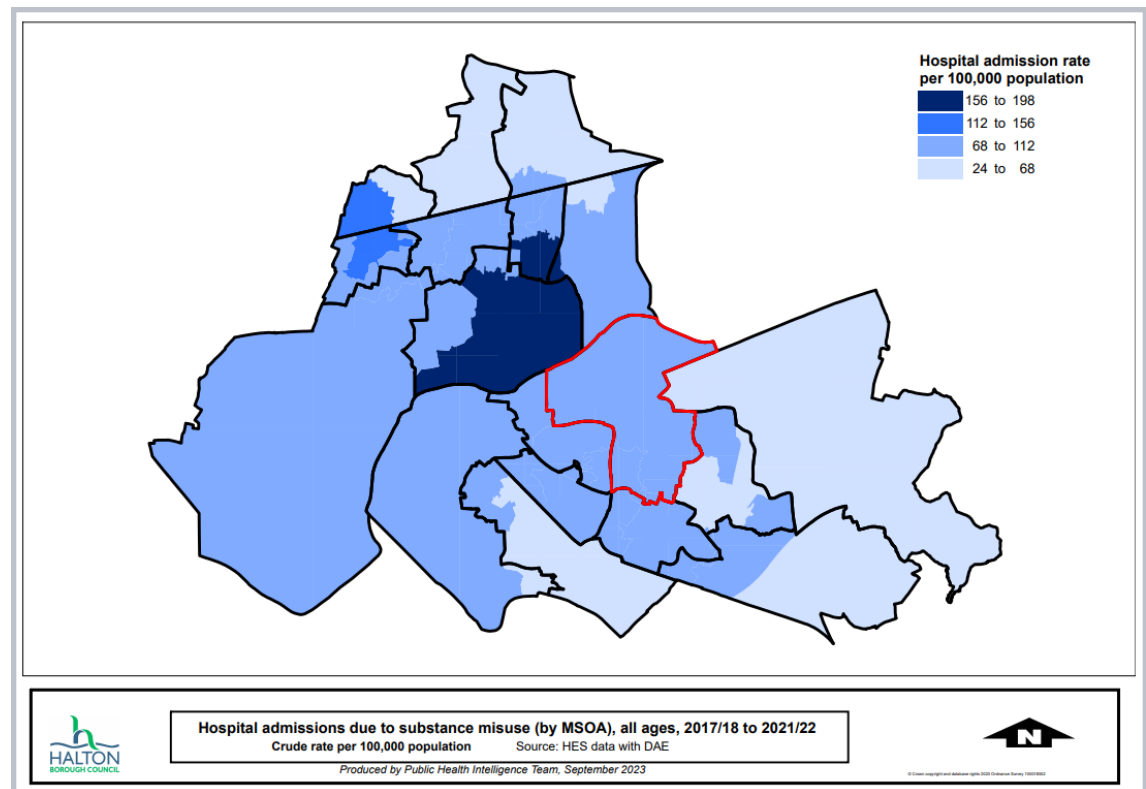
Halton Castle ward had a slightly higher percentage of successful smoking quitters for people who set a quit date during 2020/21 to 2022/23, compared to the Halton average. It was higher than the England average during 2021/22.

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).

Halton Castle ward contains areas which had the 2nd 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).

