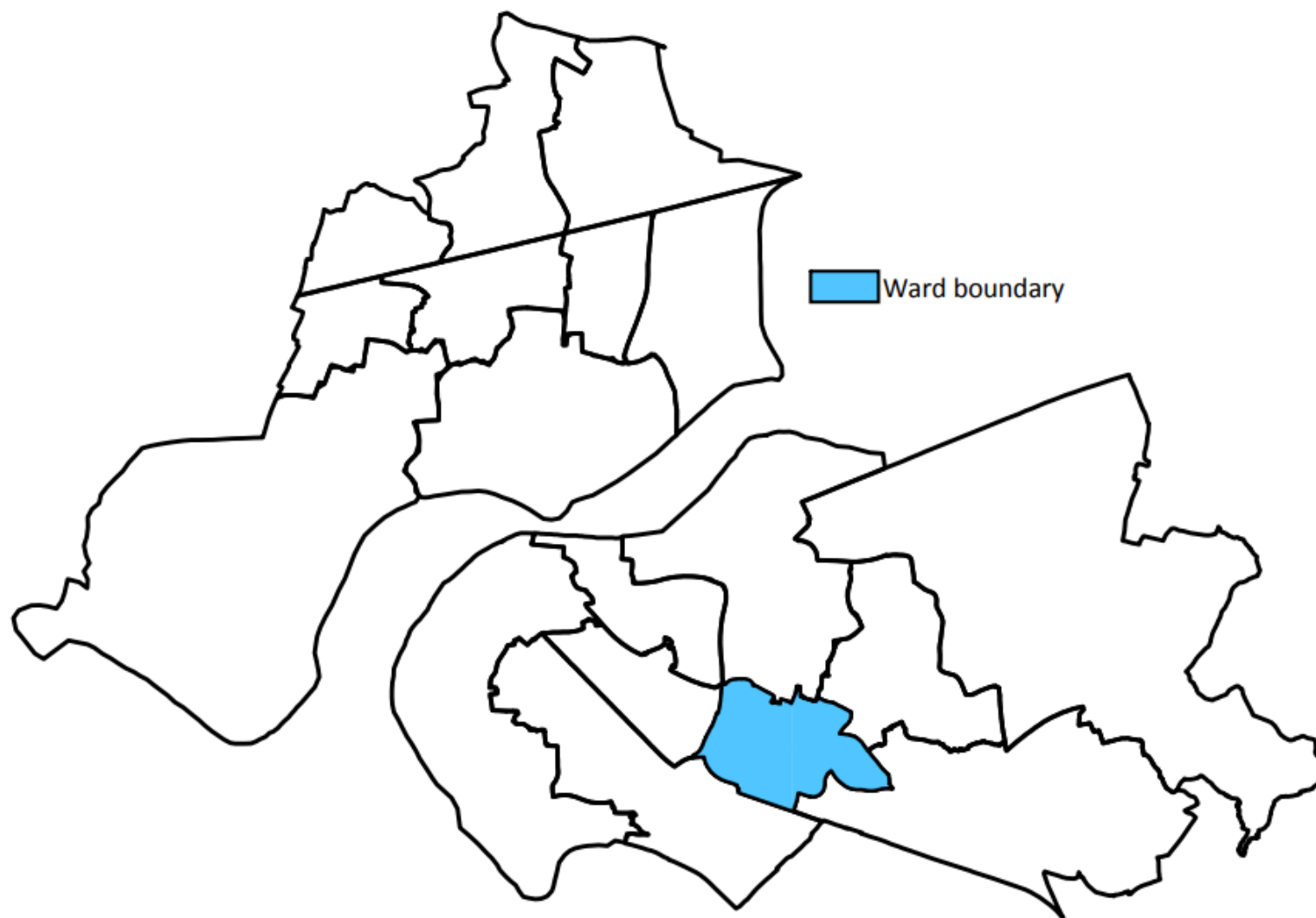


HALTON LEA WARD HEALTH PROFILE

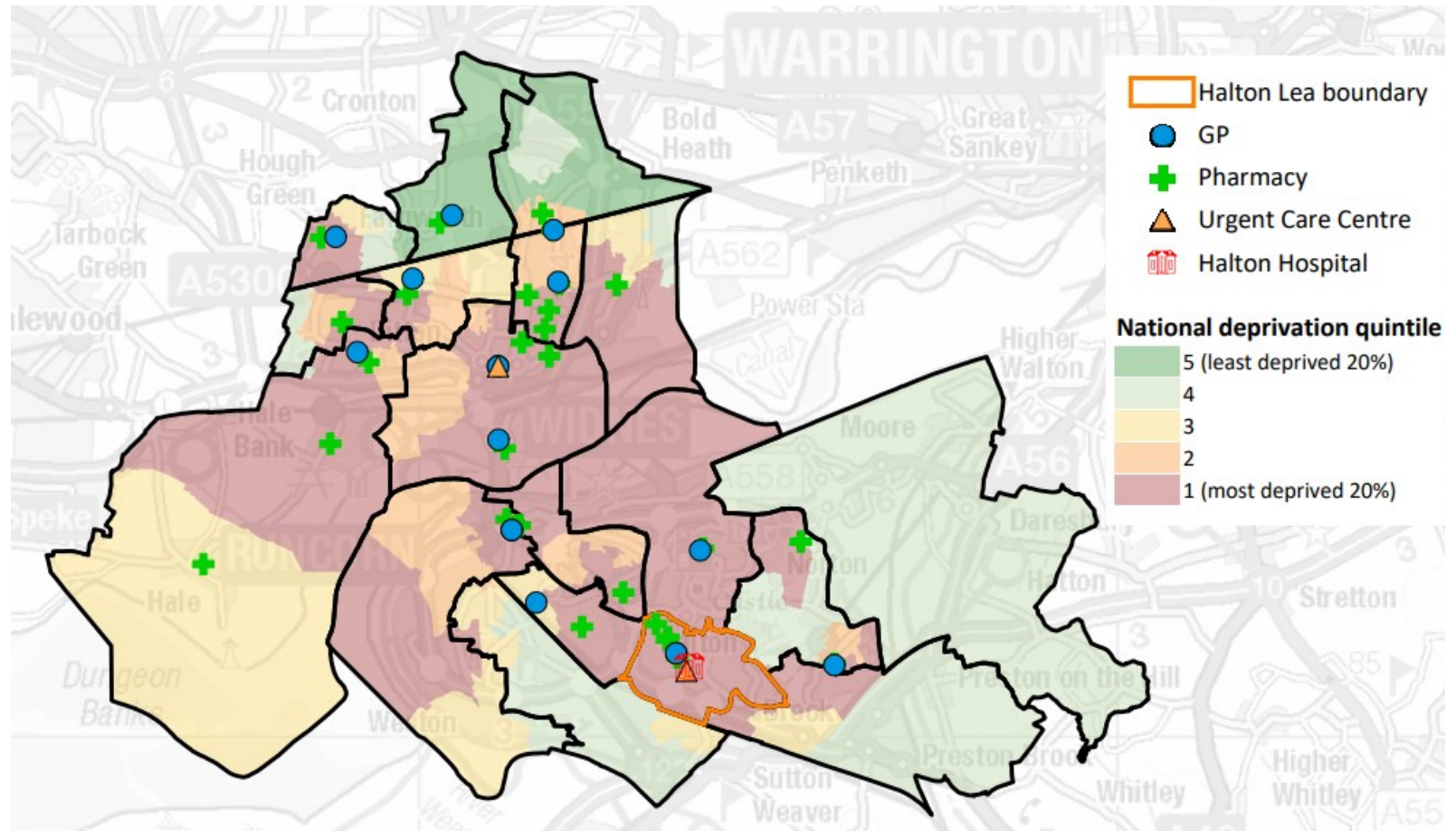


HALTON LEA WARD MAP

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, 4 pharmacies, an urgent care centre and Halton Hospital within Halton Lea ward.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 100018802

HALTON LEA WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Key issues

Just under 6,700 people live in Halton Lea ward; over 1 in 4 (26%) people live in a single family household (either as a couple or with children) and 17% live alone. There is a slightly higher proportion of people aged 65-74 than the England average.

Halton Lea 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 over 1 in 3 people (36%) have no access to a car or van, which is higher than the England and Halton averages.

In terms of **services**, there is 1 GP, 4 pharmacies, an urgent care centre and Halton Hospital within Halton Lea ward.

The majority of adults in **employment** are in elementary jobs (19%), 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 (48%); 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, theft and public order offences.

Children

Rates of breastfeeding, overweight or obese children age 4-5 and 10-11 and hospital admissions for injuries in children and young people aged 5-24 are worse than the national average.

Working age

Halton Lea 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 Lea 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 England.

Estimated levels of frailty are lower in Halton Lea ward than the borough average; however dementia is estimated to be higher.

Premature death rates from cancer and respiratory diseases are higher than England; respiratory death rates aged under 75 are over double that of England.

