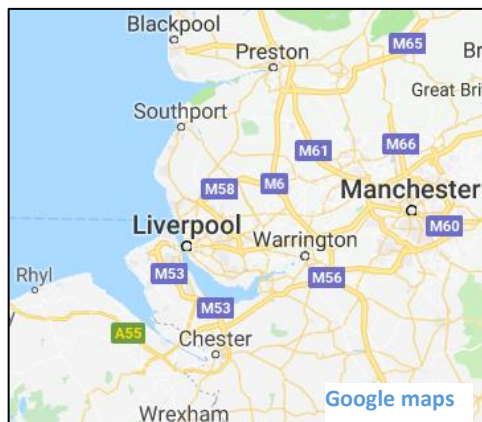


1. Population (ONS 2017 mid-year estimates), 2. Personal Wellbeing, ONS 2016-17, 3. Local authority information tool LAIT 2015 data, 4/5 Public Health Profiles Life Expectancy at birth 2014-16 data, 6/7/8 WBC Business Intelligence & Change data 2016, 9/10 LAIT, 2017 data. 11. LAIT 2016 data, 12. Nomis Nov 2016 data, 13. House Price Statistics for Small Areas Office for National Statistics, year ending Dec 2017 data, 14/15. Community safety needs assessment 2017

NAT = National, GB: Great Britain, ENG = England, SN = Statistical Neighbour, CH = Cheshire, NW = North West, W = Warrington



## Geography

Warrington stands on the banks of the river Mersey and covers 70 square miles across the north-west of England. It is made up of small suburbs and villages as well as more densely populated areas around the town centre. Warrington is made up of 22 wards which were changed in 2016 following a boundary commission review.

The largest Ward in Warrington is Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft (2,649 hectares), which makes up 14.7% of Warrington's total area. In contrast, Great Sankey North is the smallest Ward and measures 132 hectares (equivalent to 0.7% of Warrington's total area).

Warrington's most densely populated Ward is Orford, which houses 52.3 people per hectare. The least densely populated Ward is Hatton, Stretton and Walton, which is home to 2.3 people per hectare.

## Population

The population (ONS 2017 mid-year estimates) has grown quickly over the past 30 years because of the new town developments and Warrington is home to 209,700 residents spread between approximately 92,869 households. The population is expected to continue to grow and latest projected estimates show that by 2025, there will be around 221,000 people living in Warrington.

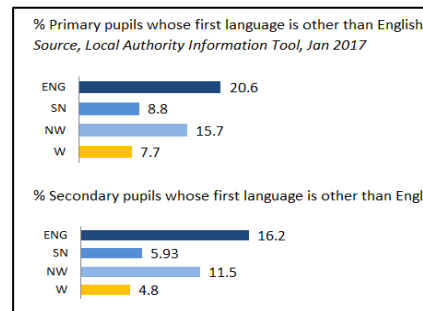
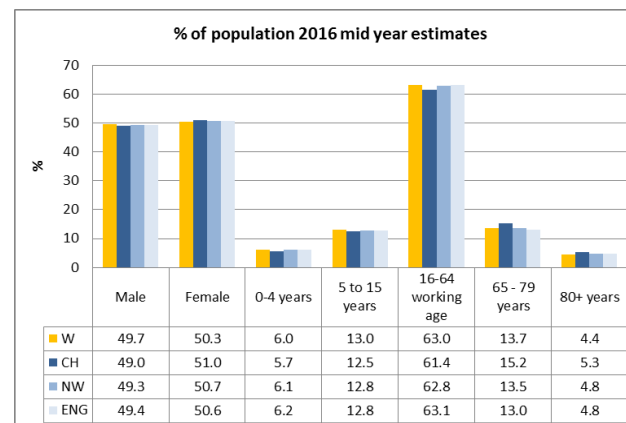
According to the January 2017 School Census, the average proportion of pupils who are BME is **11.9%**. **Warrington has lower percentages of pupils whose first language is other than English, being below England and Northwest.**

The ward with the highest proportion of BME pupils is Bewsey and Whitecross with 30.8%. Other wards with relatively high proportions include Fairfield and Howley, Orford, Chapelford and Old Hall and Latchford East.

