

# Ward profile 2017

## Poplars and Hulme

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# Population – Warrington

**Estimated population:** Ward population was estimated from ONS small area population statistics for Lower Super Output Areas for mid-2015. Wards range from approx 5,850 residents in Poulton South to 12,450 in Poplars and Hulme.

**Population structure:** The age structure of the population affects a range of service needs. Some wards have a much older population than the Warrington average, and some a much younger population. Similar to national figures and the North West, in Warrington in 2015, **19% were aged 0-15, 63% aged 16-64, and 18% aged 65+.**

Looking at specific younger age groups, in Warrington approximately **6% of the population were aged 0-4**. By ward, the highest proportion of 0-4s can be found in Bewsey and Whitecross (9%), Poplars and Hulme (9%), Fairfield and Howley (8%), Latchford East (8%) and Chapelford and Old Hall (7%).

In Warrington approximately **24% of the population were aged 0-19**. The ward estimates for this age group ranges from 19% (Latchford West) to 30% (Poplars and Hulme).

The proportion of those **aged 80 and older** in Warrington is approximately **4%**. Wards with a higher proportion of these oldest populations include Penketh and Cuerdley (7%) Grappenhall (6%), Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft (6%), Appleton (6%) and Burtonwood and Winwick (6%).

The latest population estimate (2016) for Warrington is 208,809. The small area dataset was not available at the time of analysis, so 2015 information is used in the tables shown here.

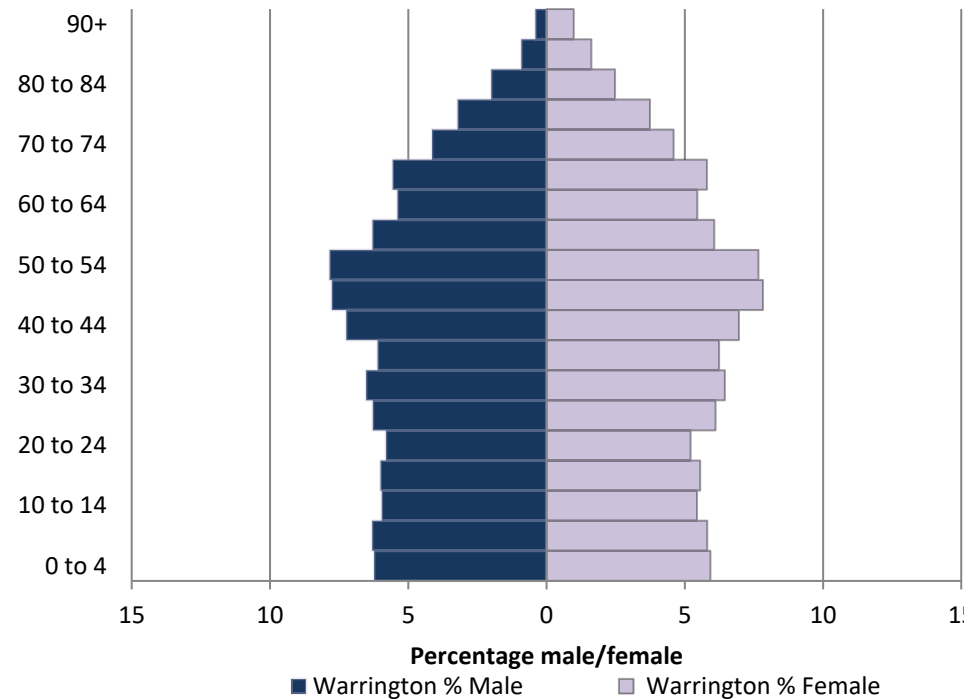
**Population projections** show that Warrington's population is forecast to increase to 217,000 by 2022.

**Households:** Warrington has approximately 92,869 households as at September 2017, with the largest numbers in Bewsey and Whitecross (5928) and Fairfield and Howley (5888) and the smallest numbers in Westbrook (2487) and Stockton Heath (3238).

## Population by age category

	Poplars & Hulme	%	Warrington	%
<b>Total population 2015</b>	12,448		207,695	
<b>Children (0-15 years)</b>	3,071	24.7%	39,523	19.0%
<b>Working age (16-64)</b>	7,907	63.5%	131,296	63.2%
<b>Older people (65+)</b>	1,469	11.8%	36,876	17.8%
<b>Younger age groups</b>				
0-4	1,082	8.7%	12,636	6.1%
0-19	3,725	29.9%	49,070	23.6%
<b>Oldest people (80+)</b>				
80+	389	3.1%	8,753	4.2%

## Warrington population – Percentage by 5 year age categories (2015)



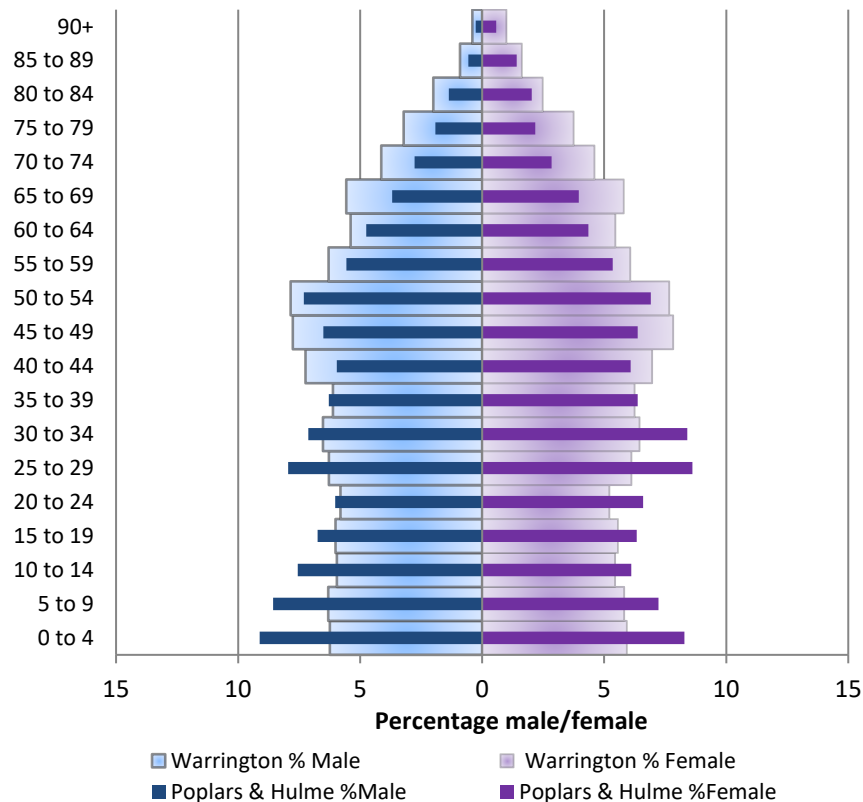
# Population – Poplars and Hulme

Compared to Warrington's population structure there are:

