

WIDER DETERMINANTS

The wider determinants of health

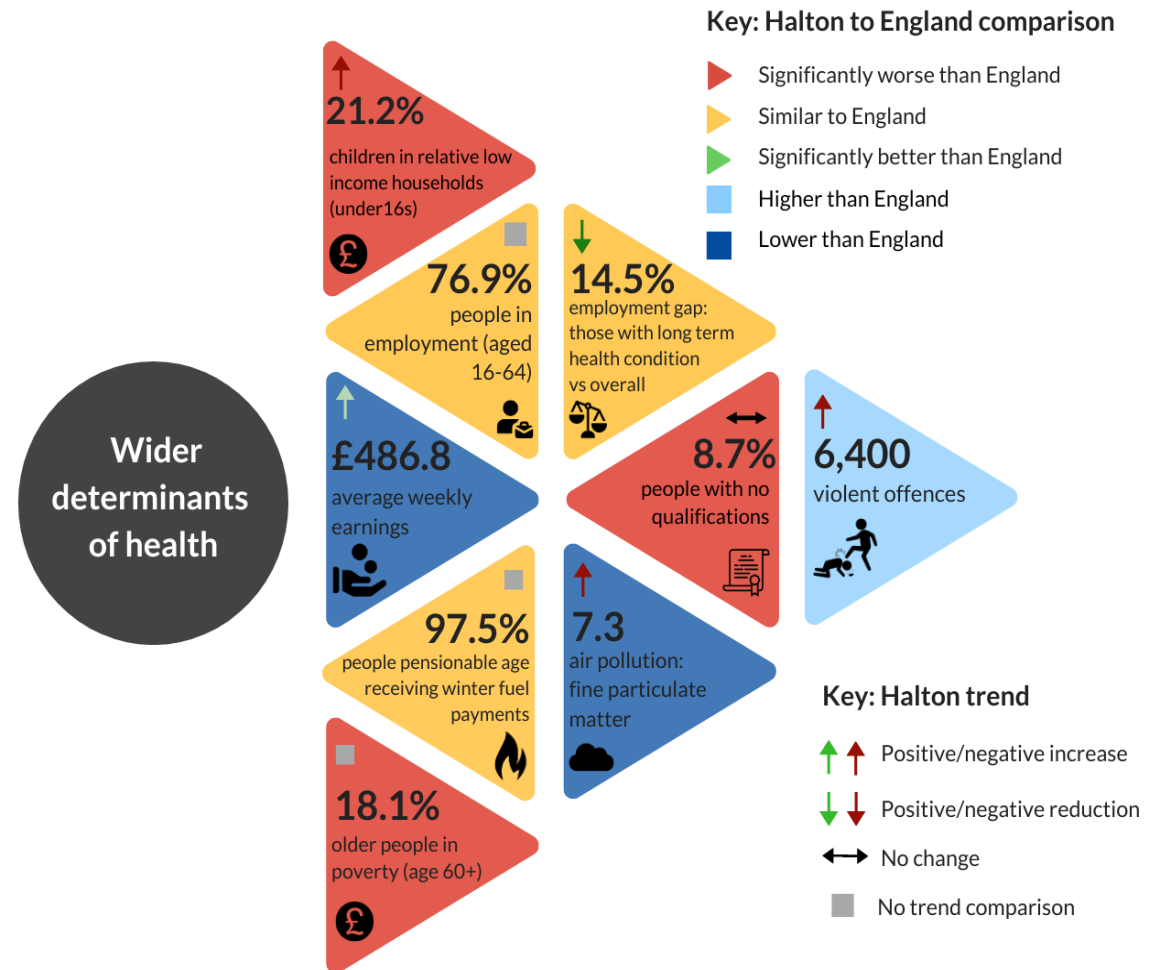
“The wider determinants of health are the social, economic and environmental conditions in which people live that have an impact on health. They include income, education, access to green space and healthy food, the work people do and the homes they live in”.

King’s Fund (2020)

The social, economic and environmental factors are often referred to as the wider determinants of health, and these are alterable, to varying degrees¹. Examples include lifestyle factors (such as smoking), social networks, secure fair paid

employment, good quality housing and access to green space.

Poorer education, lower quality housing, lack of available transport and transport links, higher unemployment rates and lower income are all linked to worse health and lower life expectancy. People from more socioeconomically deprived areas are often the most disadvantaged in relation to wider determinants², which can impact on health and create health inequalities.



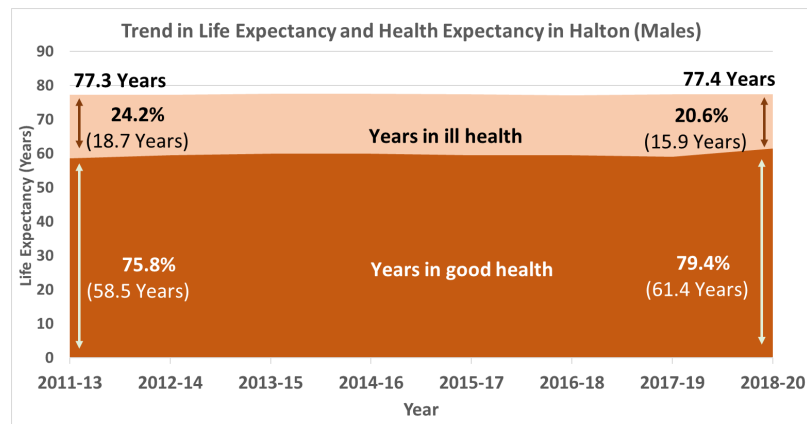
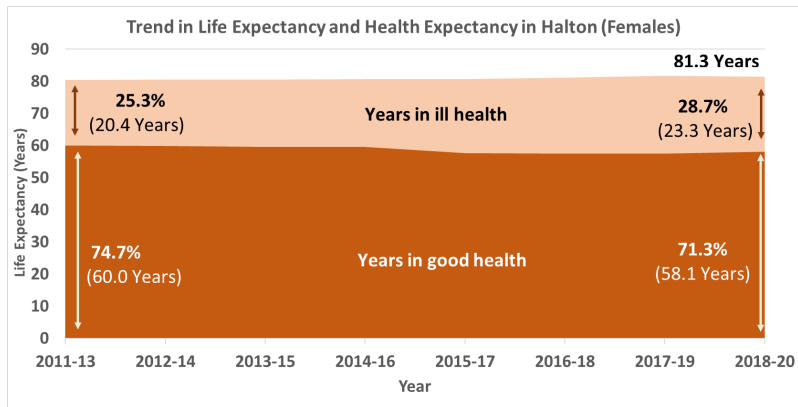
1. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-profile-for-england/chapter-6-social-determinants-of-health>

2. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1/gid/1938133043/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/102/are/E06000006>

LIFE EXPECTANCY

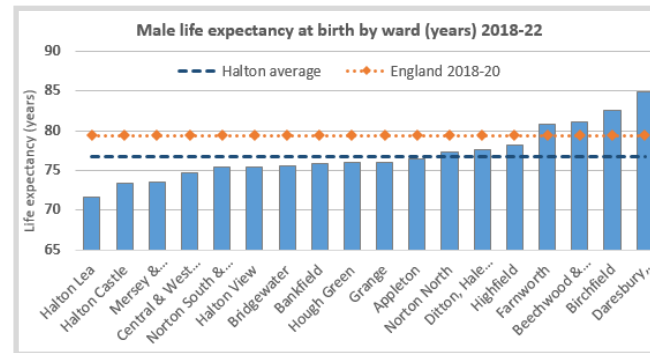
Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

Life expectancy across Halton has been improving but remains below the regional and national averages. It means that on average people in Halton can expect to live 2 years less than across England as a whole. Halton residents also spend less of their lives in good health.

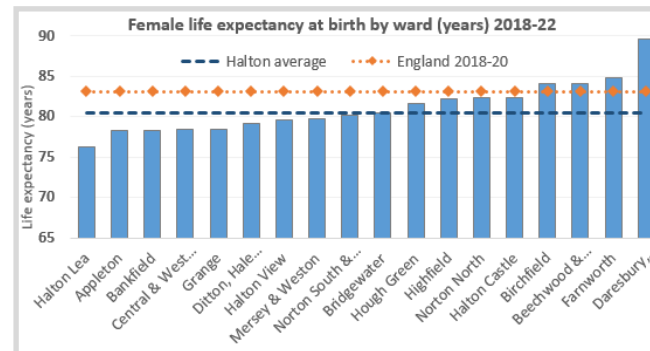


There are also varying levels of deprivation and life expectancy within Halton, meaning that there are internal inequalities. For males there is a **11.7** year gap (an increase from the 2017-19 figures of 9.9 years) between life expectancy at birth for those in the most deprived 10% of Halton, compared to the least deprived 10%. The gap is **9.6** years for females (again an increase from 2017-19 data which was 8.5 years). The deprivation gap is similar to the North West but higher than the England average.

Life Expectancy by Ward 2018-2022



For both males and females residing within Halton, the lowest life expectancy for 2018-22 was in Halton Lea ward, and the highest life expectancy was in Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward. The range is 71.7 to 84.9 years for males, and 76.3 to 89.5 years for females.



In an effort to address this Cheshire & Merseyside and all its constituent Health & Wellbeing Boards has become a **Marmot Community**. The **All Together Fairer** Board was established in 2022, working with Sir Michael Marmot's team at the Institute for Health Equity and local teams to address these significant challenges.

See JSNA chapter on inequalities in life expectancy on our webpage www.halton.gov.uk/jsna.

All Together Fairer report can be found at <https://champspublichealth.com/all-together-fairer/>

EMPLOYMENT, WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION

Children in low income households

There is evidence that childhood poverty leads to premature mortality and poor health outcomes for adults. Reducing the numbers of children who experience poverty should improve these adult health outcomes and increase healthy life expectancy.

The table below shows the percentage of children living in absolute and relative low income households during 2021/22.

	Absolute	Relative
Halton	13.8%	21.2%
North West	16.6%	23.7%
England	15.3%	19.9%

The estimates above suggest that just below 14% of children aged under 16 years in Halton were living in absolute low income households in 2021/22, which is significantly lower than the England estimate. However, 21.2% were estimated to be in relative low income households, which is significantly higher than the England average.

For more information please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics>

Educational attainment

Education is important for wellbeing and can have an impact on employment, future earnings and life expectancy.

In general, children from more affluent families have better educational outcomes compared to those from poorer families, and these can have an impact throughout the life course.

Attainment 8

Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English, Maths, three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications or any other approved non-GCSE qualifications.

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

Overall, pupils who are eligible for FSM have a lower Attainment 8 score compared to children who aren't eligible for free schools meals.

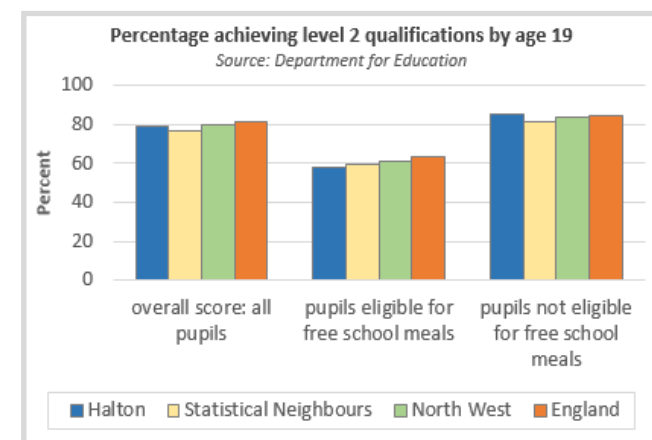
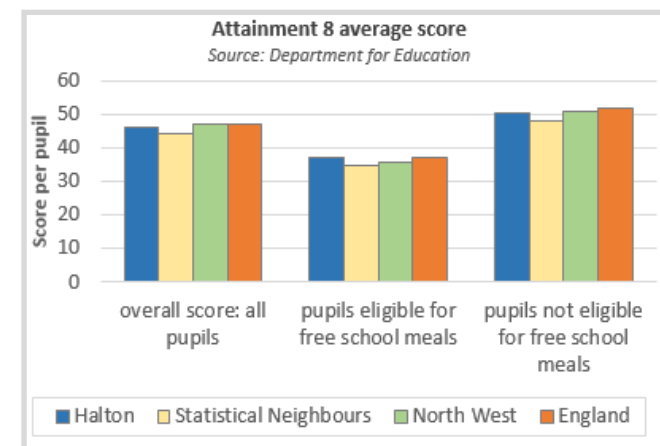
The Halton overall score (for all pupils) is higher than the Statistical Neighbours average, but lower than the regional and national average.