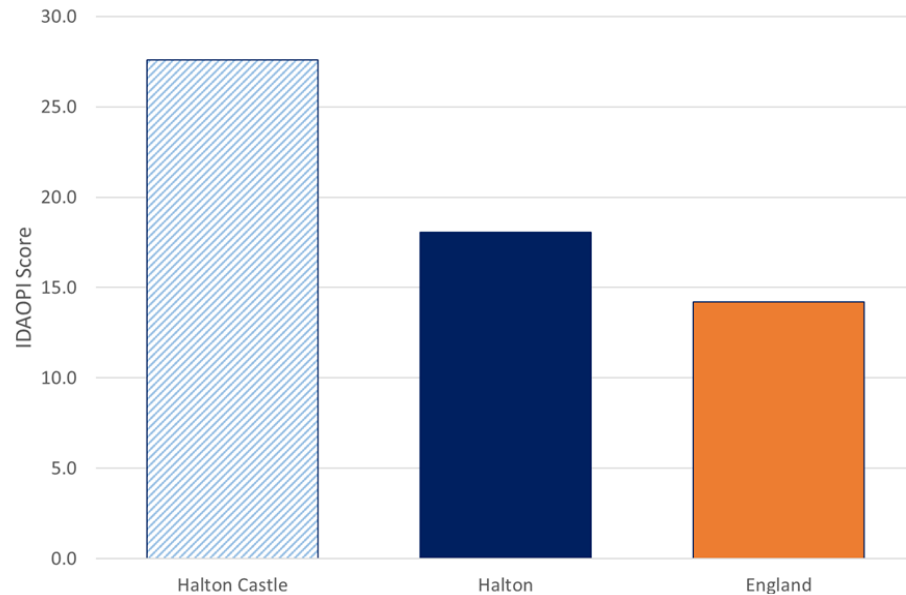


AGEING WELL

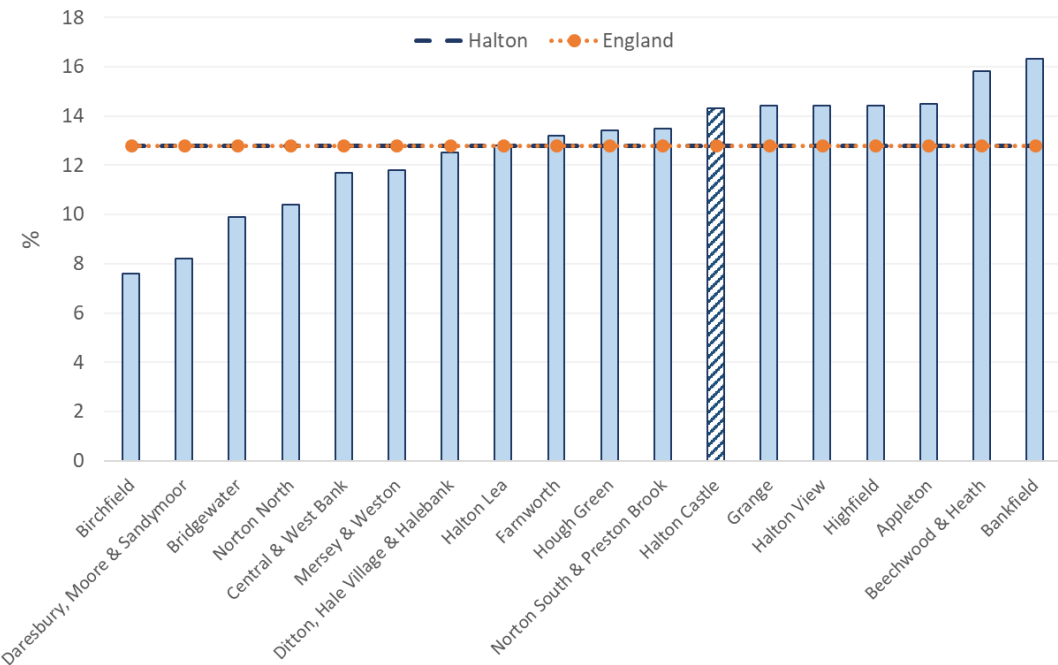
The demography of the UK population is changing, and this is likely to be similarly observed in Halton. A greater proportion of the population is made up of people of retirement age, which is projected to continue. In fact, the ONS Census estimates that by the year 2040, there will be a 28% increase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



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



67.3 frail patients per 1,000 population (higher than Halton)



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

22.6 female year life expectancy at 65+ (similar to England)



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



5th fewest hip fracture (65+) admissions of wards in Halton

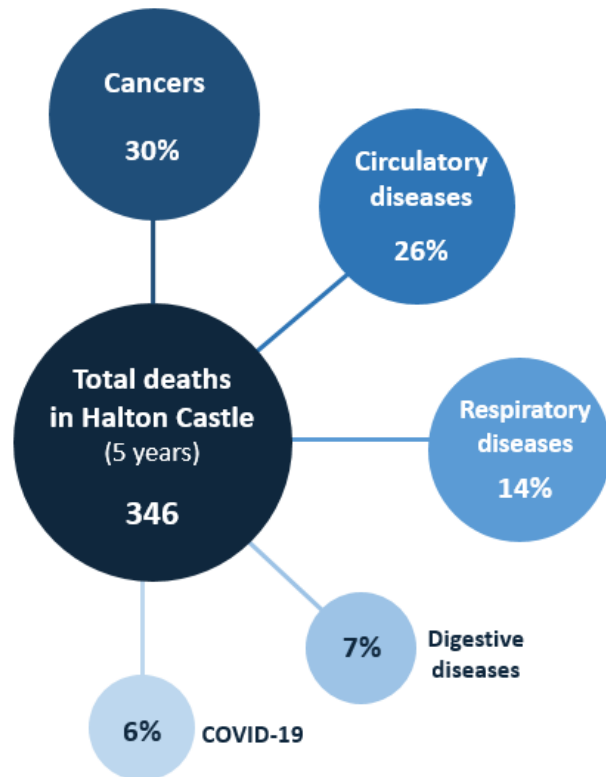
Significantly worse rate than the England average

Not significantly different rate to the England average

Significantly better rate than the England average

MORTALITY

Main causes of death in Halton Castle ward 2018-22



Over the 5 years 2018-2022, there were 346 deaths in residents of Halton Castle ward. The most common cause of death was cancers, which accounted for over almost third of all deaths (30%); this is similar to 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 of 23%. COVID-19 has made up 6% of the total deaths (since 2020), the same as the Halton average.