- higher proportions of age groups under 35 with smaller proportions in all older age groups.
- The overall population structure is fairly similar to Warrington's

**Warrington's population:** The latest population estimate (2016) for Warrington is 208,809. N.B. The 2016 small area dataset was not available at the time of analysis, so 2015 estimates are used in the tables shown here. Projections show that Warrington's population is forecast to increase to 217,000 by 2022.

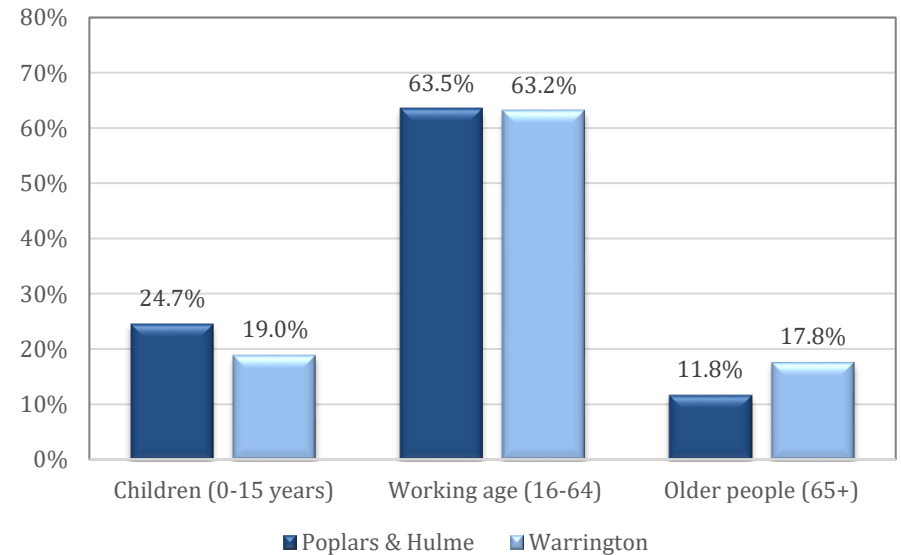
## Ward population - 5 year age categories (2015)



## Population by broad age category (2015)

	Poplars & Hulme	%	Warrington	%
<b>Total population 2015</b>	12,448		207,695	
<b>Children (0-15 years)</b>	3,071	24.7%	39,523	19.0%
<b>Working age (16-64)</b>	7,907	63.5%	131,296	63.2%
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<b>Younger age groups</b>				
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0-19	3,725	29.9%	49,070	23.6%
<b>Oldest people (80+)</b>				
80+	389	3.1%	8,753	4.2%

## Age category proportions compared to Warrington (2015)



# Deprivation

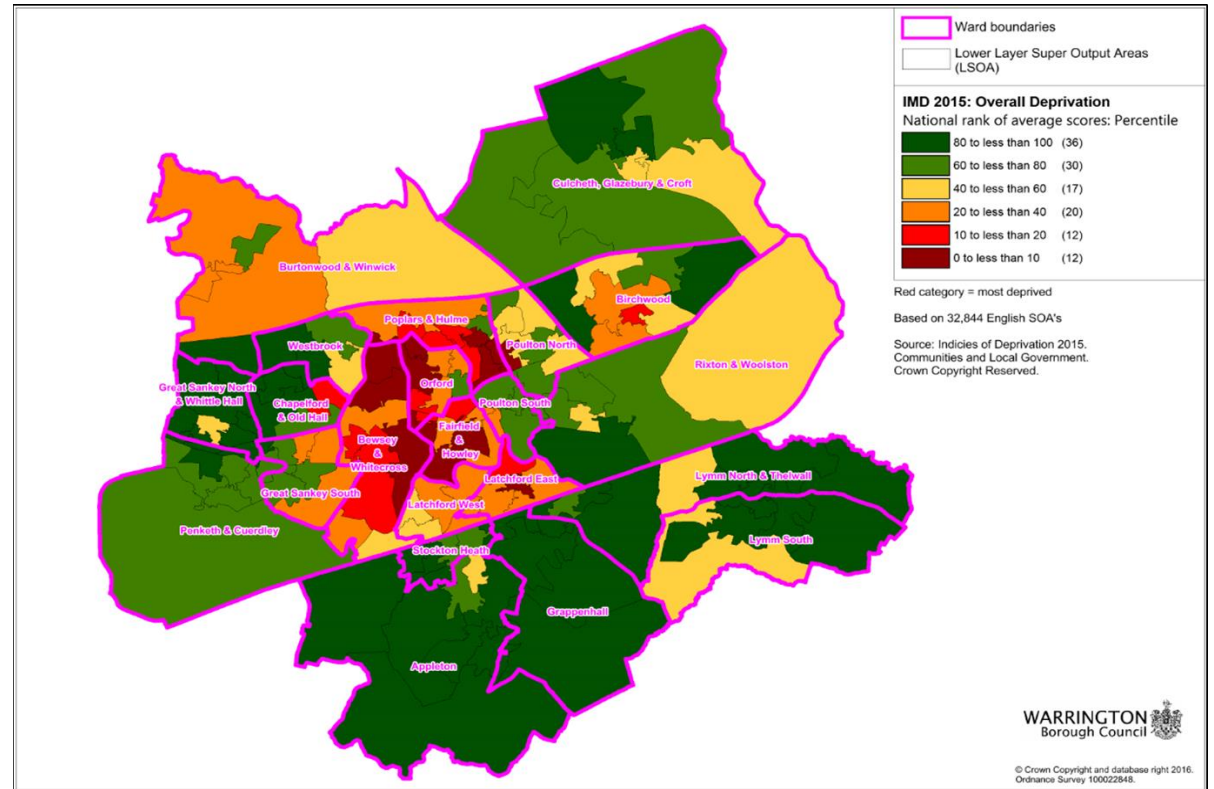
## Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

The map 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.