POPULATION

Halton Lea Ward Population– 6,694

Halton Total Population– 128,478

Census 2021

52.4% Female population

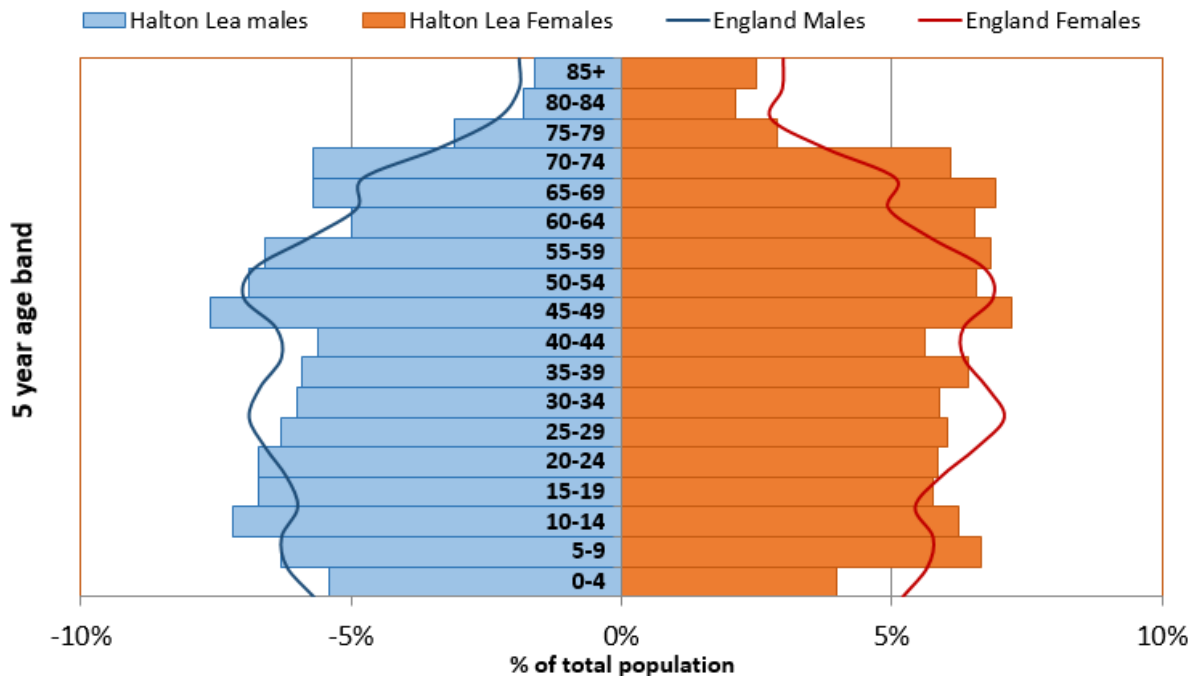
47.6% Male population



Ethnic Composition

1. White (96.4%)
2. Mixed (2.0%)
3. Asian (0.8%)

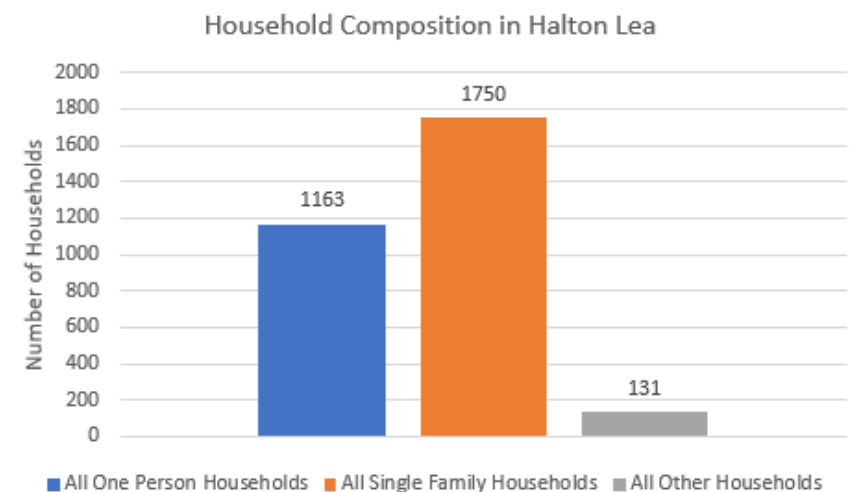
Halton Lea & England population pyramid
Proportion of total area population, by 5-year age band and gender
Source: Census, 2021



Halton Lea ward population makes up approximately 5.2% of Halton's total population. There are slightly more females than males.

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



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.

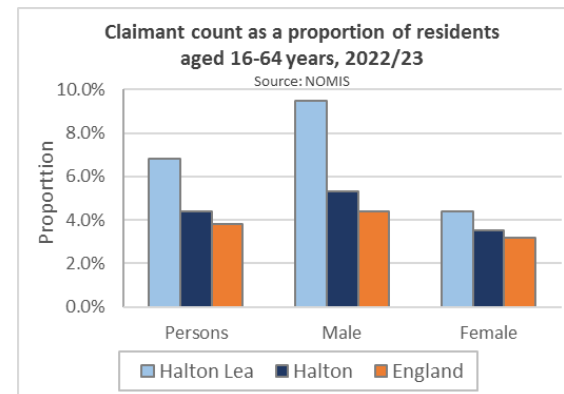
Car and van access



36% don't have access to a car or van

Source: Census 2021

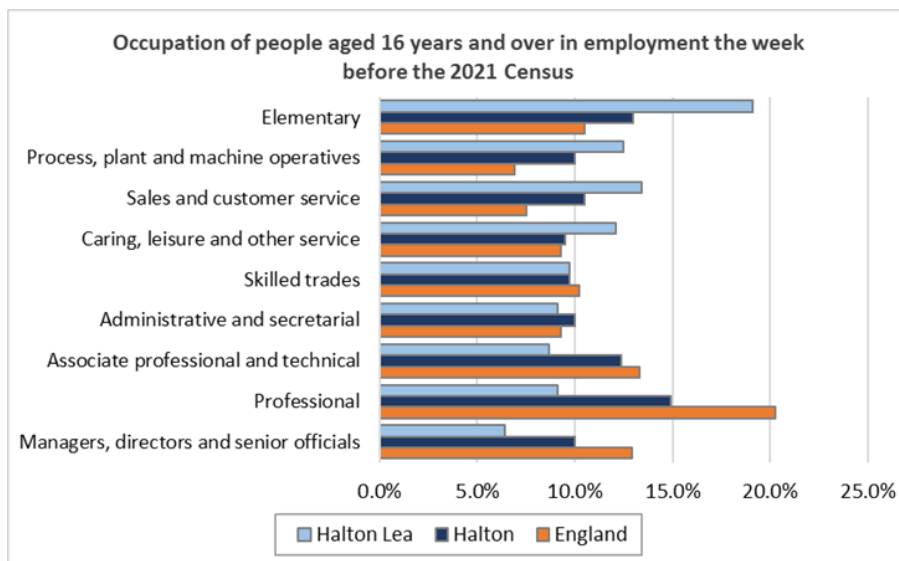
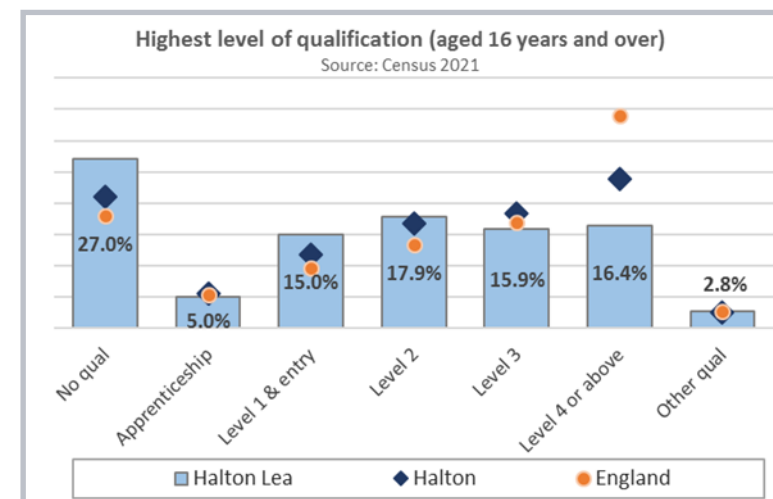
This is significantly higher than the England average (23.5%).
The Halton average is 23.8%



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

Halton Lea ward has a higher percentage of people with no qualifications compared to Halton and England, and is the 2nd 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.