Mortality (death) rates in Halton Castle residents were higher 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, Halton Castle mortality rates are:

23% higher for cancers, aged under 75

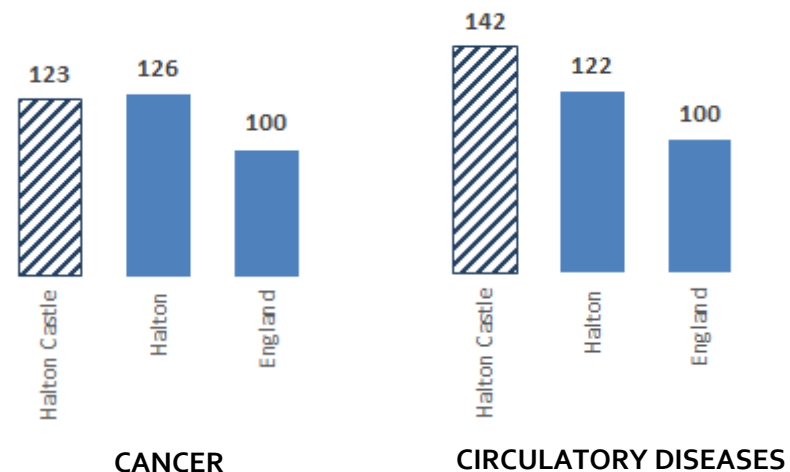
42% higher for circulatory diseases overall, aged under 75 and

39% higher for respiratory diseases, all ages

Deaths aged under 75 in Halton Castle compared to Halton and England averages

(standardised mortality ratio 2016-20)

Source: OHID fingertips



LIFE EXPECTANCY



73.4

Male life expectancy
at birth (years)



84.2

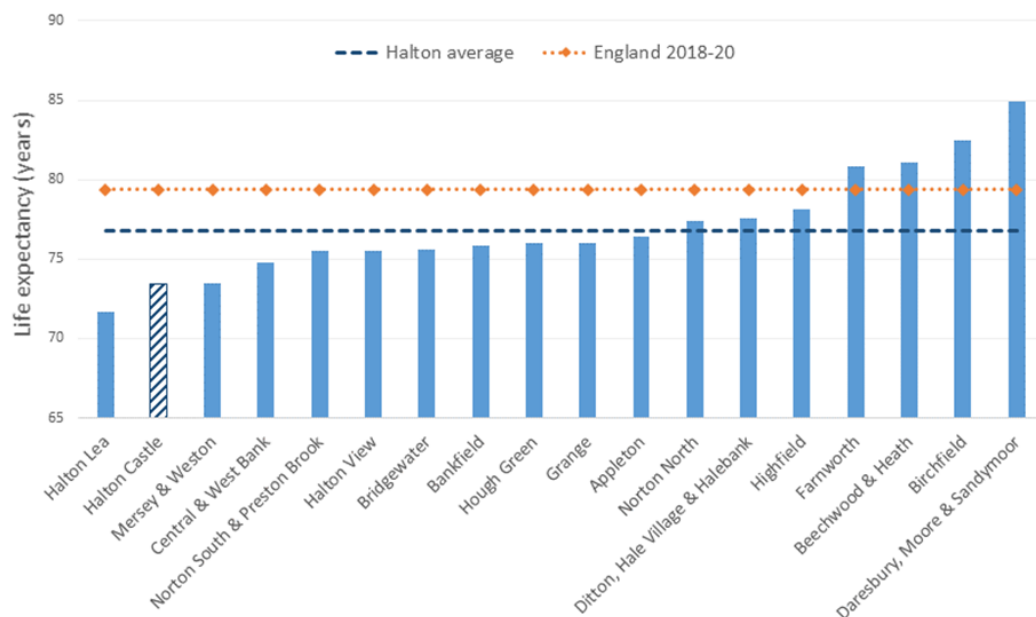
Female life expectancy
at birth (years)

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 Halton Castle ward is 73.4 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.

Female life expectancy at birth in Halton Castle ward is 84.2 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average but higher than the Halton borough average. It is the 5th 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