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small geographical units. Deprivation is measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015. For each LSOA, a deprivation score is calculated covering a broad range of issues: income, employment, health and disability, education and skills, housing and services, crime, and living environment. 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 etc.

All 127 LSOAs in Warrington are ordered by IMD score and have been split into six different categories.

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



## Average deprivation score by ward (higher score=more deprived)

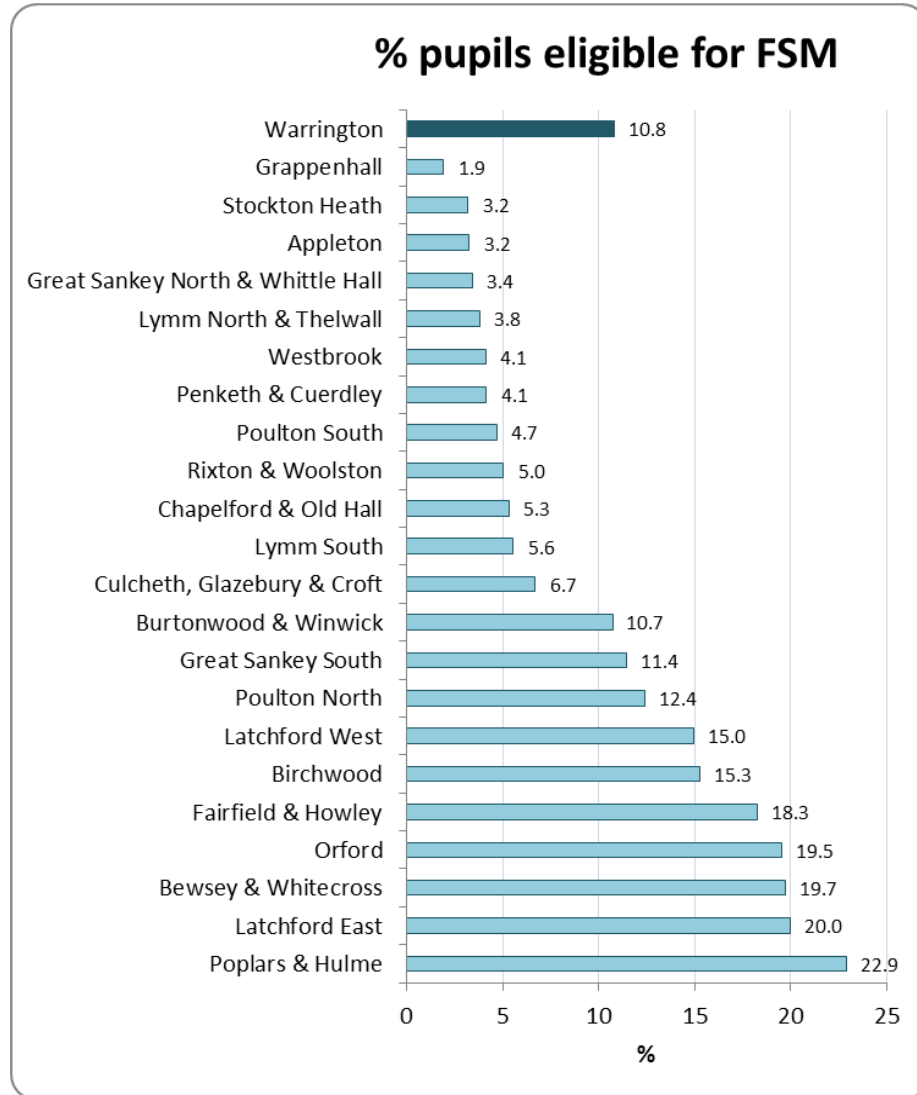
Appleton	Bewsey and Whitecross	Birchwood	Burtonwood and Winwick	Chapelford and Old Hall	Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft	Fairfield and Howley	Grappenhall	Great Sankey North and Whittle Hall	Great Sankey South	Latchford East
7.6	42.4	19.9	22.1	10.0	11.2	37.2	5.6	7.7	18.6	36.5
Latchford West	Lymm North and Thelwall	Lymm South	Orford	Penketh and Cuardley	Poplars and Hulme	Poulton North	Poulton South	Rixton and Woolston	Stockton Heath	Westbrook
23.7	6.7	7.1	36.6	9.6	41.8	17.2	13.1	11.2	7.9	10.3

**Warrington total: 19.4**

# Education – Free School Meals (FSM)

## School census 2017 – FSM based on pupil postcodes

Pupils that were eligible between the census in Oct 16 and the census in Jan 17



## 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.

### In Warrington

According to the January 2017 School Census, the average proportion of pupils eligible for FSM is **10.8%**. Twelve out of Warrington's 22 wards fall below the average. These are Grappenhall, Stockton Heath, Appleton, Great Sankey North and Whittle Hall, Lymm North and Thelwall, Westbrook, Penketh and Cuerdley, Poulton South, Rixton and Woolston, Chapelford and Old Hall, Lymm South, Culcheth Glazebury and Croft. Three wards are around the average figure: Burtonwood and Winwick, Great Sankey South and Poulton North. Seven wards are above this average. These are Latchford West, Birchwood, Fairfield and Howley, Orford, Bewsey and Whitecross, Latchford East with the highest proportion in Poplars and Hulme.