Level 2 qualifications

Level 2 qualification refers to pupils having obtained a formal qualification at either full GCSE A*-C, a GNCQ or similar level qualification.

Data for 2022 shows that by age 19 Halton pupils overall and free school meals pupils do slightly worse than region and England averages but better than their statistical neighbours. Whilst Halton pupils not eligible for free school meals do better than their comparators.

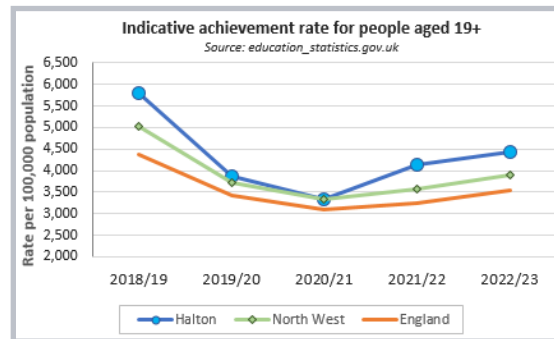
The percentages achieving this level of qualification are much lower for pupils eligible for FSM.



EMPLOYMENT, WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION

Further education and skills

When looking at further education achievement, Halton generally performs better than the national and regional average. The achievement rate for people aged 19+ did decrease during 2019/20 and 2020/21, but has increased since then.



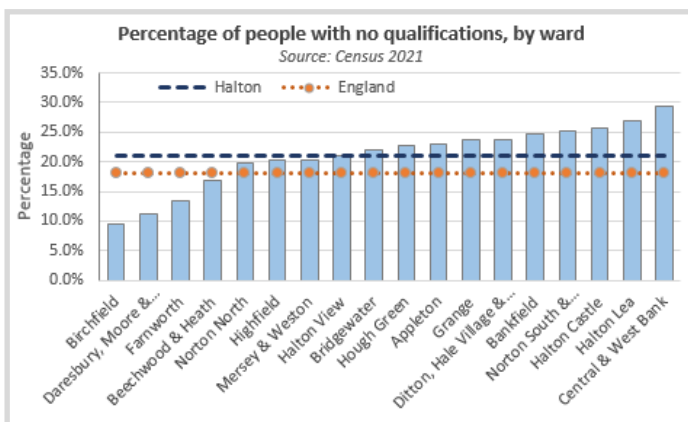
As part of the survey, people aged 16-64 years are asked about qualifications they have. During 2021, 8.7% of Halton residents reported having no qualifications, which is a lot lower than the Census figure. The England (6.4%) and North West (7.5%) figures are also lower.

As 97% of the population of England & Wales took part in the 2021 Census, the results are likely to be more accurate than the results of the APS survey. However, the Census takes place every 10 years, whereas the APS takes place every year, so does give more regular data to monitor.

People with no qualifications

Census

According to the 2021 Census, 21% of people aged 16+ in Halton have no qualifications. This is higher than the England average of 18.1% and the North West average which is 19.5%.



When looking at the data by ward, the percentage of people aged 16+ with no qualifications ranges from 9.5% in Birchfield to 29.4% in Central & West Bank. Only 4 wards have a percentage which is lower than the England average, however, 14 wards have a higher percentage.

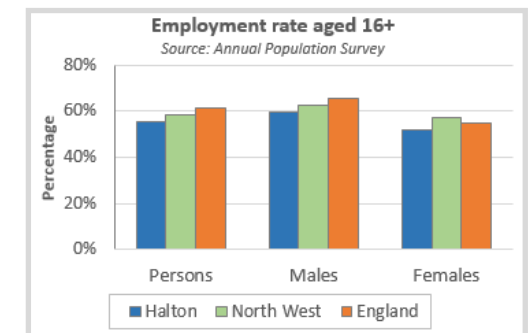
Annual Population Survey (APS)

The APS is a continuous household survey, covering the UK with a sample size of approximately 320,000 respondents.

Employment

The Annual Population Survey (APS) data for 2022/23 shows that a lower percentage of people aged 16+ are in employment in Halton compared to the England and North West averages.

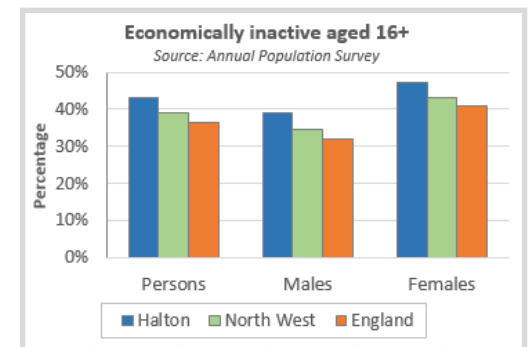
The figures are also lower for females compared to males.



Economically inactive

According to the 2022/23 APS, there's a higher proportion of people aged 16+ who are economically inactive in Halton compared the national and regional averages.

There's also a higher percentage of females who are economically inactive than males within Halton. This is also the same for England and the North West.

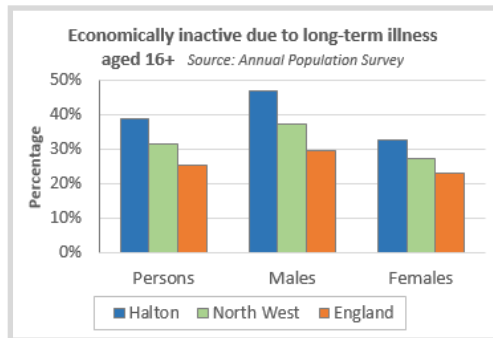


EMPLOYMENT, WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION

Economically inactive cont.

Of the people who are economically inactive, 39% is due to long-term sickness. The percentage is higher in Halton than the North West (31.4%) and England (25.5%).

When looking at the figures split by sex, there are a greater proportion of males compared to females, especially in Halton.



Unemployed

According to the Annual Population Survey (APS) data for 2022/23, 2.2% of people in Halton who were economically active were unemployed. This is lower than the national average of 3.7%, and the regional average of 3.9%.

Employment status

During 2022/23, there were less people who were self-employed in Halton compared the North West and England averages.

There were also more males who were self-employed compared to females in Halton. This was also the case for the regional and national population.

In 2021, 4.3% of all people in employment in Halton were in non-permanent employment. This is similar to the England and North West percentages of 4.8%.

		Halton	North West	England
Persons	Employees	94.3%	86.0%	88.5%
	Self-employed	5.7%	13.5%	11.2%
Males	Employees	92.1%	83.1%	85.8%
	Self-employed	7.9%	16.5%	13.8%
Females	Employees	96.6%	89.3%	91.5%
	Self-employed	3.4%	10.2%	8.3%

Earnings

Below living wage

During 2022, the percentage of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage for Halton residents was 13.4%. This is lower than the England and North West averages, which were both 12.5%. Outside of London, the UK living wage was calculated at £9.90 per hour during 2022. This data does not include people who were self-employed.

Average weekly earnings

The charts below show the trend in average weekly earnings (in £s) between 2014 and 2021 for males and females. The average weekly earnings for males has remained consistently higher than females since 2014, however, overall, both have increased.



The average weekly earnings for males in Halton in 2021 was £547.30, which was similar to the North West average of £536.60. However, the England average was higher at £576.80.

For females in Halton, the average was £381.10 in 2021, which was only a 80p rise from 2020. Due to this, the Halton average for 2021 was lower than the regional (£394.50) and the national average (£412.90).

There was an £166.20 difference in the average weekly earnings between males and females in Halton during 2021. For the North West the figure was £142.10, and for England it was £163.90.

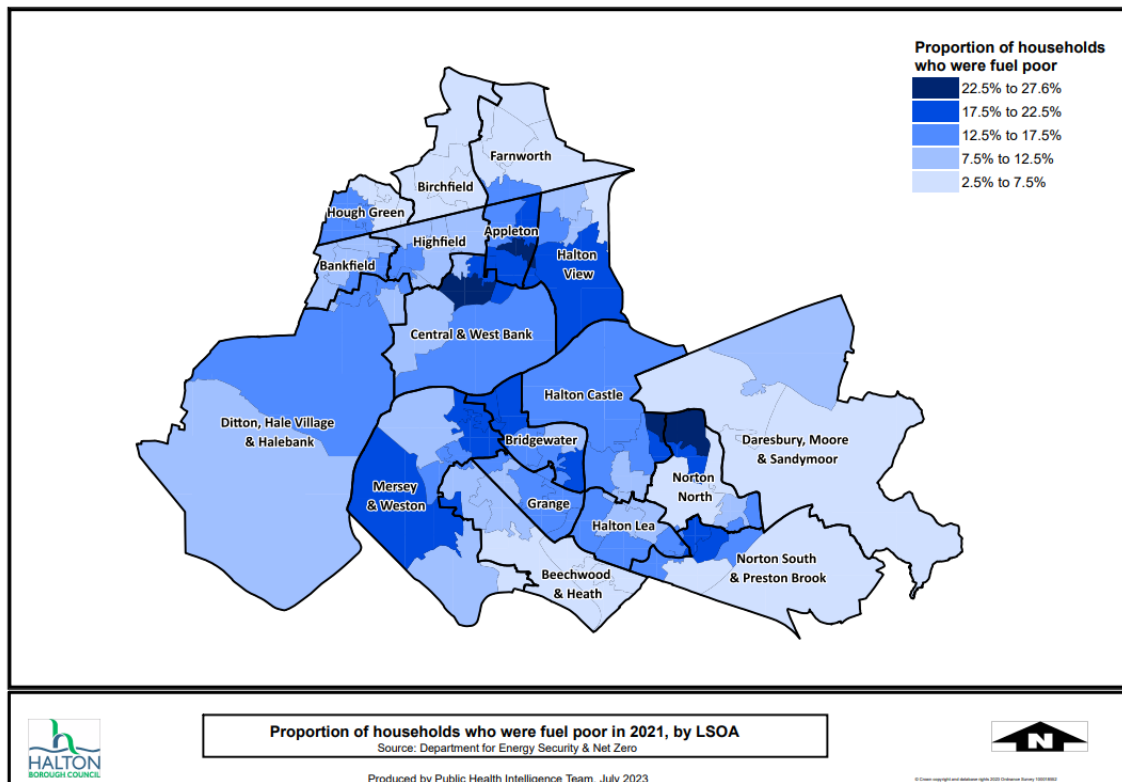
MARMOT APPROACH: HOUSING AND FUEL POVERTY

Fuel poverty

In 2021, an estimated 12.4% of households in Halton were fuel poor. This was lower than the England average of 13.1%, and the North West average of 14.6%.

The map below shows fuel poverty by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) within Halton. The darker blue colours signals where a greater proportion of households within an LSOA are fuel poor.

The areas with the highest percentages are seen in Central & West Bank, Appleton and Norton North/Halton Castle (which was formally the Windmill Hill ward).



Conditions by fuel poverty quintile

Fuel poverty data locally is held on the Cheshire & Merseyside ICS data platform CIPHA, using the 2015 NICE guidance to map those at clinical risk from living in a cold home.