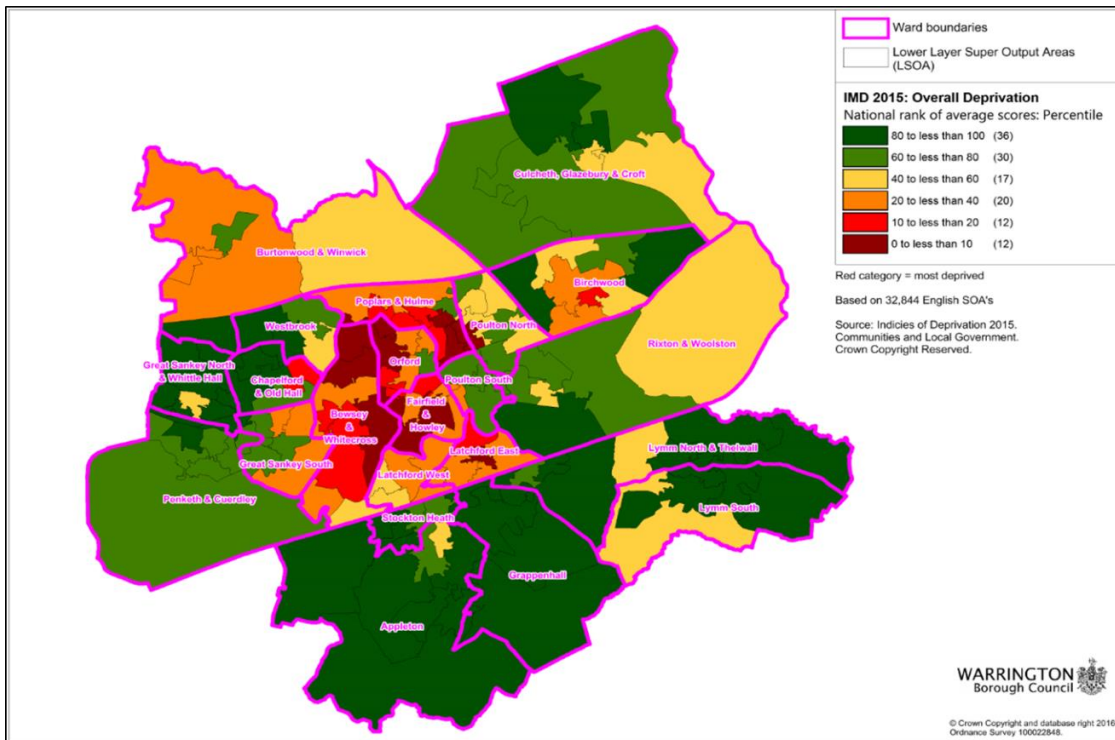
### Languages (January 2017 census)

In Bewsey and Whitecross, a quarter of all pupils do not have English as their first language.

In Warrington, Polish and Urdu are the main languages spoken as a first language other than English. Chinese, Latvian, Kurdish and Hungarian also featured with 80 or more pupils having these as a first language other than English.



## Deprivation and Poverty



In Warrington Borough, approximately 19% of residents live in the 20% most deprived areas. Approximately 30% live in the least deprived.

The map (left) shows the spread of deprivation across Warrington along with the new ward boundaries. The most deprived areas shaded brown and red tend to be in inner Warrington, and the least deprived shaded green, in outer Warrington.

There are wide inequalities between people living in areas of high levels of deprivation and those living in areas of low deprivation; more deprived populations generally have poorer outcomes in terms of health, education.

% of children in low income families (Under 16)  
Source: LAIT, 2015 data



### Child Poverty

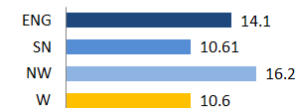
The Children in low income families local measure (HM Revenues & Customs data) is the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60 per cent of national median income. This measure provides a broad proxy for the relative low-income as used in the Child Poverty Act 2010 and enables analysis at local level. The % of children in low income families (under 16) is lower than the North West and England average and similar to Warrington's statistical neighbours.

### Free School Meals

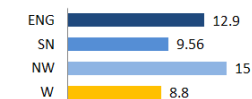
The Department for Education considers the gap between children who are known to be eligible for Free School Meals (FSM), and other children. Eligibility for FSM is based on being in receipt of certain means-tested benefits.