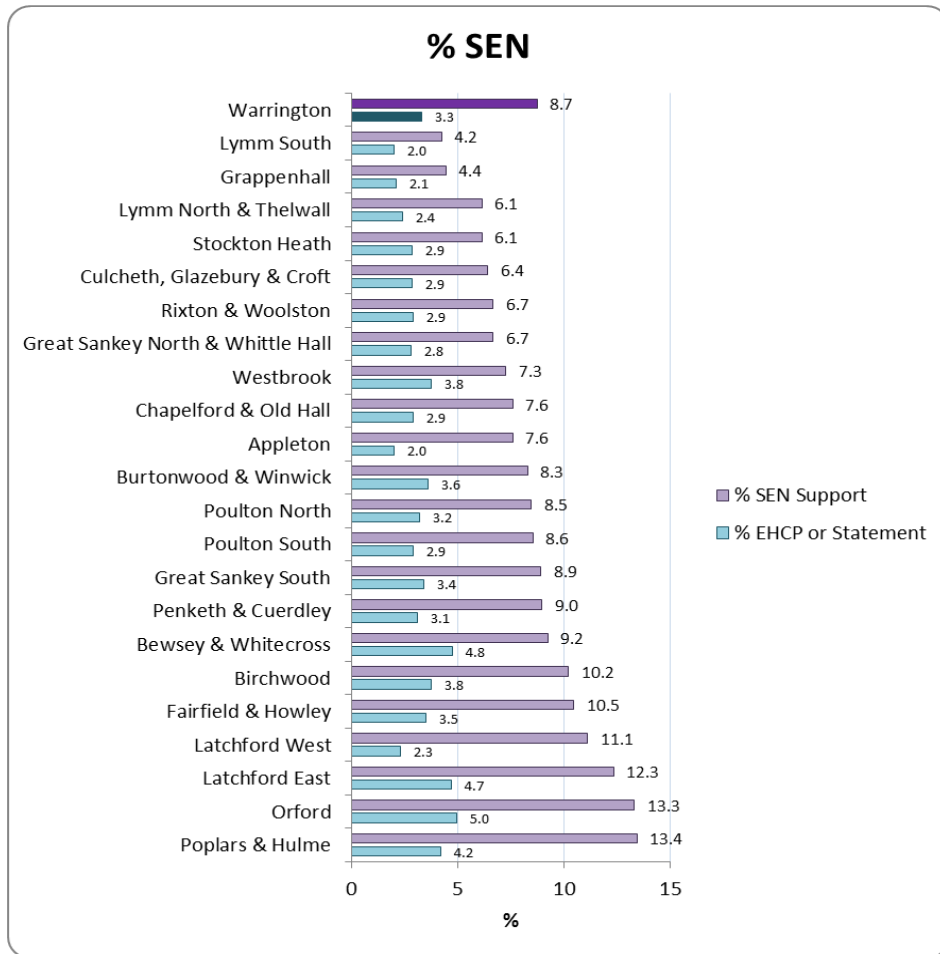
### In Poplars and Hulme

According to the January 2017 School Census, the average proportion of pupils eligible for FSM in Poplars and Hulme is 22.9% (Warrington: 10.8%). Poplars and Hulme is 1 of 7 wards that are above average, being the highest ward.

# Education – Special Educational Needs (SEN)

## School census 2017 – SEN based on pupil postcodes

Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP), Statements and SEN Support



## In Warrington

The proportion of pupils across Warrington requiring SEN support (**not** including statements or EHCPs) is **8.7%**. Nine wards are above average: Great Sankey South, Penketh and Cuerdley, Bewsey and Whitecross, Birchwood, Fairfield and Howley, Latchford West, Latchford East, Orford with the highest proportion in Poplars and Hulme. The proportion of pupils across Warrington with a statement or EHCP is **3.3%**. Nine wards are above average: Great Sankey South, Fairfield and Howley, Burtonwood and Winwick, Westbrook, Birchwood, Poplars and Hulme, Latchford East, Bewsey and Whitecross, with the highest proportion in Orford.

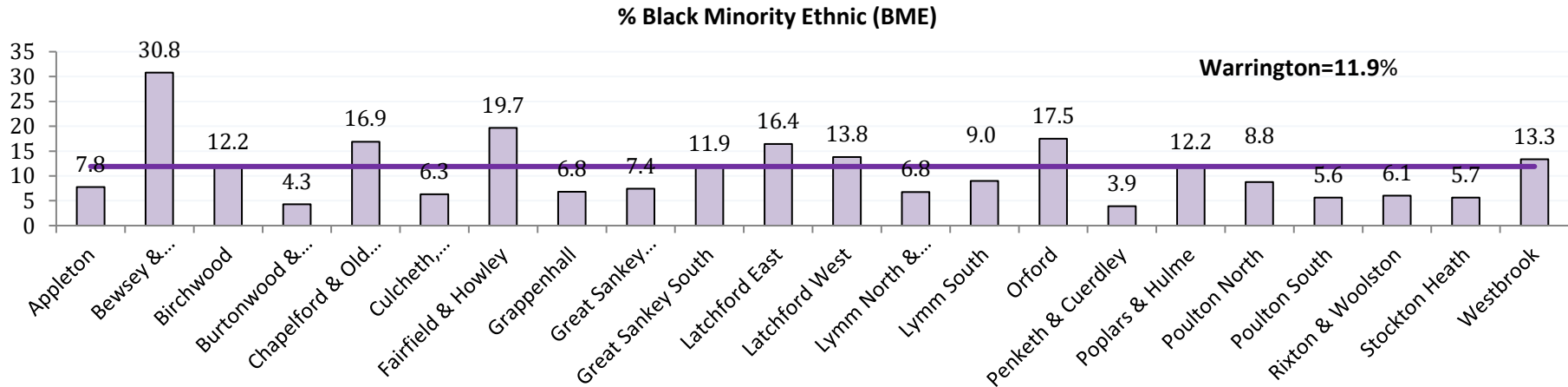
## In Poplars and Hulme

The proportion of pupils in Poplars and Hulme requiring SEN support (not including statements or EHCPs) is 13.4% (Warrington: 8.7%). The proportion of pupils in Poplars and Hulme with a statement or EHCP is 4.2% (Warrington: 3.3%).

Poplars and Hulme is 1 of 9 wards that are above average for pupils requiring SEN support, being the highest overall and 1 of 9 wards that are above average for pupils with a statement or ECHP.