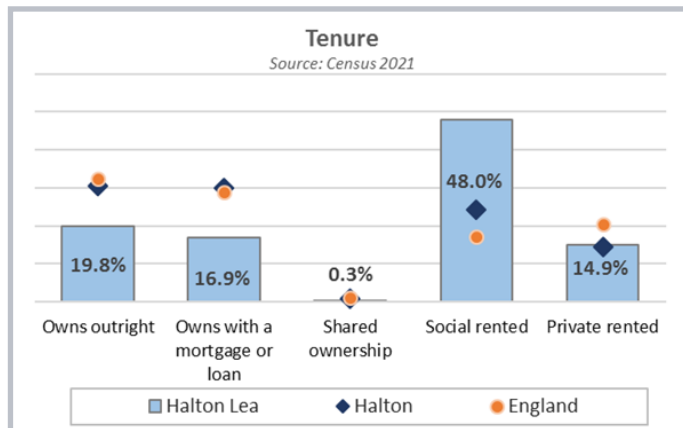
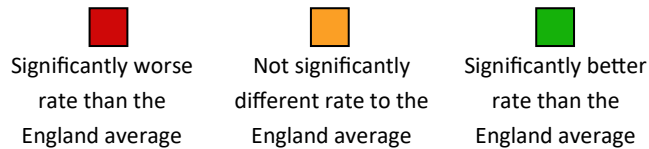


There's a greater percentage of elementary workers and sales & customer service workers in the ward, compared to the Halton and England averages. However, there are less managers, directors & senior officials.

The ward has the highest percentage of caring, leisure & other service workers in Halton.

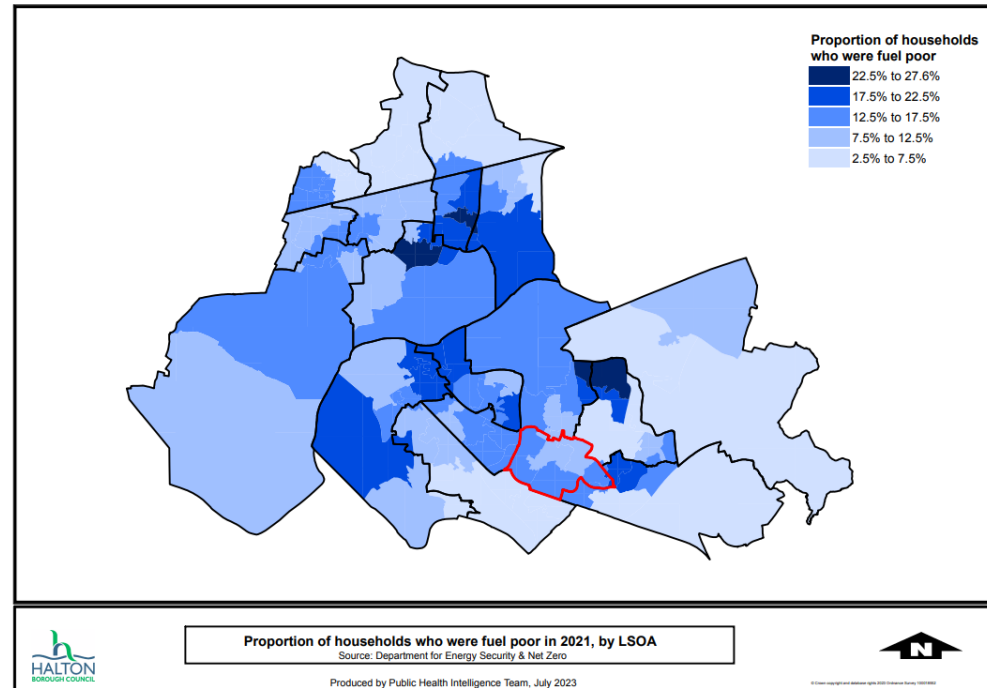
WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Police Recorded Crime 2022



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

There's also a lower percentage who own their home with a mortgage or loan 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 Lea ward has a higher percentage of children eligible for free school meals compared to the Halton and England averages. It is also the highest percentage in Halton.

STARTING WELL



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

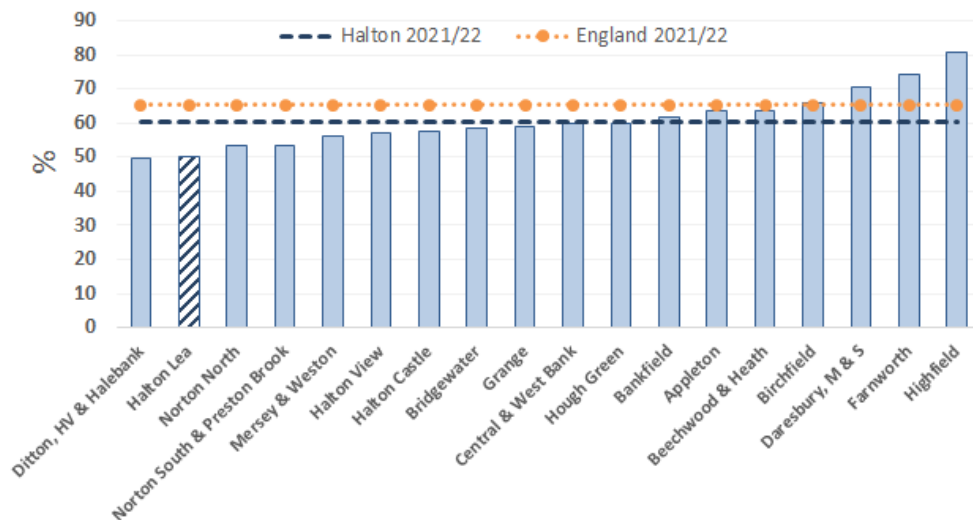
Source: OHID fingertips



50% of Reception year (age 4-5) children achieved a good level of development in Halton Lea 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 Lea compared to Halton and England (percentage over 2 years 2021/22—2022/23)



39% of babies are breast or mixed fed at birth; this reduces to **15%** at 6-8 weeks.

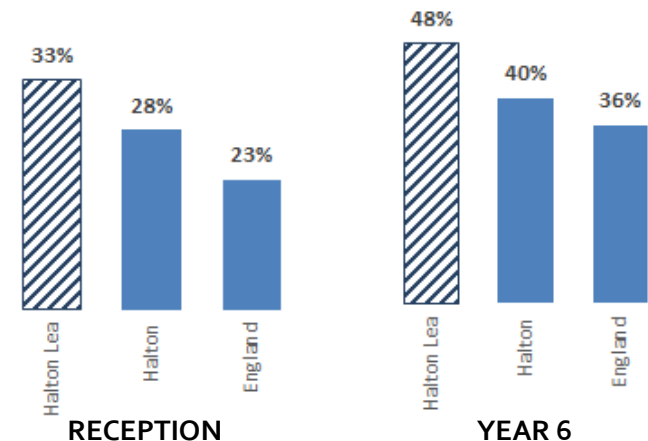
This is lower than both the Halton average of 26% and the England average of 49% at 6-8 weeks.