Categories	Condition	Quintile 1: LSOAs with the Highest % of Fuel Poverty	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5: LSOAs with the Lowest % of Fuel Poverty
CVD	Atrial fibrillation	515	1,207	579	513	797
	Coronary heart disease (CHD)	1,059	2,184	938	754	1,261
	Heart failure	292	605	267	211	335
	Hypertension diagnosis	3,423	7,832	3,424	2,708	5,287
	Stroke/TIA	441	1,033	468	354	524
Disability	Learning disability	180	403	131	75	109
	Physical disability	880	1,676	690	328	610
Mental Health	Depression diagnosis	4,784	9,286	3,311	1,767	3,855
	Severe Mental Illness	314	658	194	94	151
Respiratory	Asthma diagnosis <= 18	208	383	144	78	171
	Asthma diagnosis 19+	1,431	3,018	1,168	801	1,714
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	953	1,674	652	349	551
Total		9,061	19,054	7,503	5,171	10,522

The table above shows that just over 9,000 Halton residents with a condition known to be exacerbated by cold homes live in areas with the highest levels of fuel poverty.

Temporary accommodation

The Local Authority has a legal duty to offer temporary accommodation if priority need. The table below shows the temporary accommodation figures for Halton for the past 3 years.

The data shows that the number of families put in temporary accommodation during 2022/23 was higher than in 2021/22 but lower than 2020/21.

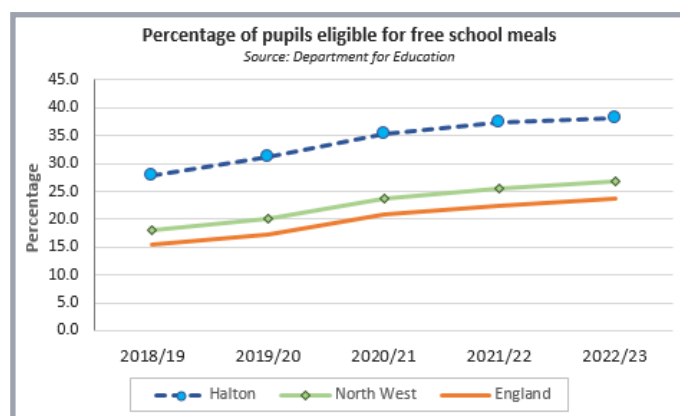
Year	Annual Placements	Number of Nights	Number of Families	Number of Singles
2022/23	114	2193	67	47
2021/22	149	5394	115	134
2020/21	355	5191	23	332

MARMOT APPROACH: BENEFIT MAXIMISATION

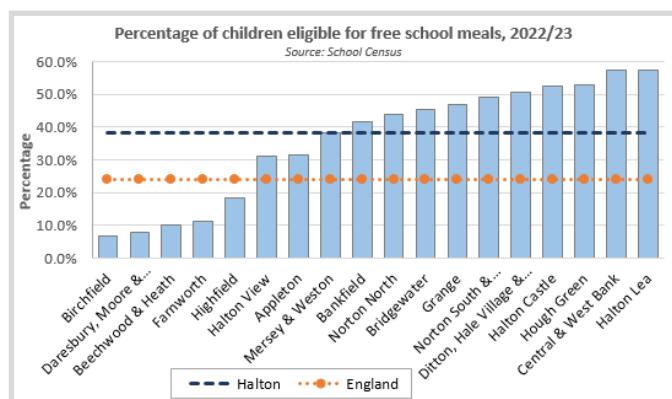
Pupils eligible for free school meals

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

The percentage of pupils in Halton who are eligible for free school meals has increased from 27.9% in 2018/19, to 38.1% in 2022/23. During the same period, the North West value has increased from 18% to 26.8%, and the England average has increased from 15.4% to 23.8%.

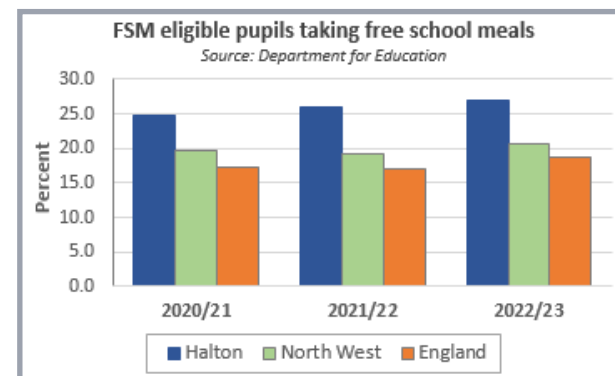


Within Halton, the percentage eligible for each ward varies dramatically, with 6.8% eligible for free school meals (FSM) in Birchfield in 2022/23, compared to 57.3% in Halton Lea. Only 5 wards in Halton have a lower percentage of pupils eligible for FSM compared to the England average, whereas, 13 have a higher percentage.



Taking free school meals

The chart below shows the percentage of free school meal eligible pupils who are taking free school meals.



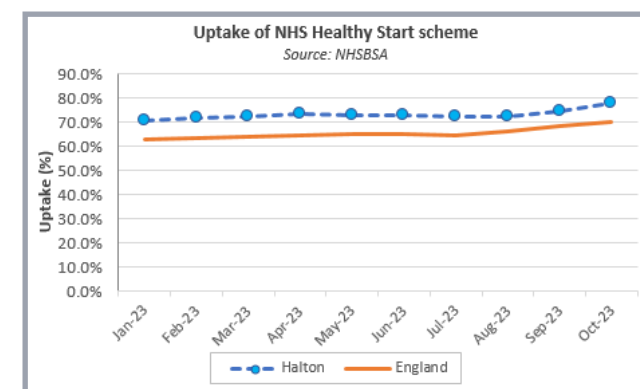
The percentage for Halton was higher than the England and North West averages for 2020/21 to 2022/23. However, it does show that only just over a quarter of pupils who eligible are actually taking up the offer of FSMs in Halton.

NHS Healthy Start scheme

The NHS Healthy Start scheme helps families and pregnant people on low incomes to get healthy food, milk and vitamins.

The chart below shows uptake for the scheme between January and October 2023 for Halton and England.

Halton had a higher uptake every month compared to the England average. Uptake in Halton peaked at 78.8% in October 2023.



MARMOT APPROACH: BENEFIT MAXIMISATION cont.

Children in workless households

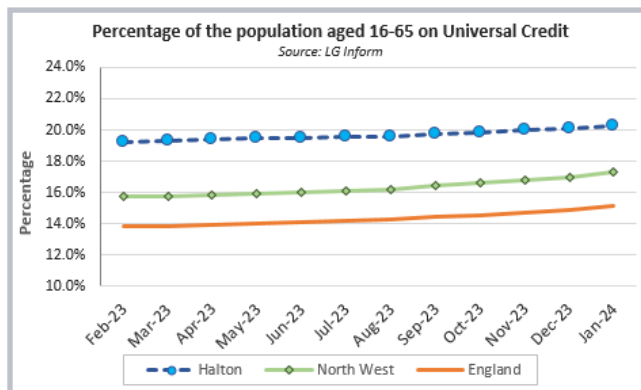
According to the 2022 Annual Population Survey (APS), 16.2% of children under the age of 16 live in workless households in Halton. This is higher than the England average of 10.2%, and also the North West average which is 12.9%.

Universal Credit

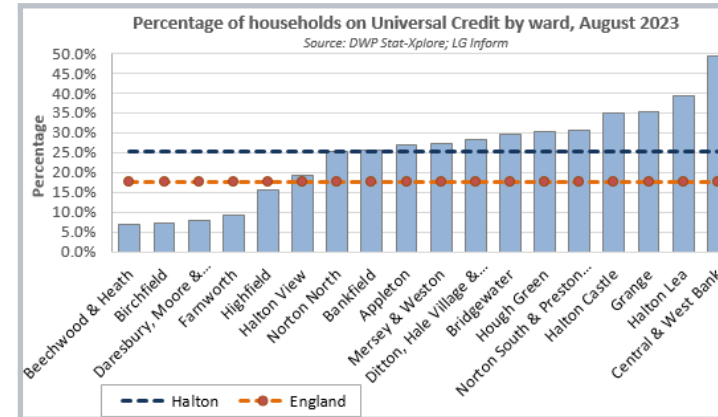
Universal Credit (UC) replaced the following benefits and tax credits:

- ◆ Child Tax Credit
- ◆ Housing Benefit
- ◆ Income Support
- ◆ income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- ◆ income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- ◆ Working Tax Credit.

Halton had a consistently higher percentage of people on UC between February 2023 and January 2024, compared to the North West and England averages.



Halton also has a higher percentage of people who have been on UC for 5 years and over compared to the national and regional averages. The figure for Halton was 28.5% compared to 12.5% for England, and 14.6% for the North West.



The highest percentage of households claiming UC in August 2023 was in Central & West Bank ward, with nearly half of households receiving UC. In contrast, only 7% of households in Beechwood & Heath ward were on UC.

Only 5 wards in Halton had a lower percentage of households on UC than the England average.

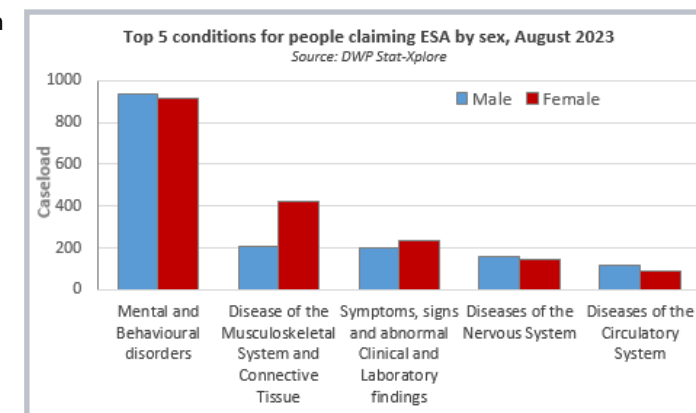
Employment and Support Allowance

People can apply for Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) if they have a disability or health condition that affects how much they can work. ESA gives people money to help with living costs if unable to work and support to get back into work if able to.

When looking at the ESA breakdown by medical condition and sex, the highest numbers are for 'mental & behavioural disorders'. This is the case for both males and females.

There were more than double the number of females claiming ESA for 'musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases' compared to males in August 2023.

The data is for people aged 25 to 64 years.



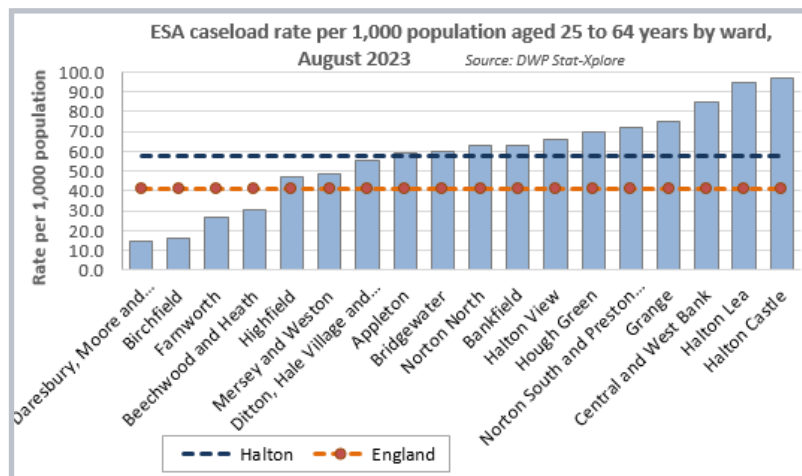
MARMOT APPROACH: BENEFIT MAXIMISATION cont.

Employment and Support Allowance cont.

The chart below shows the ESA rate per 1,000 population aged 25 to 64 years by ward, for August 2023.

Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor ward has the lowest rate, whereas Halton Castle has the highest rate in Halton.

Only 4 Halton wards have a lower rate than the England average.