# Education – Black Minority Ethnic (BME)

School Census 2017 - Ethnicity based on pupil postcodes



## In Warrington

According to the January 2017 School Census, the average proportion of pupils who are BME is 11.9%. The ward with the highest proportion of BME pupils is Bewsey and Whitcross with 30.8%. Other wards with relatively high proportions include Fairfield and Howley, Orford, Chapelford and Old Hall and Latchford East.

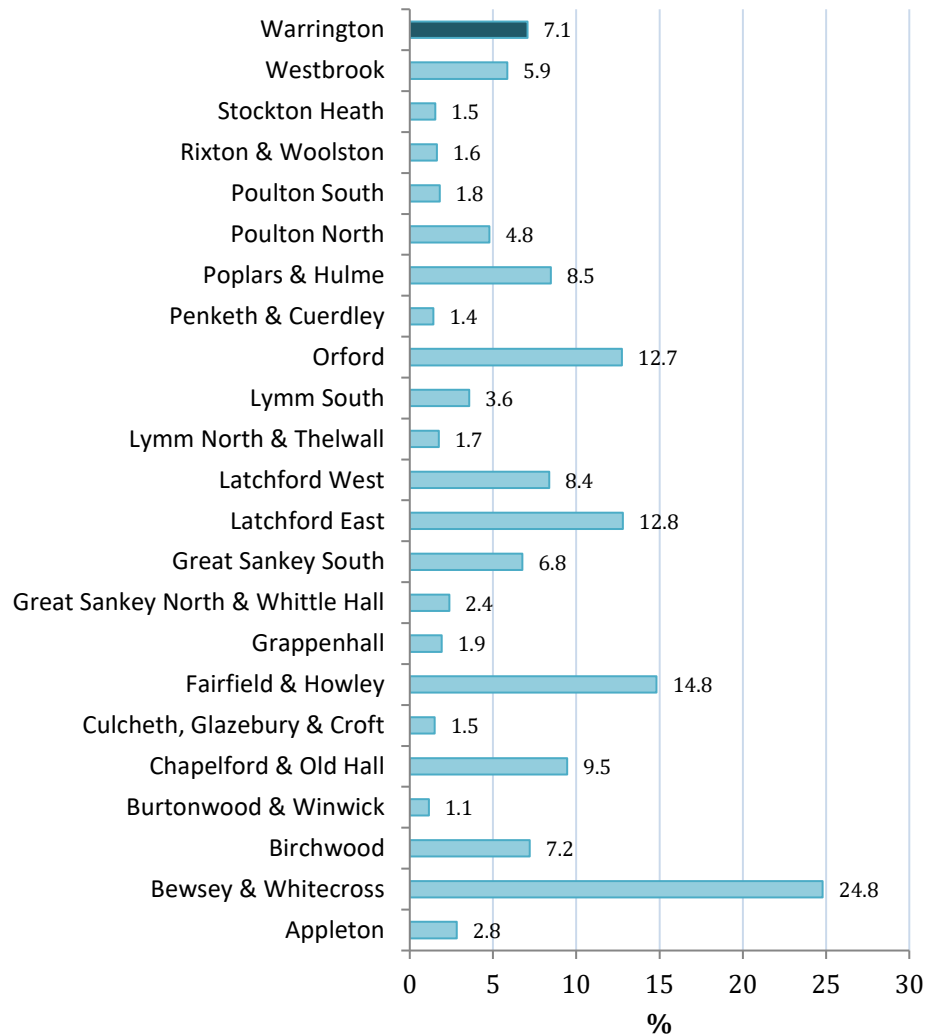
## In Poplars and Hulme

According to the January 2017 School Census, the average proportion of pupils who are BME in Poplars and Hulme 12.2% (Warrington: 11.9%).

# Education – First language

## School census 2017 – Key first languages recorded, excluding English

**% English is not first language**



Language	No. of pupils
Polish	669
Urdu	160
Chinese	89
Latvian	88
Kurdish	87
Hungarian	80
Romanian	61
Panjabi	58
Malayalam	54
Tagalog/Filipino	54
Tamil	52
Slovak	51
Hindi	38
Arabic	37
Turkish	37

Across 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.

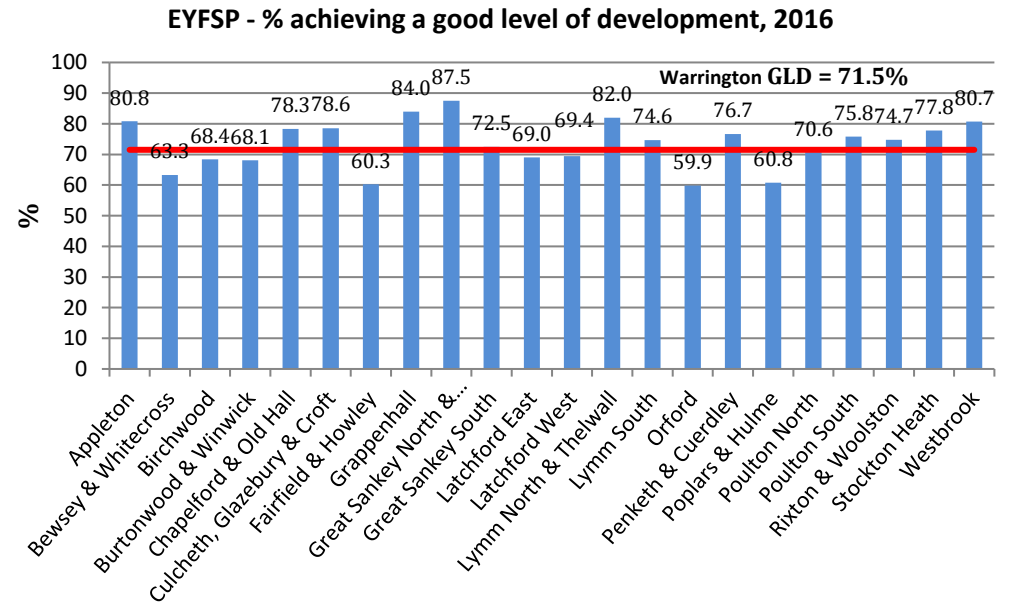
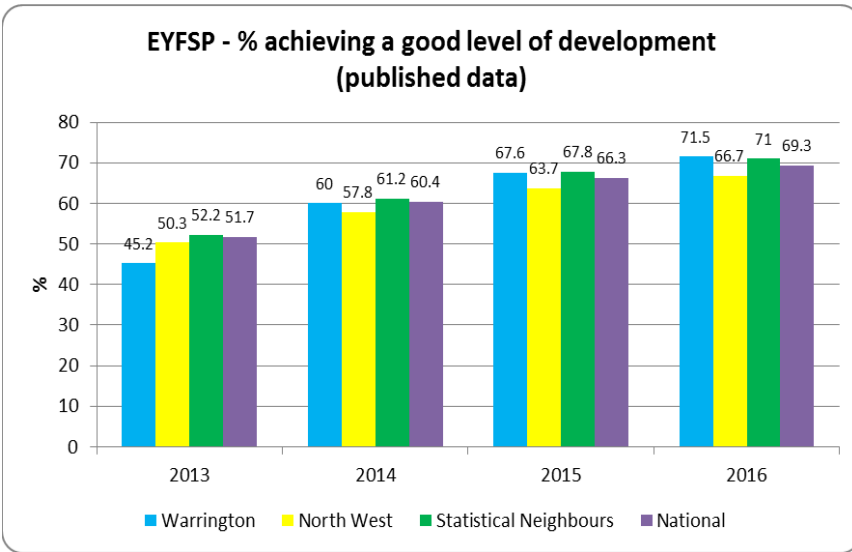
In Poplars and Hulme 8.5% do not have English as their first language (Warrington: 7.1%).