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

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



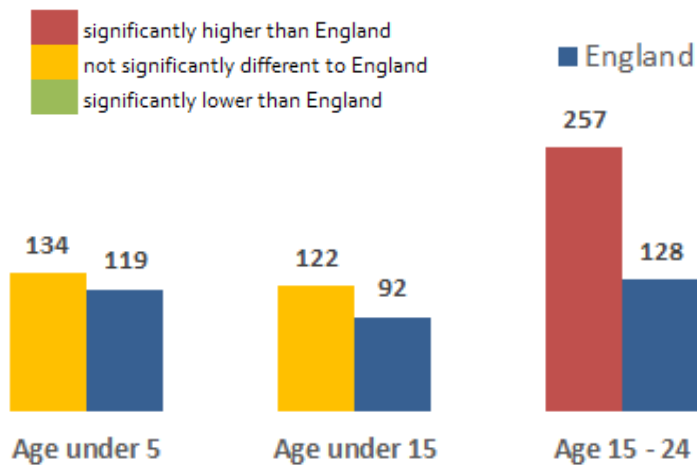
STARTING WELL

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 Lea compared to England

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

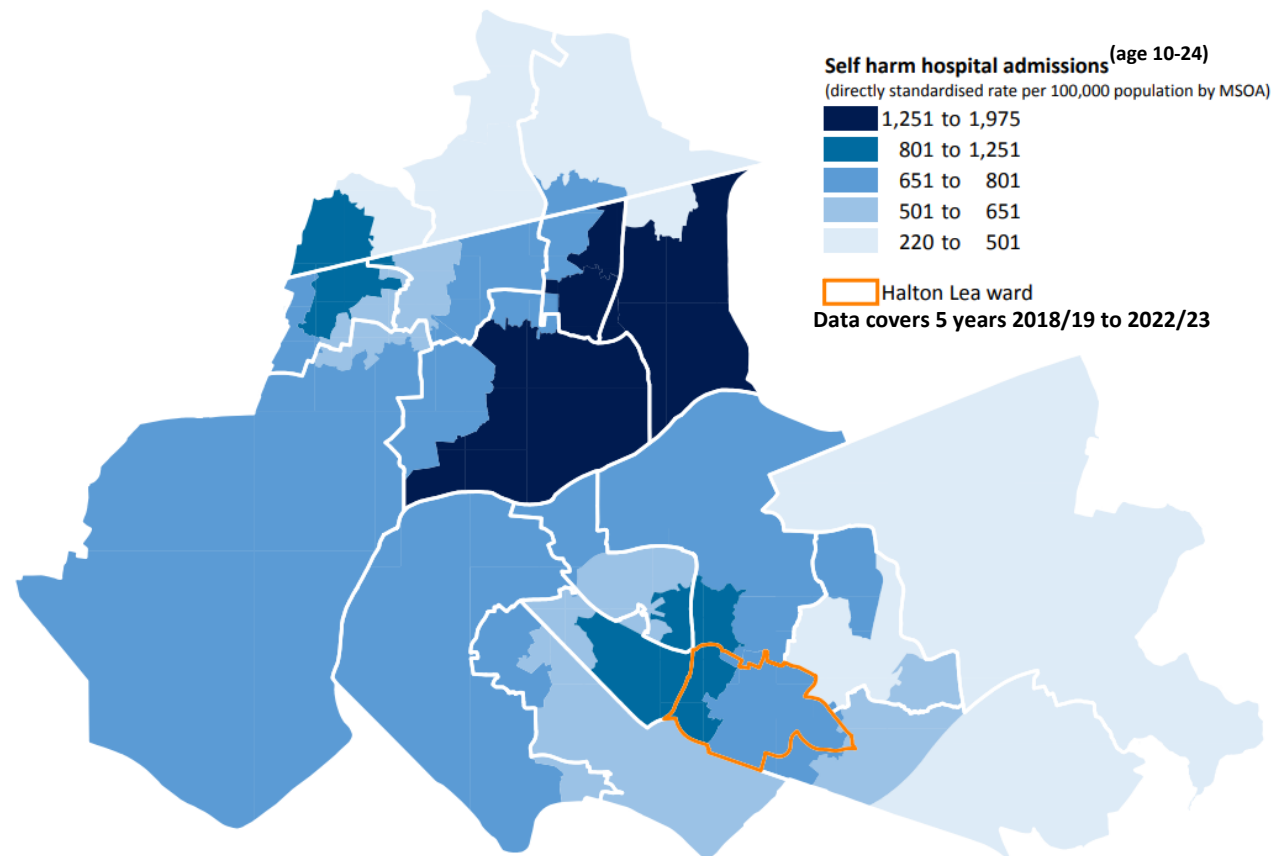
Source: OHID fingertips



Hospital admissions for injuries are significantly higher than England for children aged 15 to 24 and are over double that of England. For children aged under 15, rates are slightly higher but not significantly different to England.

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.

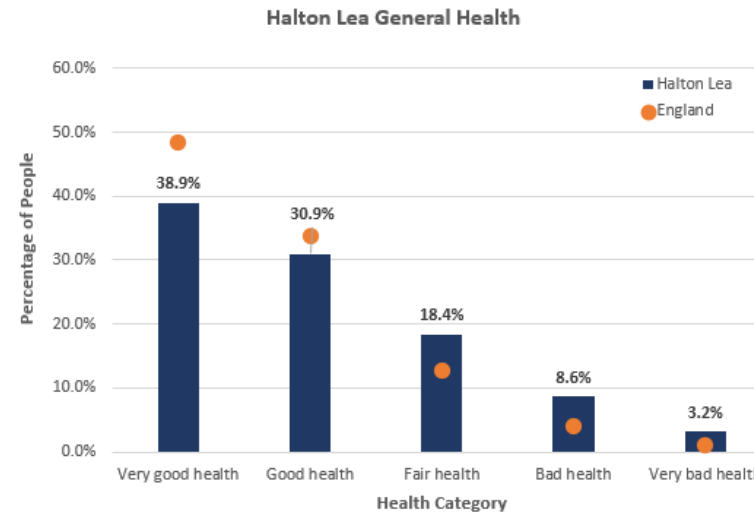
Admissions for self harm in young people age 10 to 24 are high in residents of parts of Halton Lea ward, but overall are similar to the Halton average.