According to the January 2017 School Census, the average proportion of pupils eligible for FSM is **10.8%**.

Primary Pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals  
Source, LAIT 2017 data

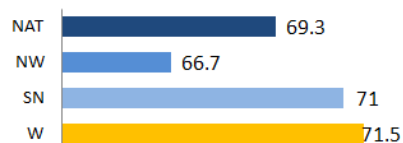


Secondary Pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals  
Source, LAIT 2017 data

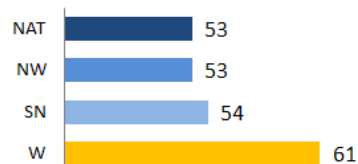


### Education (2016)

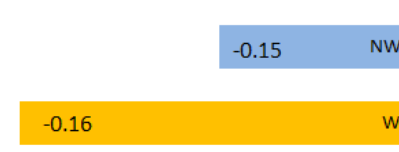
**Early years foundation stage**  
**% achieving a good level of development**  
 Source: WBC, Business Intelligence & Change



**Key Stage 2 - % of pupils achieving the expected standard**  
 Source: WBC, Business Intelligence & Change



**End of high school, Progress 8 score**  
 Source: WBC, Business Intelligence & Change



#### Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFSP)

EYFSP is used to assess a child’s overall development by the age of 4/5. As well as literacy and maths, teacher assessments cover a range of elements including personal, social and emotional development, communication skills and physical development. In 2013 there were significant changes to the curriculum in the EYFS; as a result of these changes the data has taken a few years to be considered robust. In 2016, performance for Warrington is above North West, Statistical Neighbour and England averages.

#### Key Stage 2 - Reading, Writing and Maths combined (RWM)

In 2016, there were also significant changes to how performance is measured at the end of Year 6. There was a new curriculum as well as a much higher test and teacher assessment standard than the previous Level 4. Because of these changes comparing data with previous years is problematic. However, based on the first statistical release from the Department for Education, Warrington is ranked 14th (of 152) in the country and 2nd in the North West for Reading, Writing and Maths combined. Warrington is above the North West average, our Statistical Neighbour average and the England average in all subjects.

#### End of high school, progress 8 score

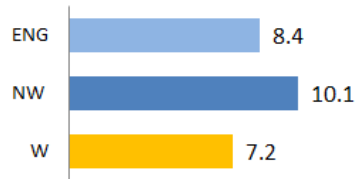
In 2013/14 there were major reforms to Key Stage 4 which affected how results were calculated. Schools and local authorities are now judged on how much progress students have made since the end of Primary school. Progress 8 measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications and compares this to what their estimated achievement is based on their prior attainment. It is a type of value added measure.

For all mainstream pupils nationally in 2016 the average progress score is -0.03; a positive score means pupils in the schools on average do better at KS4 than those with similar prior attainment nationally. (A score of 0.25 for example would mean that on average pupils in the school achieved a quarter of a grade more than other pupils nationally with similar starting points).

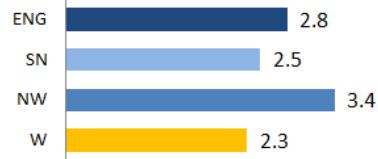
In Warrington in 2016, the Progress 8 score is -0.16, the North West figure is -0.15. Warrington is ranked 13th in the North West.

## Employment

Key out of work benefits - Nov 16  
Source: NOMIS



2016-2017 Not in Employment, Education or Training NEET  
Source: Local Authority Information Tool (LAIT)