Personal Independence Payment: Cases with Entitlement

People can get Personal Independence Payment (PIP) if all of the following apply:

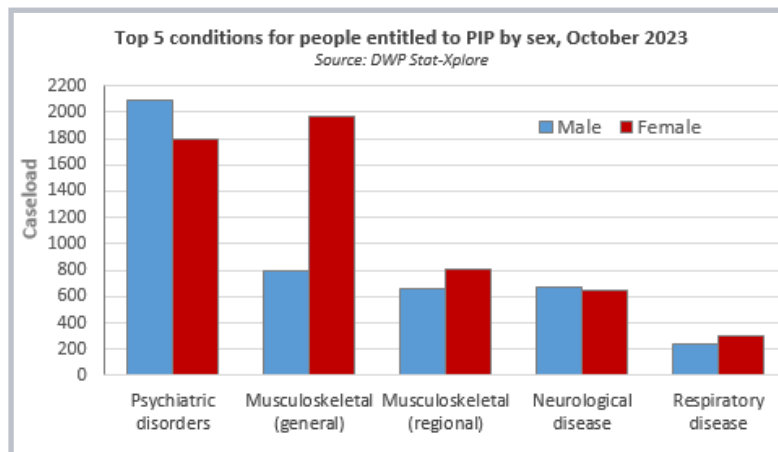
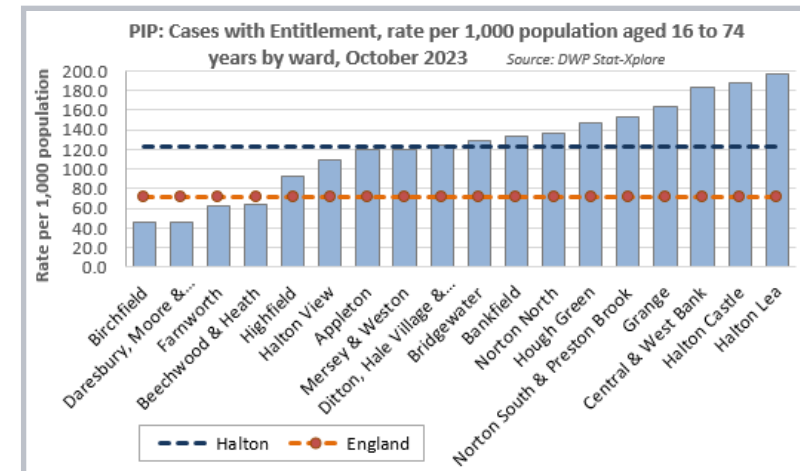
- ◆ aged 16 or over
- ◆ have a long-term physical or mental health condition or disability
- ◆ have difficulty doing certain everyday tasks or getting around
- ◆ expect the difficulties to last for at least 12 months from when they started

PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or where people are approaching the end of their life due to a progressive disease. PIP claims with entitlement statistics show a total for all entitled cases. It shows both the number of people in receipt of PIP and those with entitlement where the payment has been suspended (e.g. if they are in hospital at a point in time).

The chart shows the PIP: Cases with Entitlement rate per 1,000 for people aged 16 to 74 years for each ward within Halton in October 2023.

Birchfield had the lowest rate, whereas Halton Lea had the highest rate.

Fourteen out of the 18 wards in Halton had a rate which was higher than the England average.



When looking at the PIP breakdown by medical condition and sex for Halton residents, the highest male number is for 'Psychiatric disorders'. However, the highest number for females is seen in the 'Musculoskeletal (general)' condition category.

There are more than double the number of females in this medical condition category compared to males. There are also more females with 'regional musculoskeletal' conditions compared to males, however, the difference isn't as large as the 'general' condition group.

A similar number of males and females aged 16 to 74 years are entitled to PIP due to 'Neurological disease'.

MARMOT APPROACH: PROBLEM GAMBLING

Many people in the UK gamble, the odd flutter on horse racing, doing the national lottery are all common place activities. With about 44% of adults saying they have participated in any gambling activity in the preceding month (gambling Commission Q1 2023 survey¹) 50% in the preceding 12 months (2021 Health Survey for England²: HSE).

However, for some gambling can become a problem, bringing about a wide range of health and social consequences.

The Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) is the standardised measure of at risk behaviour in problem gambling. It is a tool based on research on the common signs and consequences of problematic gambling.

The HSE further found:

- ◆ According to their Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) scores, 2.8% of adults were identified as engaging in at-risk or problem gambling and 0.3% as engaging in problem gambling.
- ◆ Men were more likely to be identified as engaging in at-risk or problem gambling than women (4.4% of men and 1.1% of women).
- ◆ People who had gambled and spent money on four or more different gambling activities in the last 12 months were more likely to engage in at-risk or problem gambling (27.8%) than those who gambled on two or three different activities (4.6%) or only one activity (1.6%).
- ◆ Among adults who had gambled in the last 12 months, their PGSI scores identified 5.8% as engaging in at-risk or problem gambling compared with 18.2% of those who had gambled online.

¹ <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/about-us/guide/gambling-behaviour-2015-to-2023-quarterly-telephone-survey-trends>

² <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england/2021-part-2/gambling>

Understanding Gambling Harms in your area: **Halton**

This profile explores the estimated levels of gambling harm, and the use of treatment, support and advice in Halton. These projections are based on the Annual GB Treatment and Support Survey 2022.

The PGSI measures levels of gambling behaviour which may cause harm to an individual, ranging from low-risk gambling (score of 1-2), moderate-risk gambling (3-7), and 'problem gambling' (8+).



PGSI 1+

We estimate that **1 in 7** people in Halton have a PGSI score of 1 or more (13.5%), this compares to 13.4% across Great Britain (GB). 1 in 17 (6.0%) have a PGSI score of 3+, compared to 5.9% across GB. 1 in 41 (2.4%) have a score of PGSI 8+, compared to 2.9% across GB.*

£2.2 million is the estimated fiscal cost of 'problem gambling' in Halton**

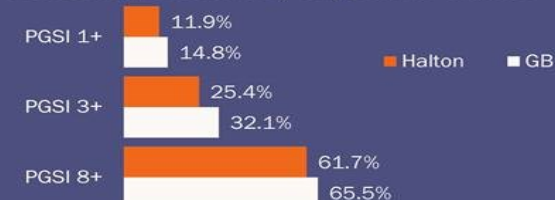


11.0% of those who have a score of PGSI 1+ would like treatment, support or advice to deal with their gambling

This rises to 57.7% among PGSI 8+ in Halton.



% of people PGSI 1+ accessing treatment, support or advice



Notes

*The PGSI is a standardised measure of at-risk behaviour in gambling. Estimates of PGSI and of access to services in your area have been modelled on a nationally representative survey of 18,000 adults in GB. Estimates vary due to various methodological and technical differences. Figures from our annual Treatment and Support survey are likely to be in the upper bound.

**This is based on the annual fiscal cost of 'problem gambling' (PGSI 8+) estimated by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) in 2023.

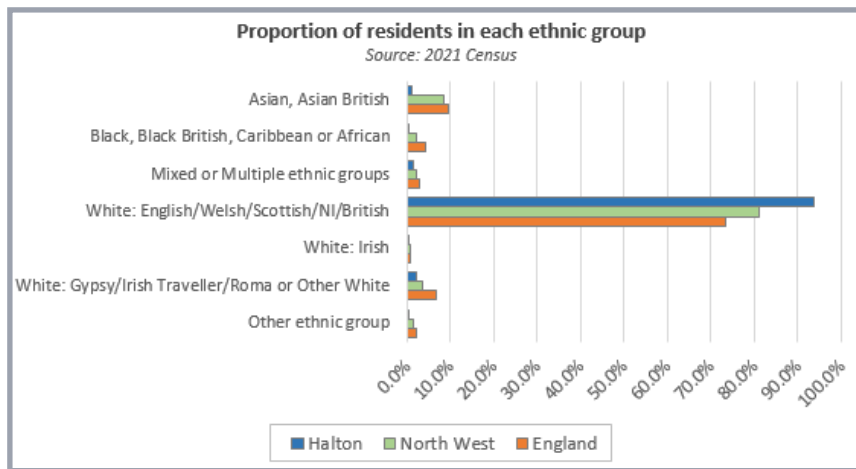
If you're worried about your own or someone else's gambling, you can call The National Gambling Helpline on **0808 8020 133**. This service is totally free to access, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

GambleAware

MARMOT APPROACH: DIVERSITY IN THE WORKFORCE

Ethnic group — 2021 Census

The chart below shows the ethnic group that the person completing the 2021 census feels they belong to. This could be based on their culture, family background, identity or physical appearance.



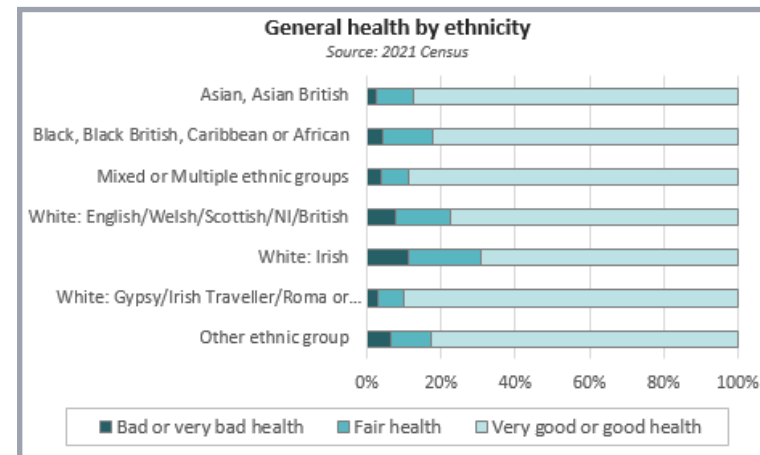
According to the 2021 Census, Halton had a higher proportion of people who were White British compared to the England and North West averages. Nearly 94% of Halton residents identified as White British, whereas for England and the North West the percentages were 73.5% and 81.2% respectively.

Just over 1% of Halton residents identified as Asian/Asian British, this is significantly lower than the national (9.6%) and regional (8.4%) figures.

General health by ethnic group

The following chart show person's assessment of the general state of their health from very good to very bad on Census day. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Asian/Asian British had the lowest percentage who said they were in bad or very bad health.



White: Gypsy/Irish Traveller/Roma or other white had the highest percentage who said they were in very good or good health. In contrast, White: Irish had the highest percentage who were in bad or very bad health, as well as fair health.

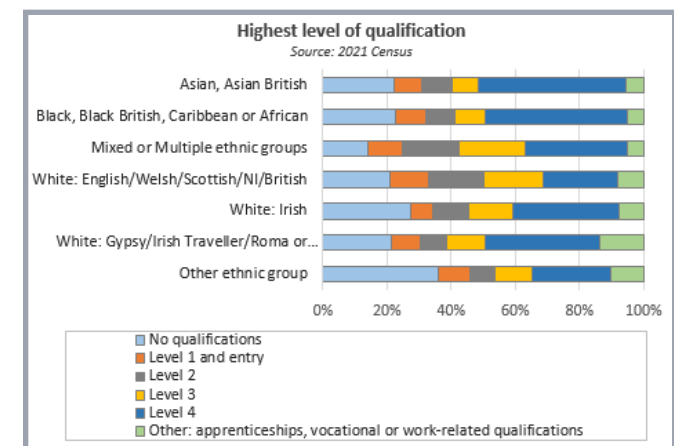
Highest level of qualification by ethnic group

The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all qualifications held, or their nearest equivalent. This may include foreign qualifications where they were matched to the closest UK equivalent.

Asian/Asian British had the highest percentage of Level 4 or above qualifications, followed by Black, Black British, Caribbean or African.

These qualifications include certificates of higher education, degrees and PhDs.