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.

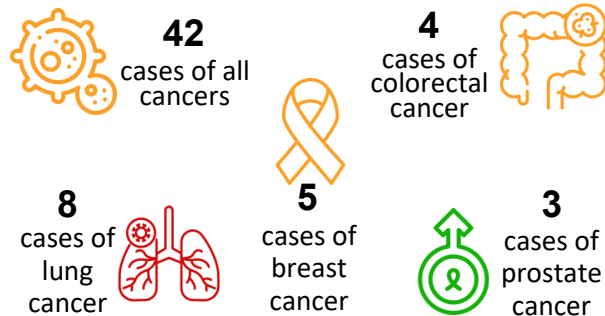
In this ward, people reporting 'very good' or 'good' health was lower compared to England, with 'very good' health being some of the lowest reported of all Halton wards.



Source: Census 2021

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

Source: OHID fingertips



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



Prevalence of Disease

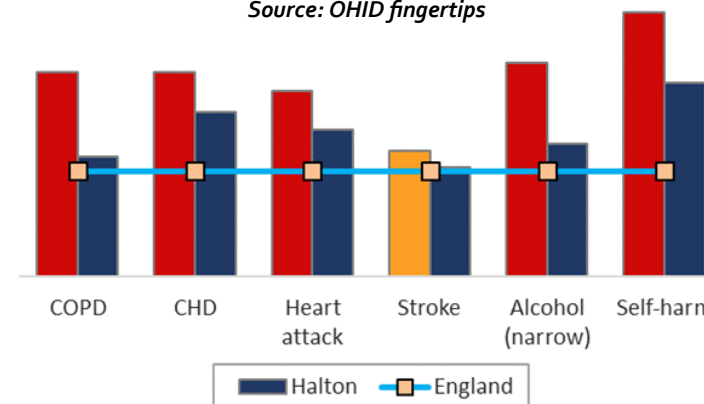
There are many diseases that are prevalent in all wards across Halton, and England. Disease is something that can present itself in many forms. The diseases highlighted are those that present themselves physically, and are as a result of lifestyle factors or caused by other co-morbidities. The prevalence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

1. Hypertension (102.7)
2. Multi-comorbidities (77.2)
3. Asthma (47.7)
4. Diabetes (40.4)
5. CHD (38.2)

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 Halton Lea compared to England (standardised admission ratio: 2016/17—20/21)

Source: OHID fingertips

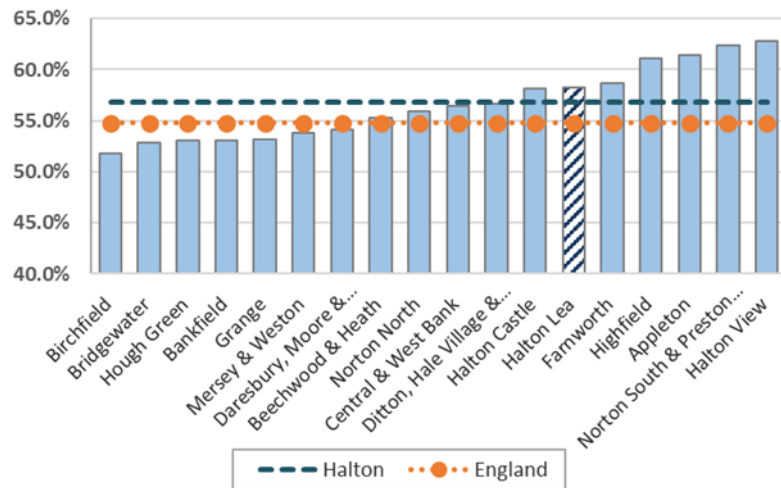


Halton Lea ward has a higher admission ratio for 5 out of the 6 conditions, compared to the England average. Only admissions for stroke are similar.

The ward has the highest admission ratios for CHD and heart attack within the borough.

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)