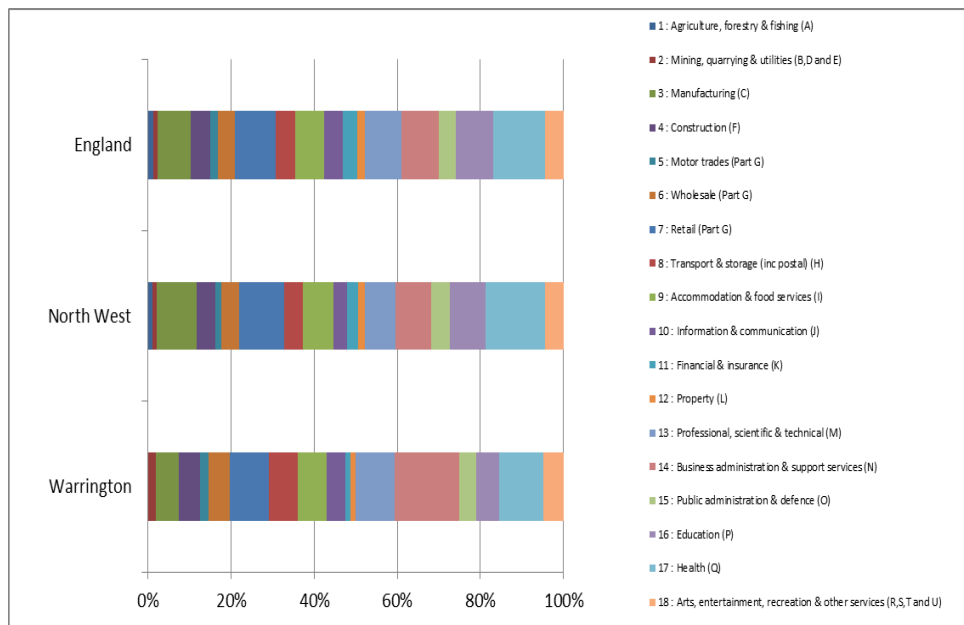
NAT = National, ENG = England, SN = Statistical Neighbour, CH = Cheshire, NW = North West, W = Warrington

At November 2016, Warrington had a lower main 'out of work benefit' rate than the North West and England.

Warrington's NEET rate is also lower than the North West and England.

The graph (bottom left) shows the % Broad Industrial Categories by ward and comparator is an annual measure, the latest data refers to 2015 (source: Nomis, Sept 2016).

The biggest industrial category in Warrington is Business administration and support services.

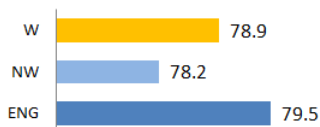


## Health & Wellbeing

For the latest public health annual report, please visit <https://www.warrington.gov.uk/publichealth>

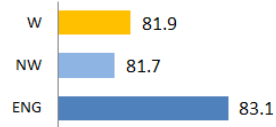
### Life Expectancy, Male (2014-2016)

Source: Public Health England Profiles, 2014-2016



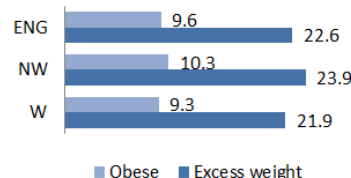
### Life Expectancy, Female (2014-2016)

Source: Public Health England Profiles, 2014-2016



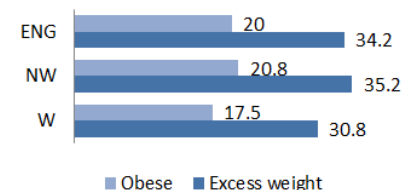
### Overweight & obese children - reception

Source: Local Authority Information Tool (LAIT, 2017)



### Overweight & obese children - secondary

Source: Local Authority Information Tool (LAIT, 2017)



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### Life expectancy (2014-2016)

Life expectancy is consistently lower in men than women, both locally and nationally.

Life expectancy is an internationally accepted measure of the overall health of a population. It provides an estimate of the average number of years a new-born baby would live for if s/he experienced the age-specific mortality rates of a particular area throughout his or her life. Life expectancy at birth measures broadly the same thing as all age, all-cause mortality rates, but is often considered a more intuitive and easier to understand indicator.