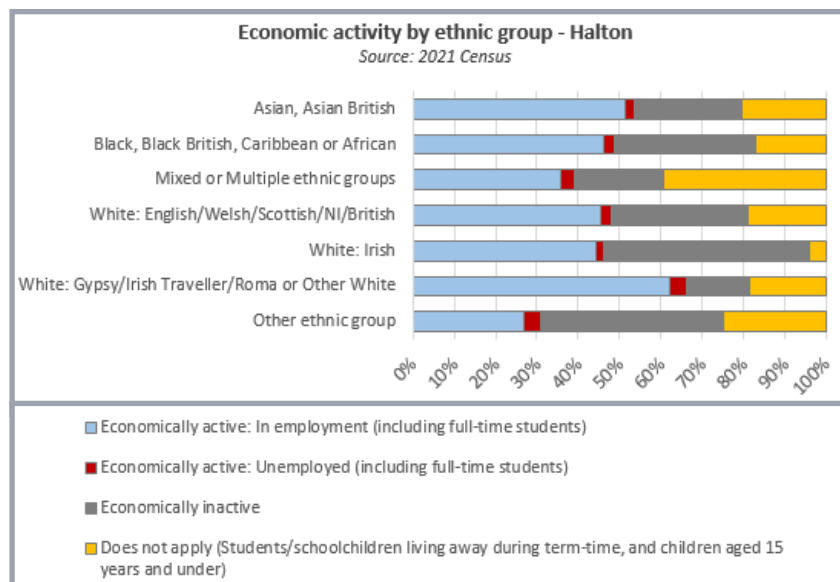
Other ethnic group had the highest percentage with no Qualifications, while Mixed or multiple ethnic groups had the highest percentage.



MARMOT APPROACH: DIVERSITY IN THE WORKFORCE

Economic activity by ethnic group

The following chart show economic activity by ethnic group on the day the 2021 Census was completed.



The ethnic groups with the lowest percentage of unemployed in Halton were seen in the Asian/Asian British and White Irish during the 2021 Census. The lowest percentage of in employment was in the other ethnic group category. However, care should be taken when interpreting some of these results due to the vast majority of the Halton population identifying as White British.

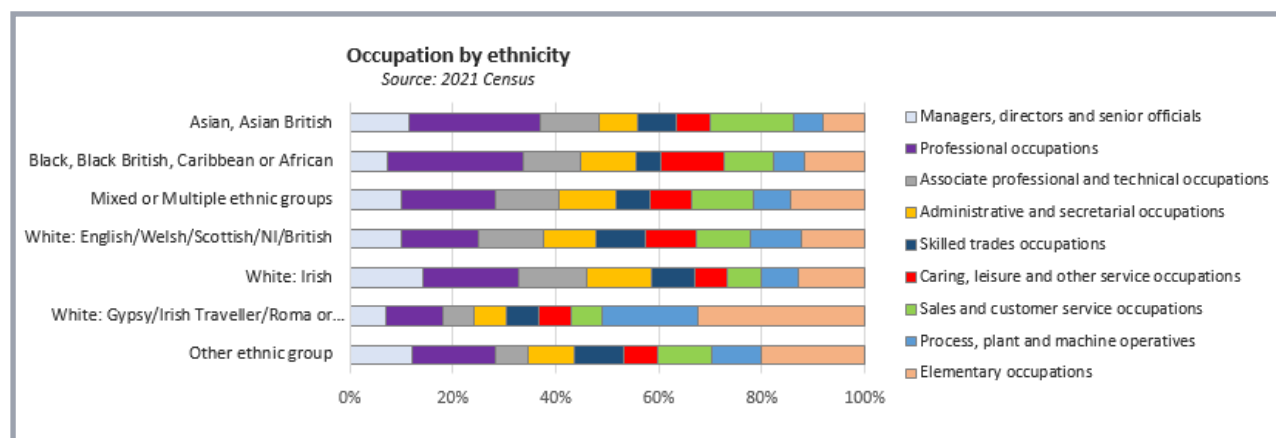
Occupation by ethnic group

Of those who are economically active, the following chart shows occupation by ethnic group on the day the 2021 Census was completed.

Black, Black British, Caribbean or African followed by Asian/Asian British had the highest percentage of people in professional occupations at the time of the 2021 Census. Black, Black British, Caribbean or African also had the highest percentage of caring, leisure & other service occupation employees.

White: Gypsy/Irish Traveller/Roma or Other White had the highest percentage of elementary occupations, as well as process, plant and machine operatives.

The highest percentage of skilled trade occupations were in the White British group.



Hours worked by ethnic group

Of those who are economically active, the following chart shows the hours worked for people in full-time and part-time employment.

Asian/Asian British had the highest percentage of people who worked part-time.

White: Gypsy/Irish Traveller/Roma or Other White had the highest percentage who worked 49 hours or more.

Ethnic Group	Part-time: 15 hrs or less	Part-time: 16 to 30 hrs	Full-time: 31 to 48 hrs	Full-time: 49 or more hrs
Asian, Asian British	11.8%	25.9%	53.4%	8.9%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	7.7%	14.6%	69.1%	8.6%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	5.9%	20.2%	66.8%	7.0%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Ni/British	7.9%	18.9%	64.6%	8.7%
White: Irish	7.9%	18.8%	61.8%	11.5%
White: Gypsy/Irish Traveller/Roma or Other White	6.2%	14.3%	67.1%	12.4%
Other ethnic group	10.8%	23.0%	55.4%	10.8%

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

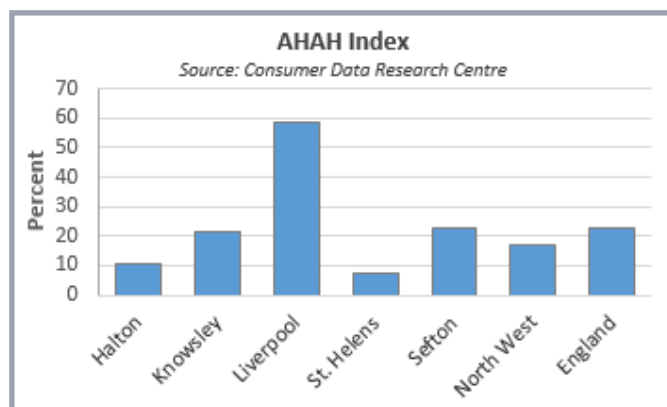
Access to Healthy Assets and Hazard Index

The Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) index is designed to allow policy/decision makers to understand which areas have poor environments for health, and to help move away from treating features of the environment in isolation.

The AHAH index is comprised of four domains: access to retail services, access to health services, the physical environment and air pollution.

More information is available here: <https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/access-healthy-assets-hazards-ahah>

The chart below shows the percentage of the population who live in LSOAs which score in the poorest performing 20% on the AHAH index.

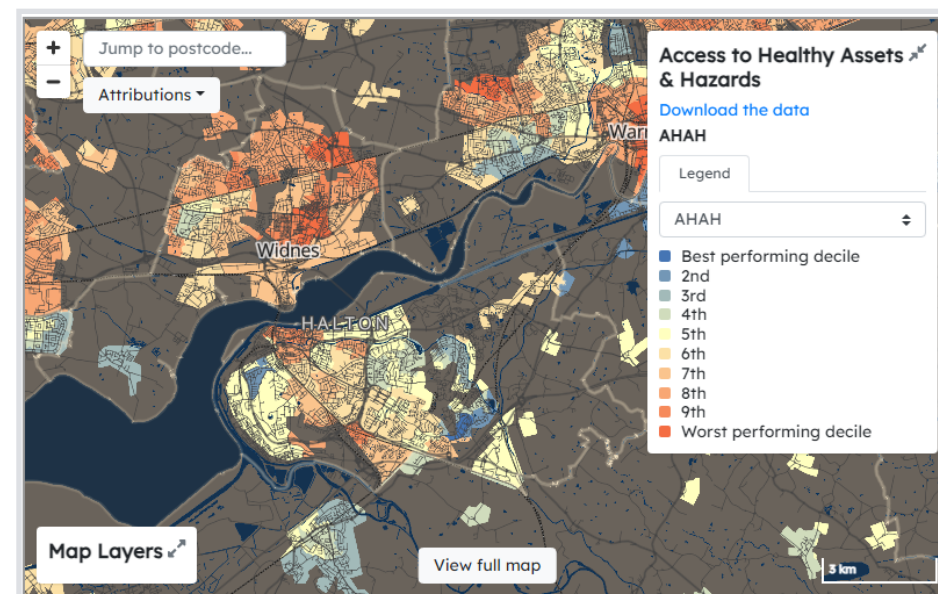


Within the Liverpool City Region, Halton had the 2nd lowest percentage of the population living in the poorest performing LSOAs in 2022. With 10.5% residing in these areas. Only St Helens were lower (7.1%). The Halton percentage was also lower than the England and

The Halton percentage was also lower than the England (22.6%) and North West averages (17.3%).

The following map shows the best and worst performing areas in Halton during 2022.

Two areas in Halton View ward have the highest percentage of the population which score in the poorest performing 20% on the AHAH index, followed by areas in Farnworth and Appleton wards. The best performing areas are in Norton South & Preston Brook, Mersey & Weston and North North wards.



Affordable homes

The following table shows the number of affordable homes delivered (gross). The figure reported represents a simple count of additional affordable housing units to the housing stock - newly built, including gains from conversions such as subdivision, or acquired.

The total supply is the sum of social rent housing and intermediate housing (low cost home ownership and intermediate rent).

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Halton	112	136	124	25	253

The figures were at a similar level during 2018/19 to 2020/21 but decreased during 2021/22. However, the number did increase during 2022/23 to more than double the number of affordable homes delivered during 2020/21.

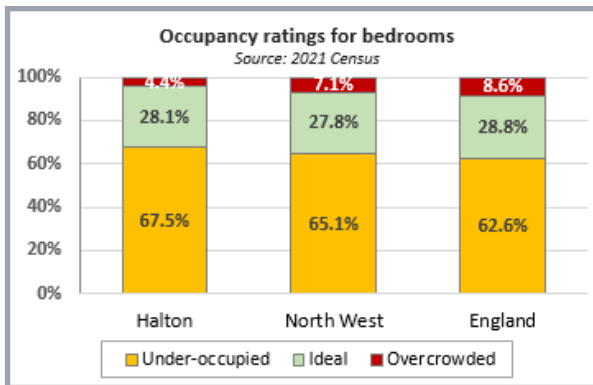
BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Overcrowding

Whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded, ideally occupied or under-occupied is calculated by comparing the number of bedrooms the household requires to the number of available bedrooms.

The number of bedrooms the household requires is calculated according to the Bedroom Standard, where the following should have their own bedroom:

- adult couple
- any remaining adult (aged 21 years or over)
- two males or females (aged 10 to 20 years)
- one male or female (aged 10 to 20 years) and one male or female (aged 9 years or under)
- one male or female aged 10-20 if there are no males or females aged 0-9 to pair with them
- two children (aged 9 years or under) regardless of sex
- any remaining child (aged 9 years or under)



According to the 2021 Census, 4.4% of Halton residents live in overcrowded homes, which is around 5,600 people or 1,200 households.

The Halton percentage is lower than the England average of 8.6%, and also lower than the North West average (7.1%).

Central heating

According to the 2021 Census, 1.4% of Halton households do not have central heating. This equates to 800 households. The percentage is similar to the England and North West averages of 1.5%.

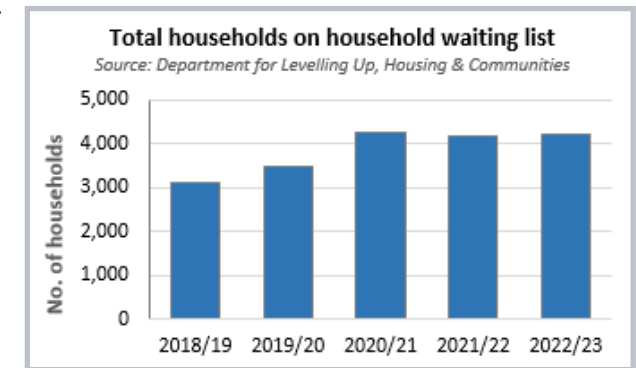
Housing waiting list

The chart below shows total households on the housing waiting list at 31st March.