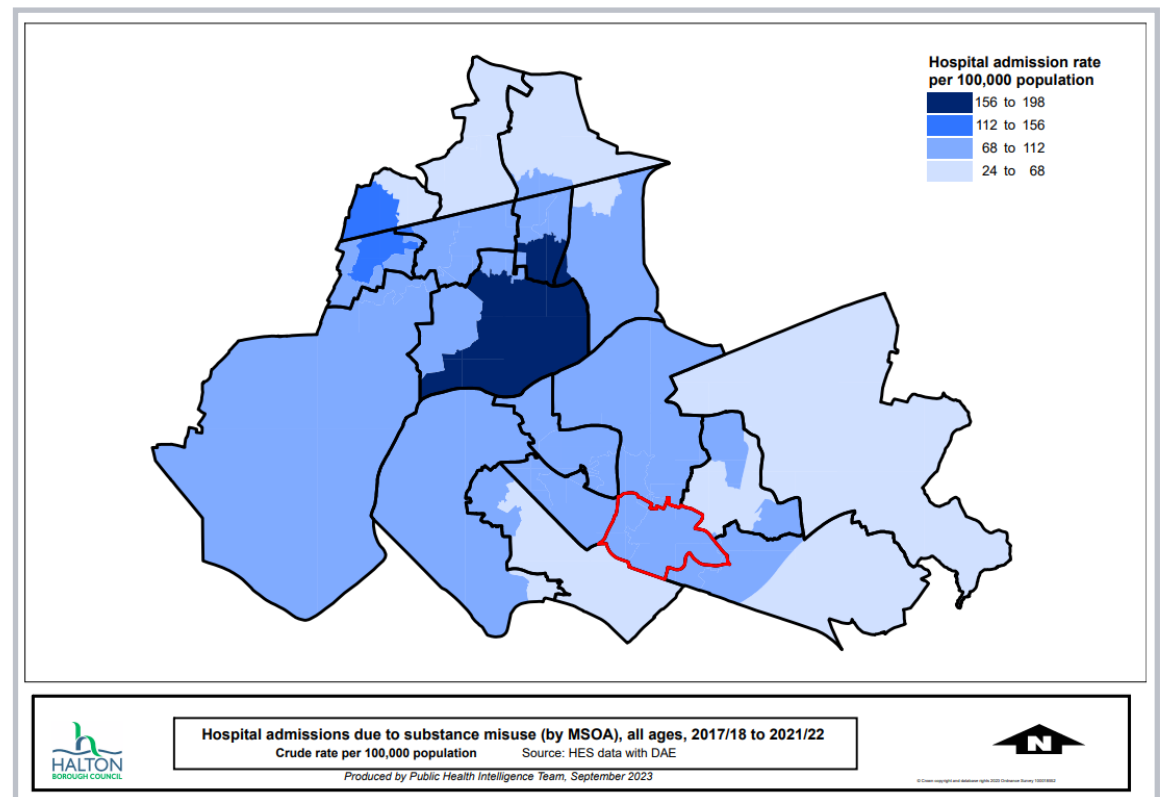
Halton Lea ward had a slightly higher percentage of successful smoking quitters for people who set a quit date during 2020/21 to 2022/23, compared to the Halton average. It was higher than the England average during 2021/22.

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 Lea 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).

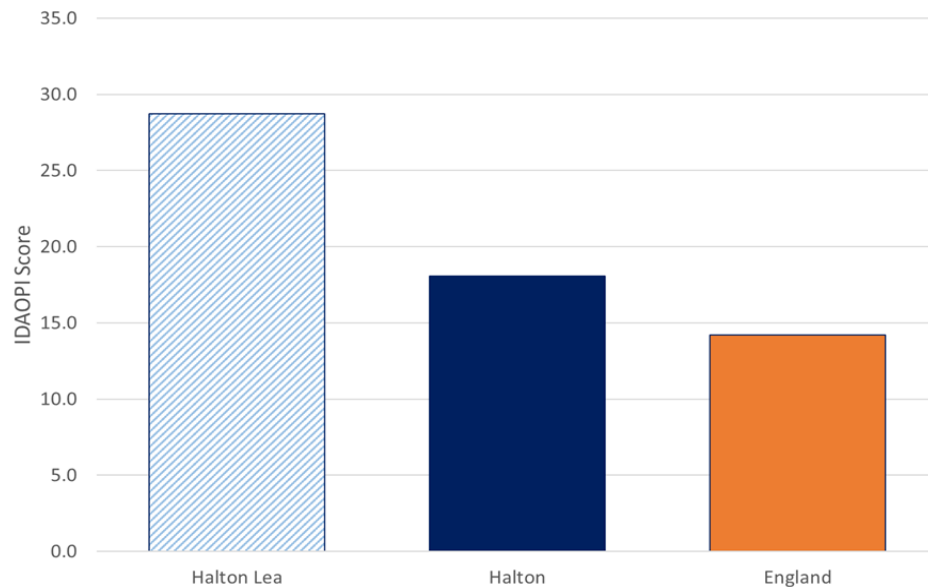


AGEING WELL

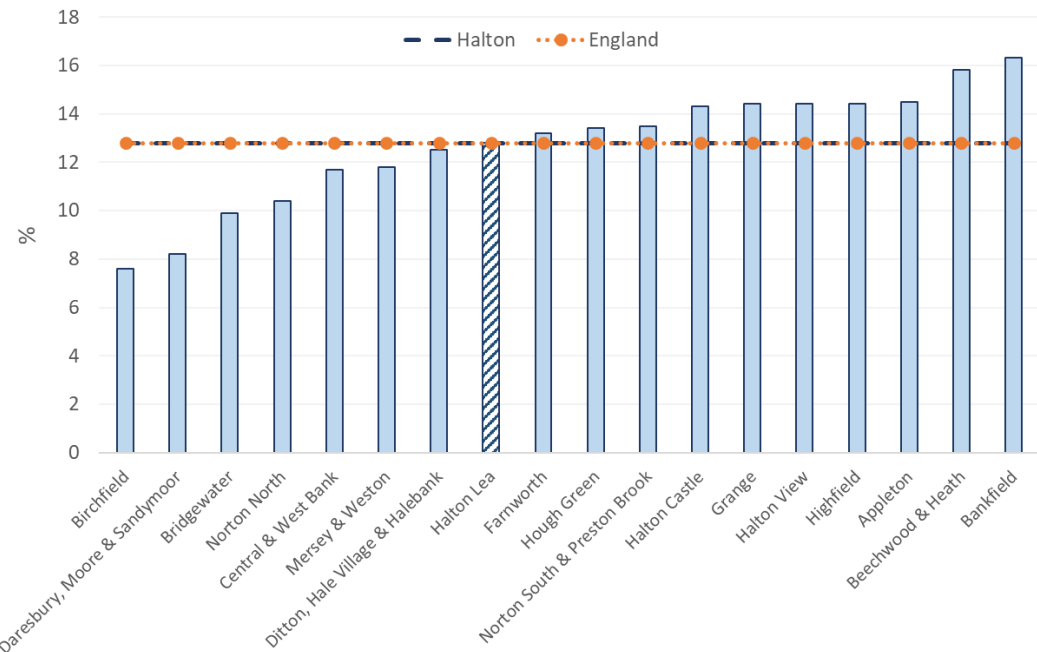
The demography of the UK population is changing, and this is likely to be similarly observed in Halton. A greater proportion of the population is made up of people of retirement age, which is projected to continue. In fact, the ONS Census estimates that by the year 2040, there will be a 28% increase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



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

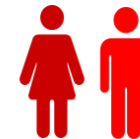


34.6 frail patients per 1,000 population (lower than Halton)