### Child obesity (2016-2017)

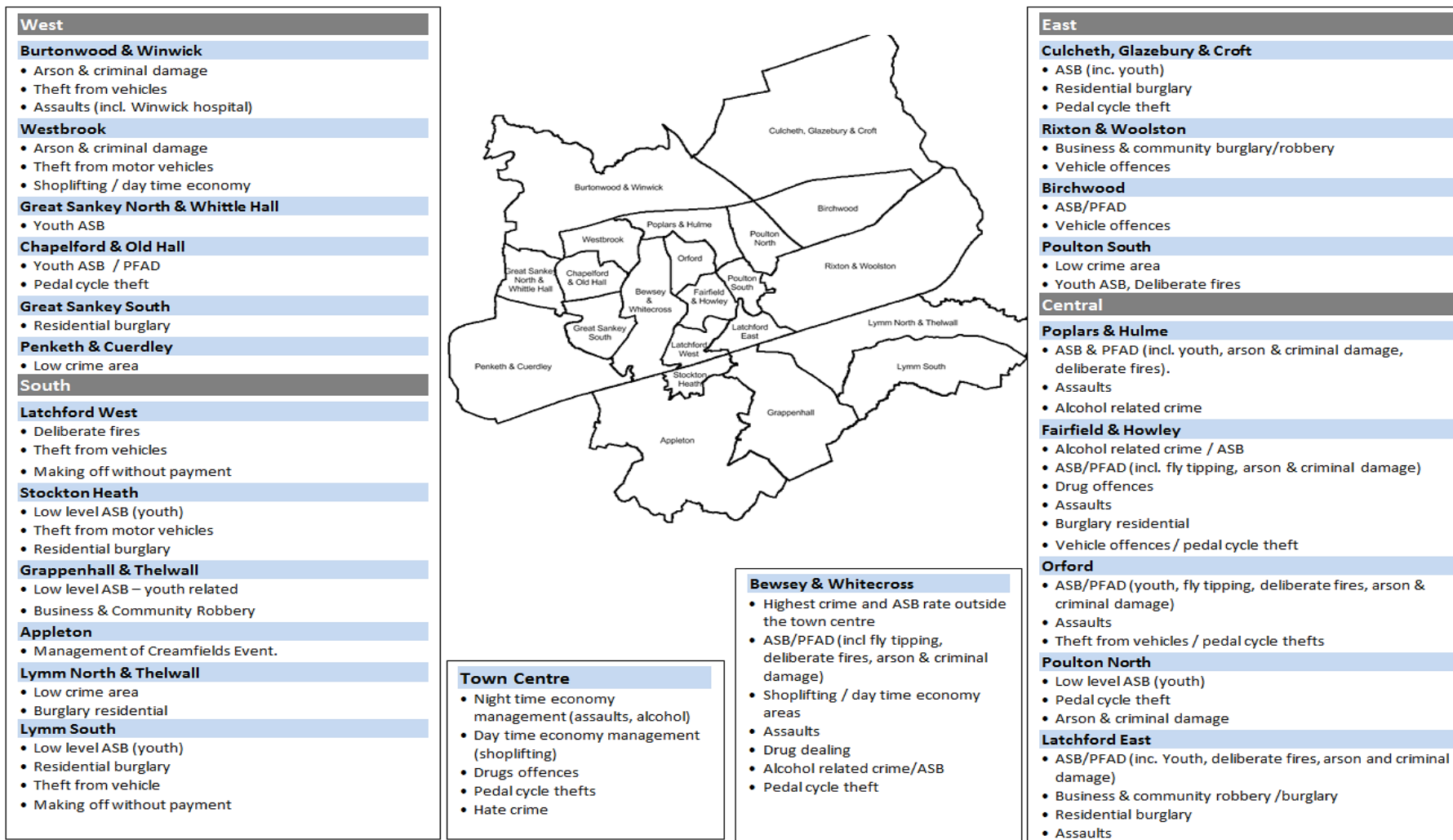
Children are measured at the start and end of primary school (in Reception aged 4/5 and in Year 6 aged 10/11). The graphs above show the percentage of obese children and the percentage with excess weight (i.e. either overweight or obese).

For both Reception and Year 6, prevalence in Warrington has generally been lower than England and the North West. Prevalence of overweight/obesity in Warrington for Reception reduced very slightly. For Year 6, prevalence of overweight/obesity in Warrington reduced. Both are lower than the North West and England.

Obesity prevalence in reception rose in 2016/2017 and whilst this is lower than the North West and England, is still **almost 1 in 11 Warrington Reception children are obese**. Obesity prevalence in Year 6 reduced in Warrington and although this is lower than the North West and England, still **more than 1 in 6 Warrington Year 6 children are obese**.

## Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (2017)

**Local ward - areas of focus** Ward rates are based on reported crime. Cheshire Constabulary review operational priorities monthly based on data and residents feedback. The areas of focus below are based on 2017 rates and key issues. Caution is applied as often small numbers are involved. (PFAD = Public Fear, Alarm & Distress).



Source: Warrington Community Safety Partnership Plan (2018- 2021)