The housing waiting list includes both households in housing need and those not in housing need.

Local authorities are expected to keep a waiting list of housing applicants in order to deliver their statutory allocation functions.

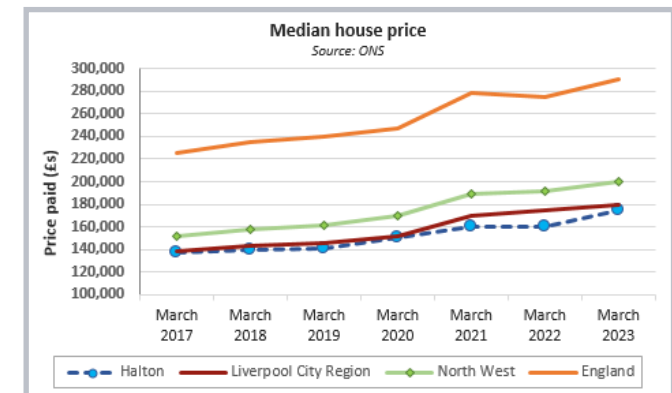
The number of households on the household waiting list increased between 2018/19 and 2020/21. However, since then, the number has remained at a similar level, which is around 4,200.



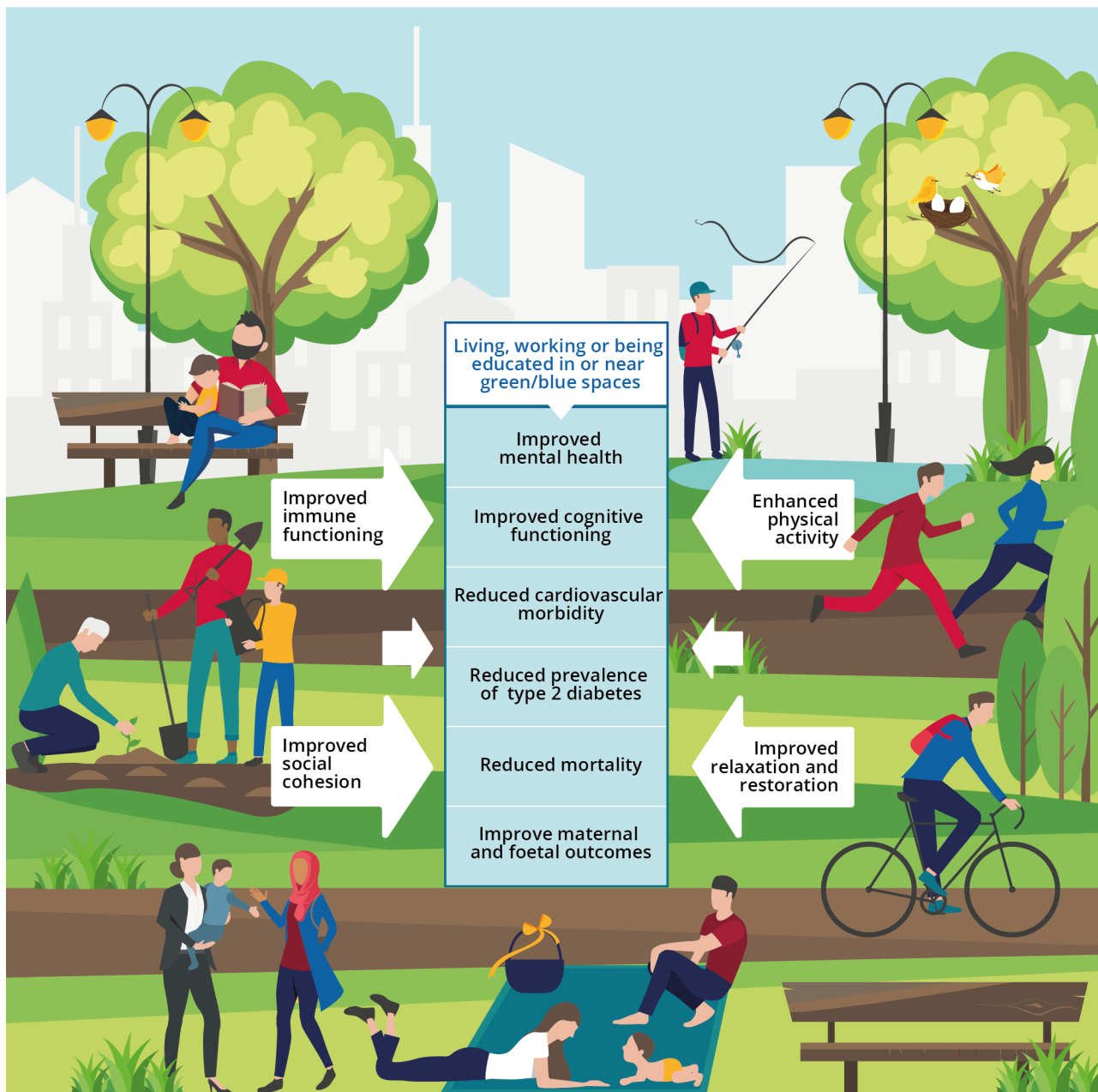
House prices

The chart below shows the median price paid for all house types in Halton has increased from £137,000 in March 2017 to £174,750 in March 2023.

The median house price within Halton is similar to the LCR average of £180,000 in March 2023. However, it is lower than the North West average (£200,000), and significantly lower than the England average (£290,000).



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



The coronavirus pandemic exposed how important good quality outdoor space is for our physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Green spaces make us happier and healthier. They help reduce heart disease, obesity, and depression and save the NHS more than £100 million each year in GP visits and prescriptions. They also perform other valuable functions such as reducing flooding, cutting carbon emissions, and protecting nature.

But the benefits of spending time outdoors are not distributed equitably, with many losing out because of a lack of suitable, good-quality local provision or more complex societal barriers.

Urban nature takes many forms, including:

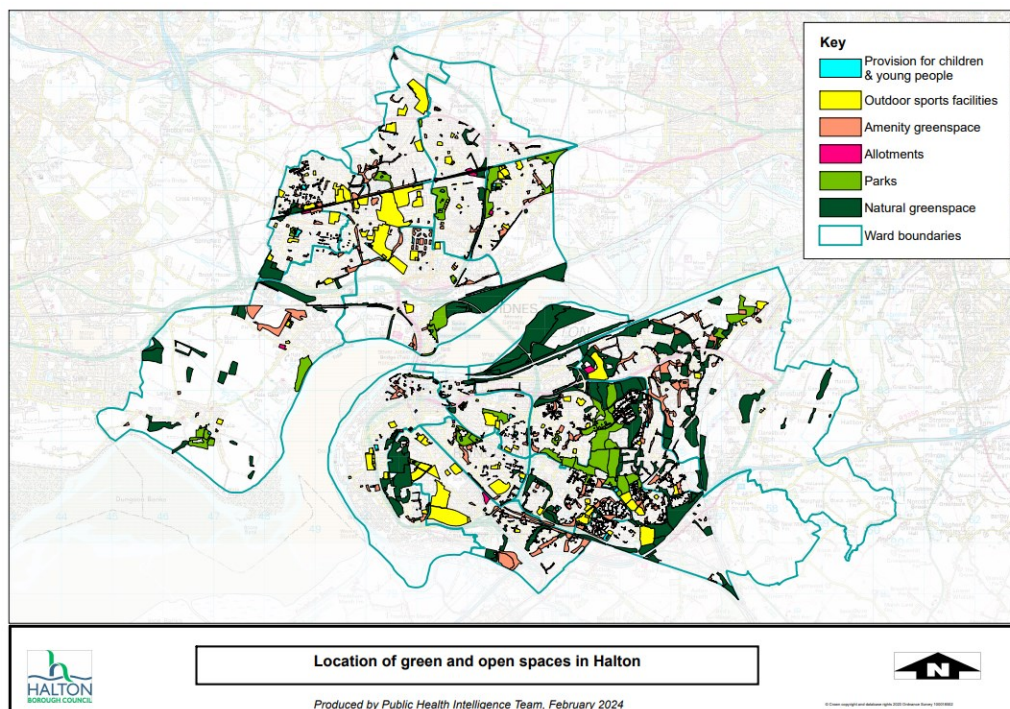
- green spaces, such as parks, nature reserves, community gardens, city farms, and woodland
- and blue spaces, such as rivers, lakes, ponds, canals, and the sea.

Whilst many of us have access to private gardens as part of our home and some the use of private outdoor sports facilities the data in the next pages shows access to public open space is lacking in some parts of Halton. Also included is data on activity levels, active travel and air quality as well as food insecurity data.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Open and green spaces

Ordnance Survey (OS) open and green space locations, including natural green space, public parks, sports facilities, play areas and allotments.



Data from ONS shows that Halton has a slightly higher percentage of properties with private outdoor space, albeit that that size of this is on average smaller than the regional and national averages for both houses and flats.

	2020 data	England	North West	Halton
Property type: Houses	Address count	18,366,376	2,701,998	50,519
	Address with private outdoor space count	17,748,194	2,620,343	49,719
	Percentage of addresses with private outdoor space	97%	97%	98%
	Average size of private outdoor space (m2)	324.50	240.70	222.40
	Median size of private outdoor space (m2)	184.60	159.40	149.10
Property type: Flats	Address count	6,358,529	650,138	7,333
	Address with private outdoor space count	4,103,086	400,692	4,863
	Percentage of addresses with private outdoor space	65%	62%	66%
	Average size of private outdoor space (m2)	348.90	301.80	264.00
	Average number of flats sharing a garden	3.50	3.10	3.10
Property type: Total	Address count	24,724,905	3,352,136	57,852
	Address with private outdoor space count	21,851,280	3,021,035	54,582
	Percentage of addresses with private outdoor space	88%	90%	94%
	Average size of private outdoor space (m2)	326.00	243.60	223.70

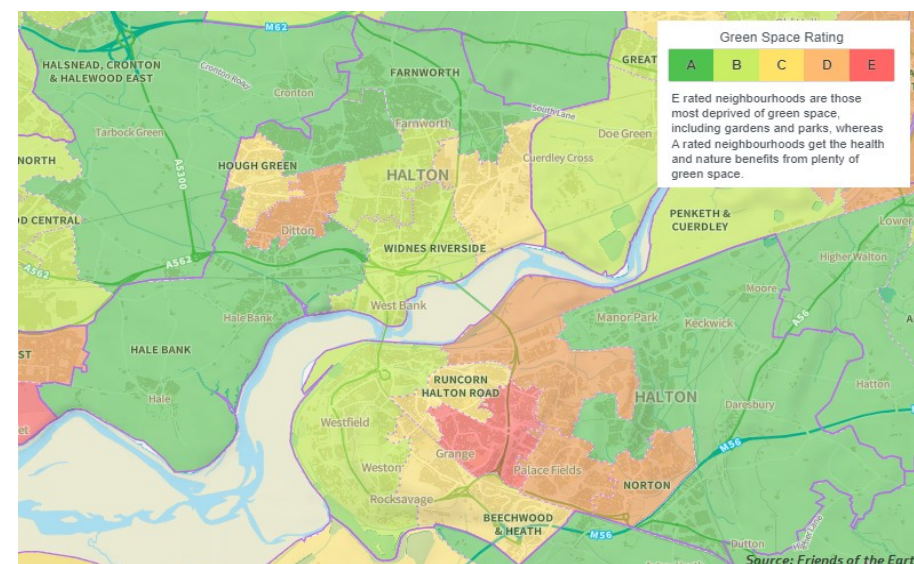
Source: Office for National Statistics

Despite all of the benefits, having access to open space can give us, almost 10 million people in England live in areas with very limited access to green space.

Friends of the Earth have mapped both access to private gardens and open public spaces. They found access is more limited:

- 1,108 neighbourhoods in the UK – home to 9.6 million people – are deprived of green space. That's roughly 1 in 5 of us.
- For those living in more deprived areas
- For black and minority ethnic communities
- Children from the most deprived areas are 20% less likely to spend time outside than those in affluent areas.