# Education (Early Years aged 4/5) – Early Years Foundation Stage

## Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (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 Early Years Foundation Stage; as a result the data has taken a few years to be considered robust. In 2016, performance for Warrington is above North West, Statistical Neighbour and England average.



### In Warrington

The overall measure used is % achieving a **Good Level of Development** with the proportion for Warrington being **71.5%**.

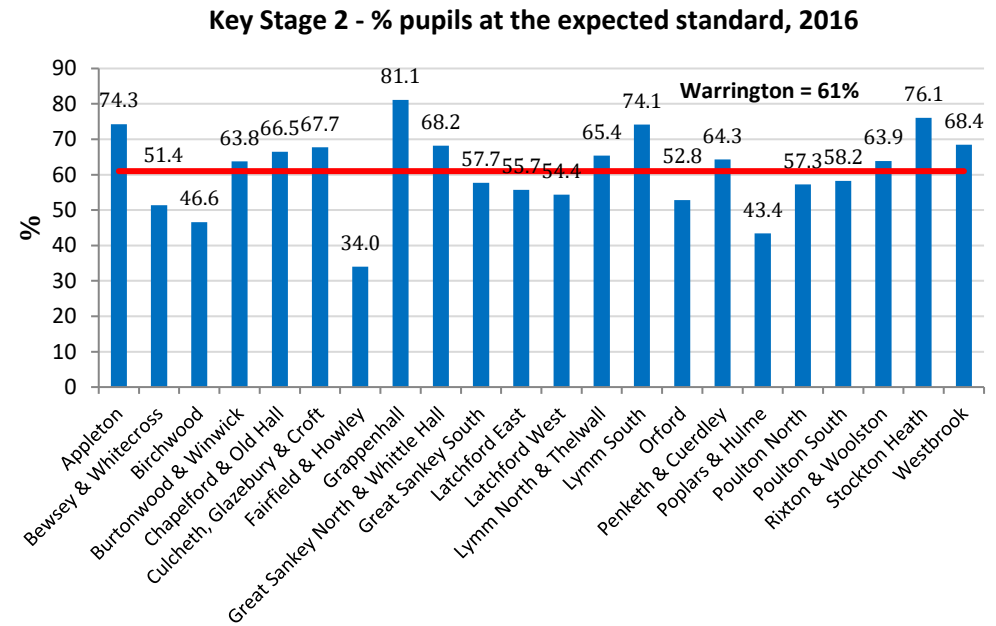
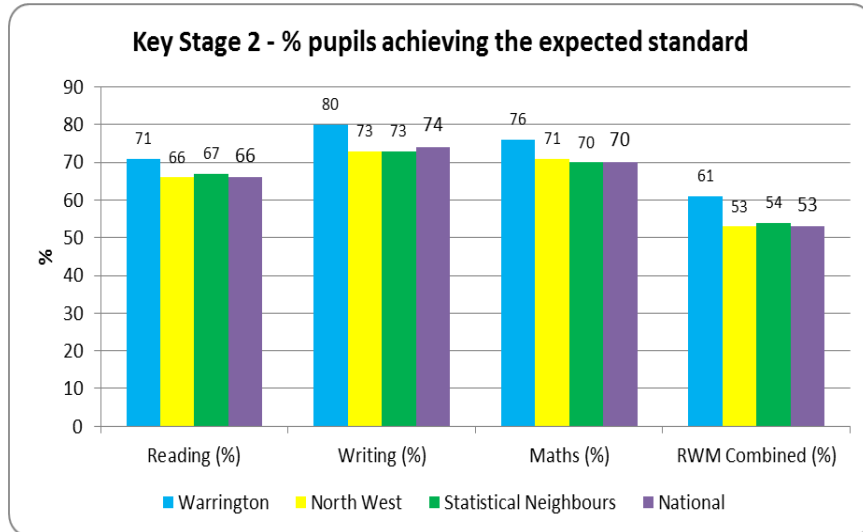
The wards performing best and above average are Great Sankey North and Whittle Hall, Grappenhall, Lymm North and Thelwall, Appleton, Westbrook, Culcheth, Glazebury & Croft, Chapelford and Old Hall, Stockton Heath, Penketh & Cuerdley, Poulton South, Rixton & Woolston, Lymm South and Great Sankey South. Bewsey and Whitecross, Poplars and Hulme, Fairfield and Howley and Orford are the lowest performing wards in terms of % achieving a Good Level of Development.