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

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



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



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



Significantly worse rate than the England average



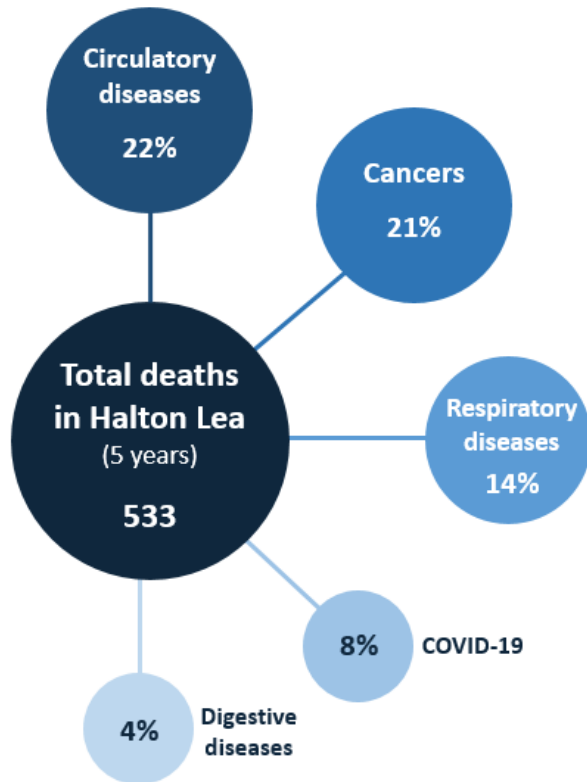
Not significantly different rate to the England average



Significantly better rate than the England average

MORTALITY

Main causes of death in Halton Lea ward 2018-22



Over the 5 years 2018-2022, there were 533 deaths in residents of Halton Lea ward. The most common cause of death was circulatory diseases, which accounted for just over a fifth of all deaths (22%); this is similar to the Halton average of 23%. A similar proportion of deaths were due to cancers (21%), which is lower than the Halton average of 28%. COVID-19 has made up 8% of the total deaths (since 2020), which is slightly higher than the Halton average of 6%.

Mortality (death) rates in Halton Lea 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 Lea mortality rates are:

64% higher for cancers, aged under 75

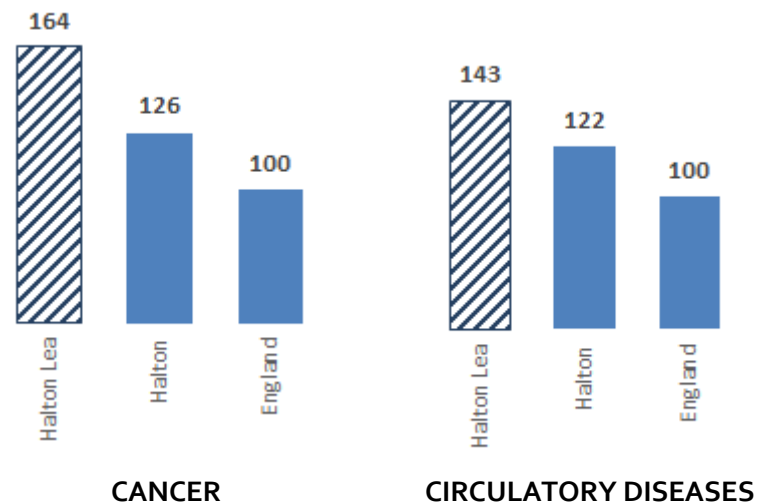
43% higher for circulatory diseases overall, aged under 75 and

143% higher for respiratory diseases, all ages

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

(standardised mortality ratio 2016-20)

Source: OHID fingertips



LIFE EXPECTANCY



71.7

Male life expectancy
at birth (years)



76.3

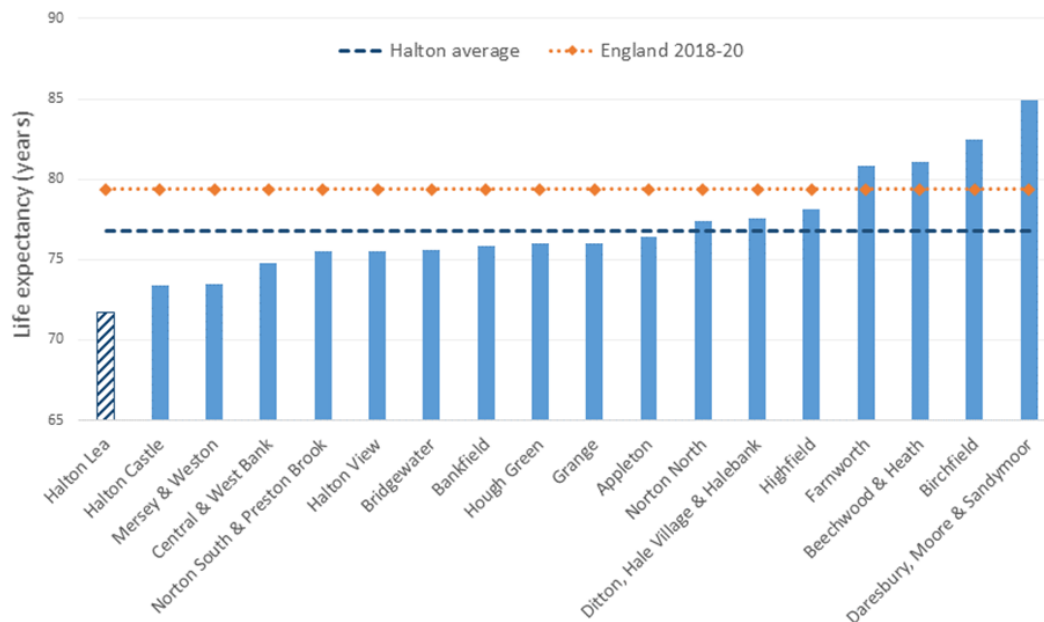
Female life expectancy
at birth (years)

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 Lea ward is 71.7 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 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 Lea ward is 76.3 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 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