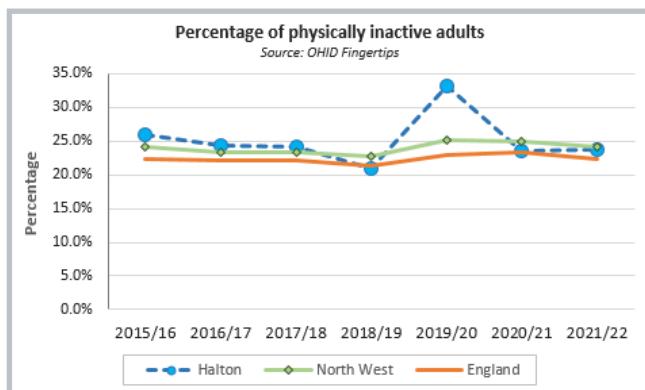
There mapping shows substantial variation across Halton, roughly following the borough's pattern of deprivation



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Activity levels

The Sport England Active Lives survey shows the proportion of adults achieving the Chief Medical Officer guidelines on levels of physical activity in Halton are generally similar to the North West and England averages.



Activity levels are higher in men than women, but fall by age. They are also lower in lower socio-economic groups and amongst people with disabilities compared to those without disabilities.

Active travel

Levels of both walking and cycling for travel at least 3 times a week are lower in Halton than the regional and England averages.

Levels of walking for travel have reduced across the board. The 2021 figure shows Halton levels half that of the England average and substantially below the regional average at 6.3% (England 13.1% and North West 11.6%). However, the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have had an impact on the percentage.

		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Halton	Cycling	0.6%	2.9%	1.9%	2.9%	1.3%	1.1%
	Walking	19.1%	20.2%	14.3%	15.7%	12.3%	6.3%
North West	Cycling	2.3%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%
	Walking	19.8%	21.0%	20.4%	19.4%	13.4%	11.6%
England	Cycling	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	2.3%	2.0%
	Walking	22.7%	22.9%	23.1%	22.7%	15.1%	13.1%

Air quality

In 2021 Halton had a total of 738 kilotonnes of greenhouse gas emissions, mostly CO₂: 34.3% from industry, 23% from domestic and 30.3% from transport.

Landfill and other waste management accounted for 50% of methane emissions.

Whereas, a third of nitrous oxide emissions came from agriculture.

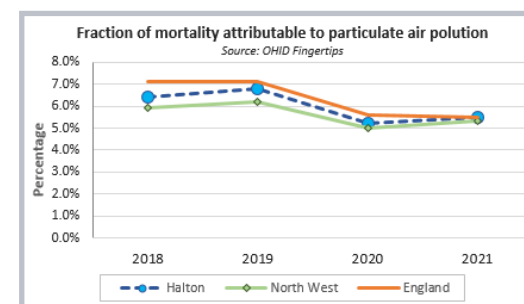
	greenhouse gas emissions	carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	methane (CH ₄)	nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)
Industry Total	252.9	245.4	5.6	1.9
Commercial Total	45.7	44.4	1.1	0.1
Public Sector Total	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.0
Domestic Total	169.8	164.5	4.9	0.5
Transport Total	224.0	220.9	1.0	2.1
LULUCF (b) Net Emissions	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.5
Agriculture Total	9.9	1.5	5.2	3.2
Landfill	11.4	0.0	11.4	-
Waste Management 'Other'	9.0	0.1	7.0	1.9
Waste Management Total	20.4	0.1	18.4	1.9
Grand Total	738.3	691.2	36.8	10.2
Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6
Per Capita Emissions	5.7	5.4	0.3	0.1
Area (km ²)	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3
Emissions per km ²	8.2	7.7	0.4	0.1

(a) year refers to January-December of that year

LULUCF(b): Land use, land use change and forestry

Data across all tables are reported in kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO₂e) except where noted otherwise.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero



Mortality attributable to air pollution is similar to the regional and national averages.

Food insecurity

The Food Standards Agency define Food Security as 'having access at all times to enough food that is both sufficiently varied and culturally appropriate to sustain an active and healthy life. Halton has the 8th highest percentage of North West local authorities and 24th highest for English local authorities with **46.4%** of the population living in areas at highest risk of food insecurity. This is much higher than the 8% for the regional as a whole and 7% for England.

VIOLENCE REDUCTION

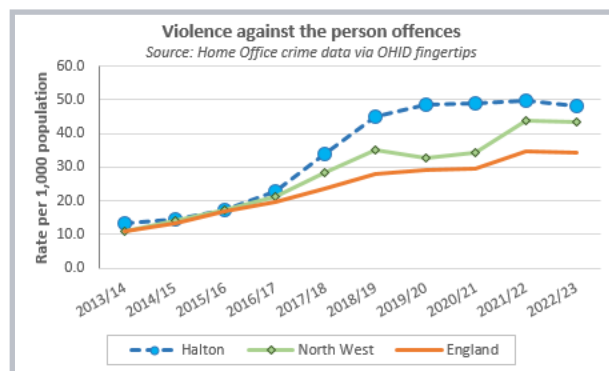
Cheshire Serious Violence Duty & Strategy

The Serious Violence Duty was introduced as part of the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The duty requires 'specified authorities' within a local government area to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence: Police, Probation, Youth Offending Teams, Fire and Rescue, Health and Local Authorities.

The Serious Violence Strategy for Cheshire will cover 2024-29, with annual reviews to reflect on progress against planned outcomes and to update delivery plans against emerging trends.

Violent offences

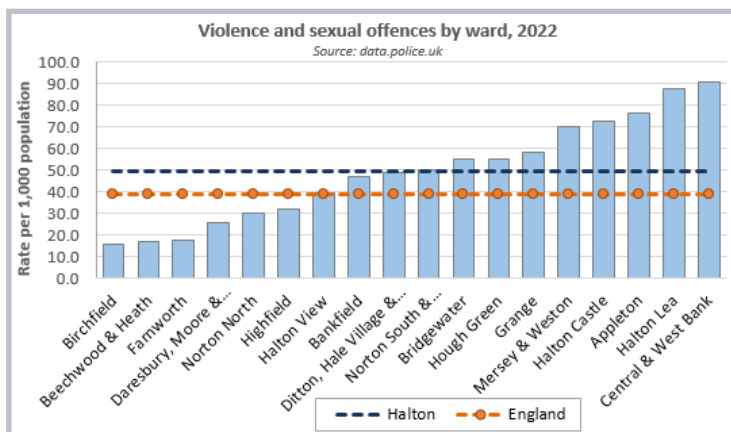
Halton has seen an overall increase in the rate of violence offences against the person since 2013/14. However, the rate has levelled off since 2019/20, the Halton rate remains higher than the England and North West averages.



Violence & sexual offences by ward

Birchfield had the lowest rate of violent & sexual offences recorded during 2022, with Central & West Bank having the highest.

There were 6 wards which had a lower rate than the national average, and 11 with a higher rate.



Assault attendances

There were a similar number of assault attendances at A&E departments for Halton residents in 2019 and 2022. The number was lower in 2020 and 2021, but this is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the national lockdowns.

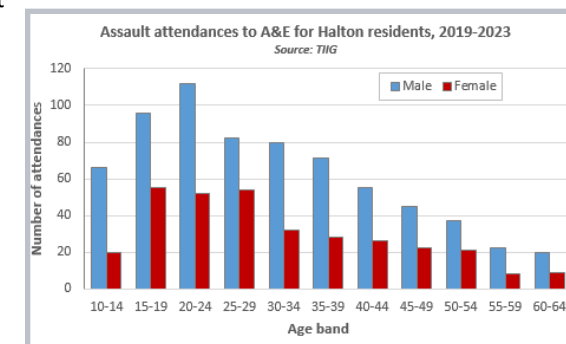
Year	Attendances
2019	231
2020	172
2021	193
2022	229
2023	216

Source: TIIG

The chart shows the number of assault attendances split by sex in 2019-23.

Data for under 10s and over 65s haven't been added to the chart due to small numbers.

Attendances were higher for males in all age groups compared to females, and the highest numbers were seen in the 15 to 24 age group.

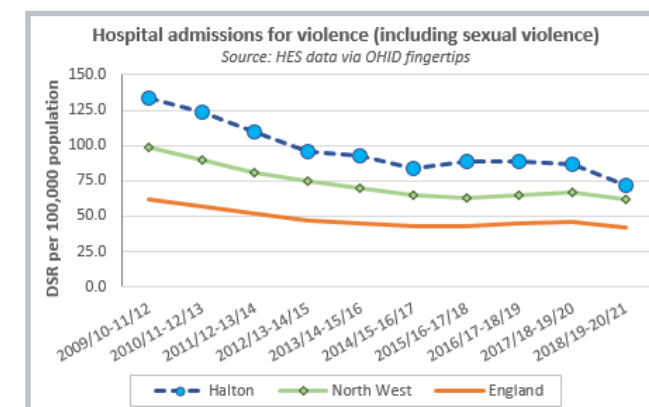


Hospital admissions for violence

The chart below shows the trend in hospital admissions due to violence for Halton compared to England and the North West.

Halton has seen a 46% reduction in the hospital admission rate for violence since 09/10-11/12. This compares to a 32% reduction for England, and a 37% decrease for the North West.

Despite the decrease, the Halton rate remained significantly higher than the national and regional averages.



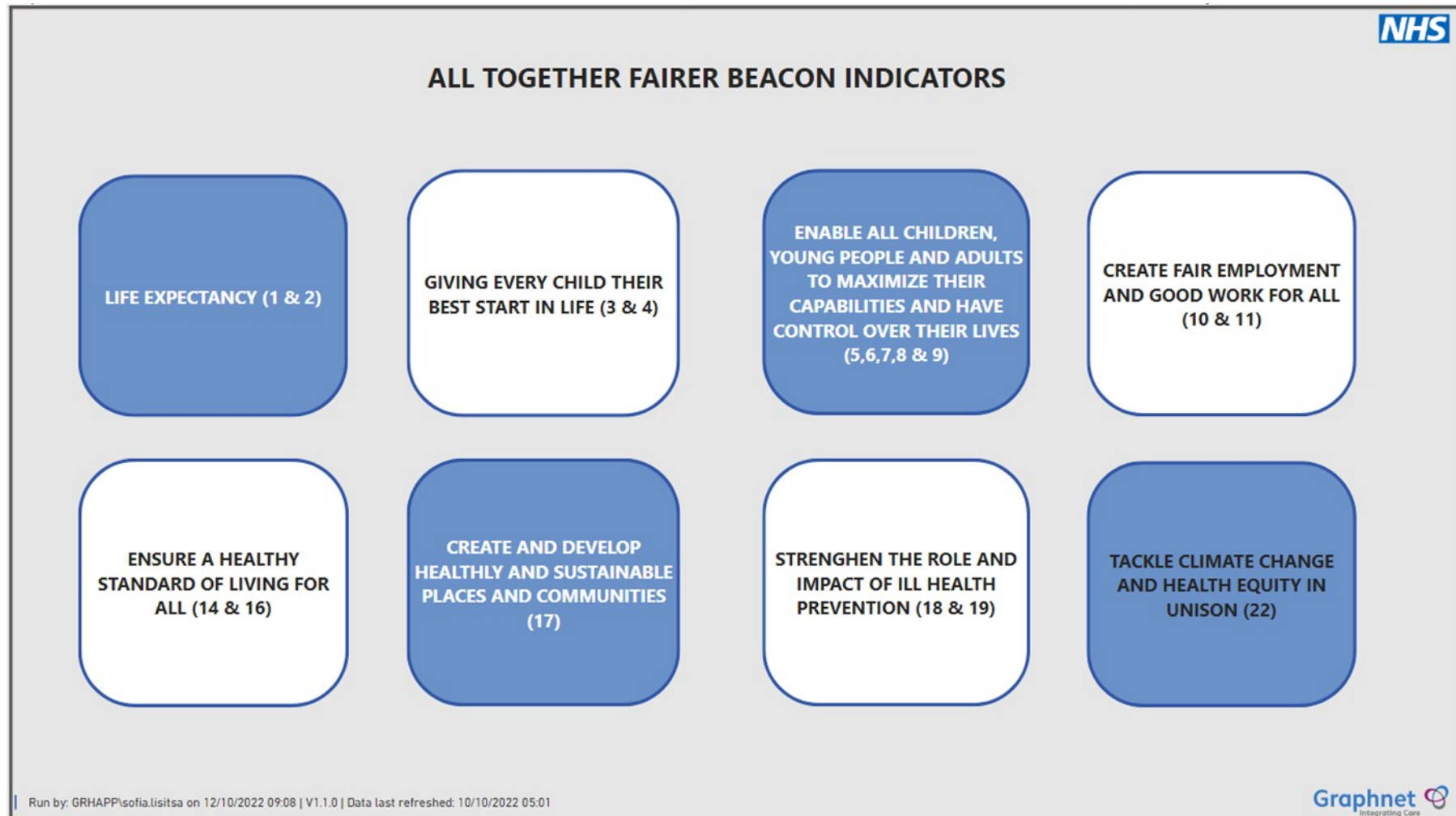
WARD LEVEL WIDER DETERMINANTS INDICATORS

There are a limited number of indicators available at an electoral ward level. These show that there is a consistent pattern of variation across the borough. Areas with high levels of deprivation tend to have worse values.