### In Poplars and Hulme

The overall measure used is % achieving a Good Level of Development with the proportion for Poplars and Hulme 60.8% (Warrington: 71.5%). Poplars and Hulme is 1 of 4 lowest performing wards in terms of % achieving a Good Level of Development.

# Education (End of primary school aged 10/11) – Key Stage 2 reading, writing, maths

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 (RWM) combined. Warrington is above the North West average, our Statistical Neighbour average and the England average in all subjects.



## In Warrington

In Warrington overall, **61%** of pupils are **achieving the expected standard in RWM** at Key Stage 2.

Grappenhall, Stockton Heath, Appleton, Lymm South, Westbrook, Great Sankey North & Whittle Hall, Culcheth, Glazebury & Croft, Chapelford & Old Hall, Lymm North & Thelwall, Penketh & Cuddington, Rixton & Woolston and Burtonwood & Winwick all perform above average. Bewsey & Whitecross, Birchwood and Poplars & Hulme fall well below the average with Fairfield & Howley performing worst (34%).

## In Poplars and Hulme

In Poplars and Hulme 43.4% (Warrington: 61%) of pupils are achieving the expected standard in RWM at Key Stage 2. Poplars and Hulme performs below average.

# Education (End of secondary school aged 14/15) – Key Stage 4: Progress 8

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

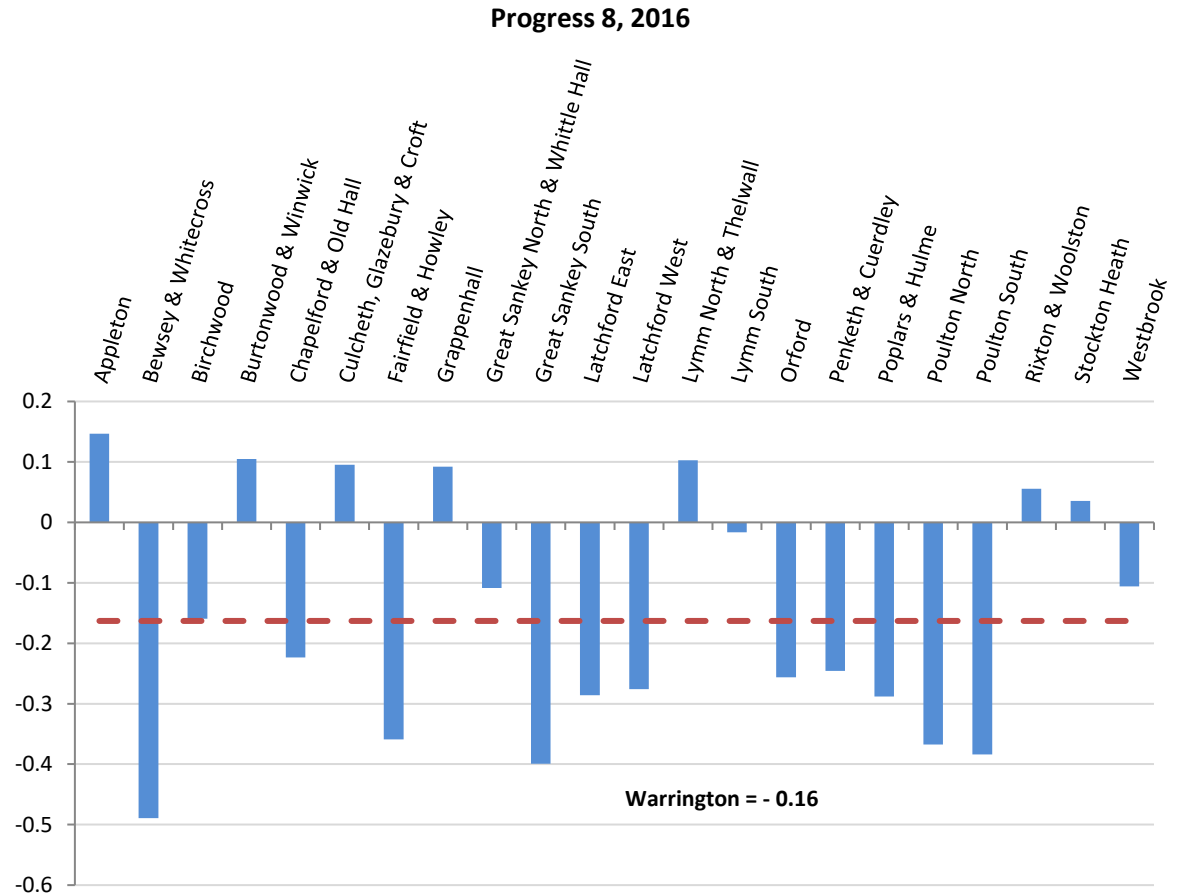
In Warrington in 2016, the Progress 8 score is -0.16, the North West figure is -0.15.

Warrington is ranked 13th in the North West.

Wards with positive scores were: Appleton, Burtonwood and Winwick, Culcheth Glazebury and Croft, Grappenhall, Lymm North and Thelwall, Rixton and Woolston and Stockton Heath. Poulton North, Poulton South, Great Sankey South and Bewsey and Whitecross all had the largest negative scores.