	Appleton	Bankfield	Beechwood & Heath	Birchfield	Bridgewater	Central & West Bank	Daresbury, Moore & Sandymoor	Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank	Farnworth	Grange	Halton Castle	Halton Lea	Halton View	Highfield	Hough Green	Mersey & Weston	Norton North	Norton South & Preston Brook	HALTON	ENGLAND
% with no car or van access	33%	26%	10%	5%	25%	38%	4%	23%	11%	31%	34%	36%	23%	18%	28%	26%	19%	28%	24%	24%
% claiming out of work benefits	5%	4%	2%	1%	5%	8%	2%	5%	2%	6%	7%	7%	4%	2%	5%	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%
% children eligible for free school meals	31%	42%	10%	7%	45%	57%	8%	50%	11%	47%	52%	57%	31%	18%	53%	38%	44%	49%	38%	24%
OCCUPATION GROUP																				
Elementary	15%	13%	8%	5%	16%	25%	5%	15%	7%	16%	16%	19%	12%	11%	14%	14%	12%	16%	13%	11%
Process, plant & machine operatives	10%	13%	8%	6%	13%	14%	5%	10%	7%	12%	11%	13%	12%	9%	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%	7%
Sales & customer service	13%	13%	9%	7%	12%	12%	6%	11%	8%	13%	10%	13%	12%	9%	12%	10%	10%	12%	11%	8%
Caring, leisure & other service	9%	11%	9%	6%	10%	11%	6%	10%	7%	10%	11%	12%	11%	9%	12%	10%	9%	12%	10%	9%
Skilled trades	11%	11%	9%	8%	10%	10%	7%	11%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	12%	9%	10%	8%	9%	10%	10%
Administrative & secretarial	10%	9%	11%	11%	9%	8%	10%	10%	11%	10%	10%	9%	10%	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%
Associate professional and technical	11%	11%	16%	15%	11%	8%	17%	10%	16%	12%	13%	9%	12%	12%	11%	12%	14%	12%	12%	13%
Professional	13%	12%	18%	26%	12%	7%	26%	13%	22%	11%	13%	9%	12%	15%	13%	14%	16%	12%	15%	20%
Managers, directors & senior officials	8%	7%	12%	16%	7%	6%	19%	9%	14%	7%	8%	6%	8%	10%	9%	9%	12%	9%	10%	13%
QUALIFICATIONS																				
% with no qualifications	23%	25%	17%	10%	22%	29%	11%	24%	13%	24%	26%	27%	21%	20%	23%	20%	20%	25%	21%	18%
% with level 4 qualification or above	22%	20%	29%	40%	21%	16%	41%	21%	35%	17%	19%	16%	22%	25%	21%	23%	25%	19%	24%	34%
RECORDED CRIME (rate per 1,000 population)																				
Criminal damage or arson	15	10	5	4	11	21	5	7	3	11	18	20	7	6	9	11	7	8	10	9
Violent or sexual offences	76	47	17	16	55	90	25	49	18	58	72	87	39	32	55	70	30	50	49	39
Theft offences	40	13	4	8	18	39	15	13	8	15	18	39	10	10	11	24	11	16	17	29
Public order offences	32	16	7	6	13	32	7	12	5	18	15	33	10	8	16	21	10	11	15	10
HOUSING TENURE																				
Owns property outright	26%	35%	53%	36%	25%	19%	38%	31%	40%	26%	22%	20%	34%	39%	30%	26%	31%	26%	31%	33%
Owns property with mortgage or loan	29%	27%	36%	51%	26%	18%	54%	29%	44%	26%	21%	17%	29%	36%	24%	28%	30%	25%	30%	29%
Social rented	19%	28%	3%	2%	25%	42%	2%	26%	7%	35%	45%	48%	19%	11%	35%	19%	28%	38%	24%	17%
Private rented	26%	9%	8%	11%	23%	22%	6%	14%	9%	14%	10%	15%	15%	13%	11%	28%	8%	11%	14%	21%

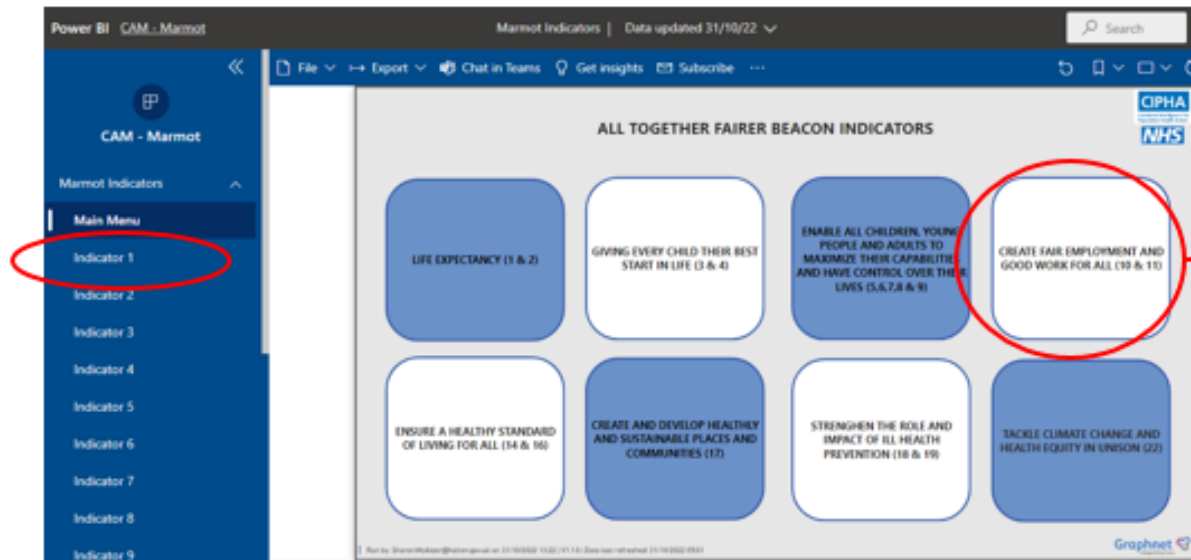
Significantly higher than England		
Not significantly different to England		
Significantly lower than England		

MARMOT BEACON INDICATORS

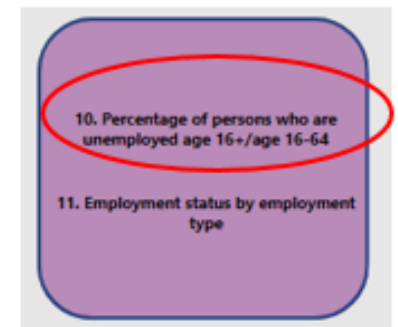
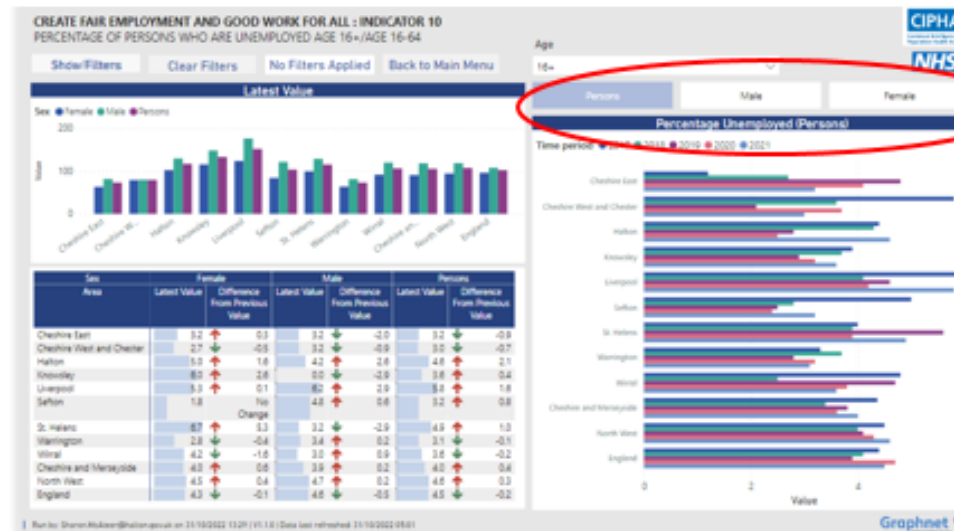


MARMOT BEACON INDICATORS

If you know the indicator number ie life expectancy is indicator 1 & 2, then click directly on it



If you don't then click on the priority area description and all metrics in the priority are listed separately. Click the one you want



Any additional inequalities analysis of the metric can be done here

MARMOT BEACON INDICATORS

	Indicator	Geog. Level	Inequality measure
1	Life expectancy, Female, Male	Ward	IMD
2	Healthy life expectancy, Female, Male	LA	IMD
Give every child the best start in life			
3	Percentage children achieving a good level of development at 2-2.5 years (in all five areas of development)*	LA	NA
4	Percentage children achieving a good level of development at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage (Reception)	LA	FSM status
Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives			
5	Average Progress 8 score**	LA	FSM status
6	Average Attainment 8 score**	LA	FSM status
7	Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 years)	LA	NA
8	Staying in education or entering employment (NEETS) at ages 18 to 24	LA	NA
9	Pupils who go on to achieve a level 2 qualification at 19	LA	FSM status
Create fair employment and good work for all			
10	Percentage unemployed	ward	NA
11	Proportion of employed in permanent and non-permanent employment	LA	NA
12	Percentage employees who are local (FTE) employed on contract for one year or the whole duration of the contract, whichever is shorter***	Anchor Institution indicator: not yet available	
13	Percentage of employees earning below Real Living Wage	LA	NA

Ensure a healthy standard of living for all			
14	Proportion of children in workless households	LA	NA
15	Percentage of individuals in absolute AHC low income	LA	NA
16	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	LA	NA
Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities			
17	Households in temporary accommodation****	LA	NA
Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention			
18	Activity levels (active, fairly active, inactive)	LA	IMD
19	Percentage of loneliness in population (often/always, some of the time, occasionally, hardly ever, never)	LA	IMD
Tackle racism and its outcomes			
20	Percentage employees who are from ethnic minority backgrounds and band/level.***	Anchor Institution indicator: not yet available	
Tackle climate change and health equity in unison			
21	Percentage (£) spent in local supply chain through the contract***	Anchor Institution indicator: not yet available	
22	Cycling / walking for travel (3-5 times / week)	LA	IMD