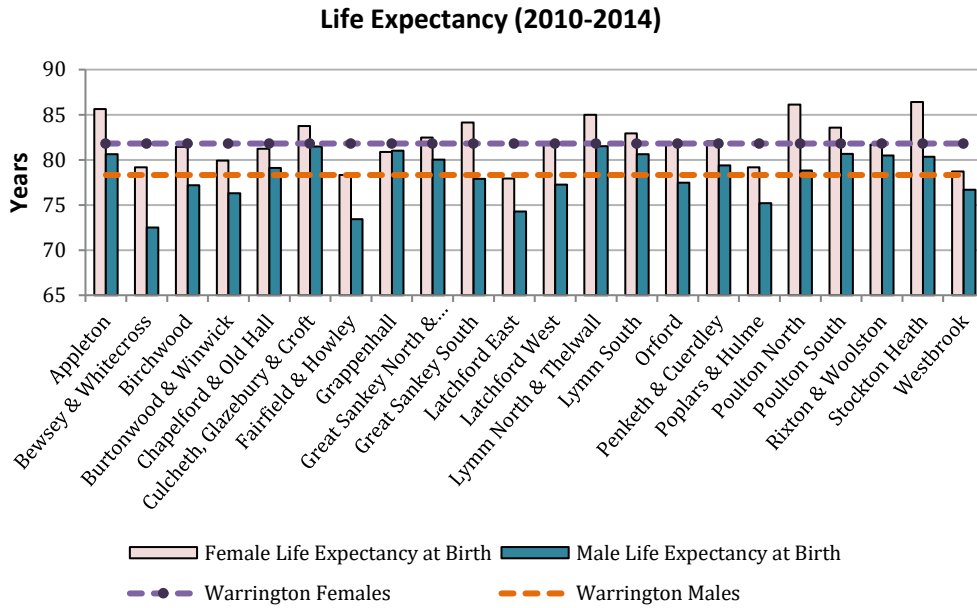
## In Poplars and Hulme

Poplars and Hulme has a negative score of -0.29.



# Health – Life expectancy and mortality rate

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.



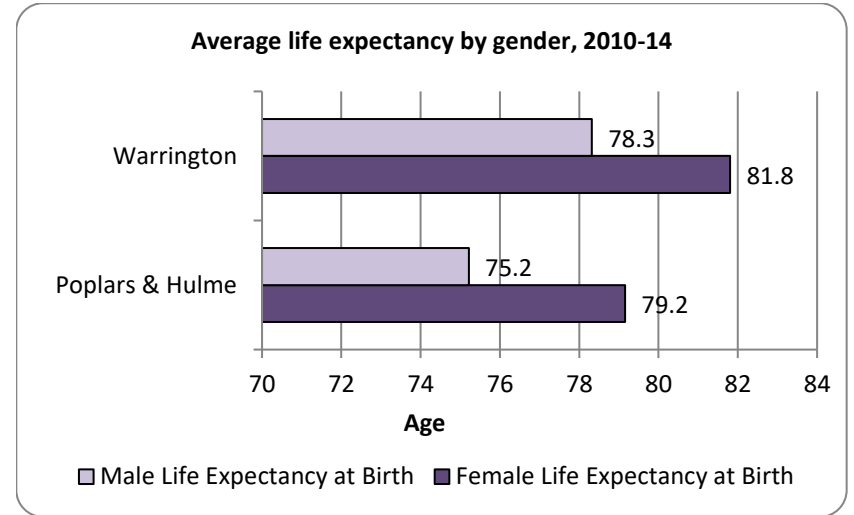
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

## In Poplars and Hulme

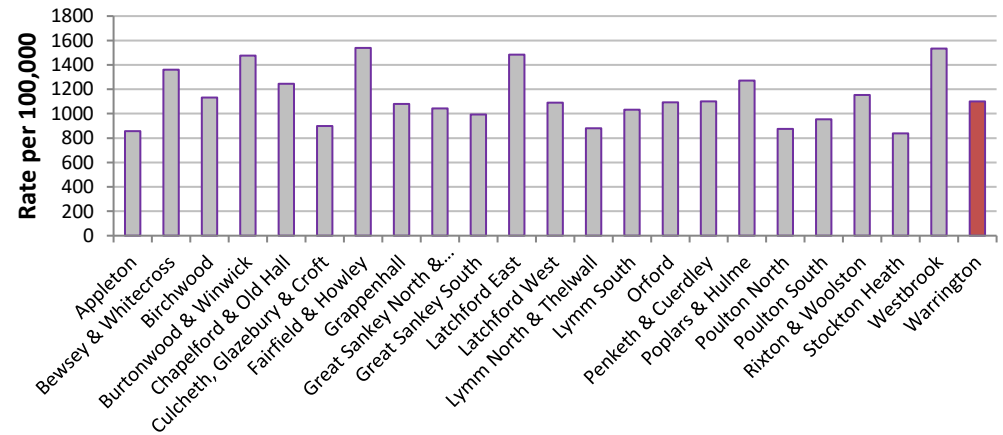
Residents of Poplars and Hulme have a lower life expectancy when compared to the Warrington average.

- Male life expectancy (75.2 years) is significantly lower than the Warrington average (78.3 years).
- Female life expectancy (79.2 years) is significantly lower than Warrington (81.8 years).
- All-age all-cause mortality is significantly worse than the Warrington average.

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



## All-age, All-cause Mortality Rate (2010-14, Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 pop)



Source: HSCIC (now known as NHS Digital)

# Health – Birthweight, breastfeeding and smoking mothers

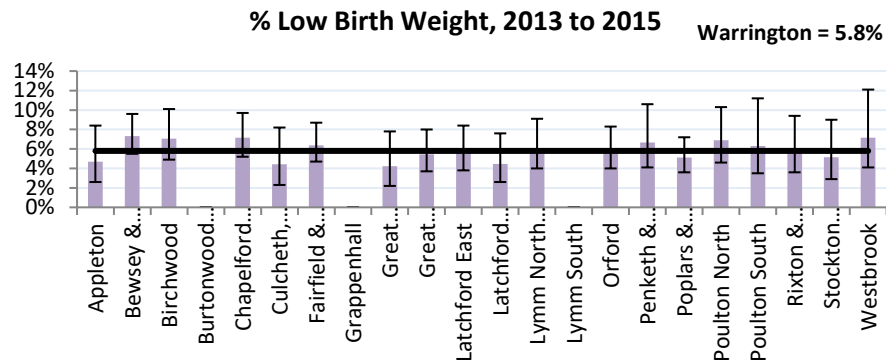
**Smoking at time of delivery** - (Women who are regular/occasional smokers at time of delivery). This is significantly worse (18.9%) than the Warrington average (9.3%).

**Low Birthweight:** (live births with a recorded birthweight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks). No ward was significantly different to Warrington overall. 5.1% of babies were of low birthweight, the same as Warrington.

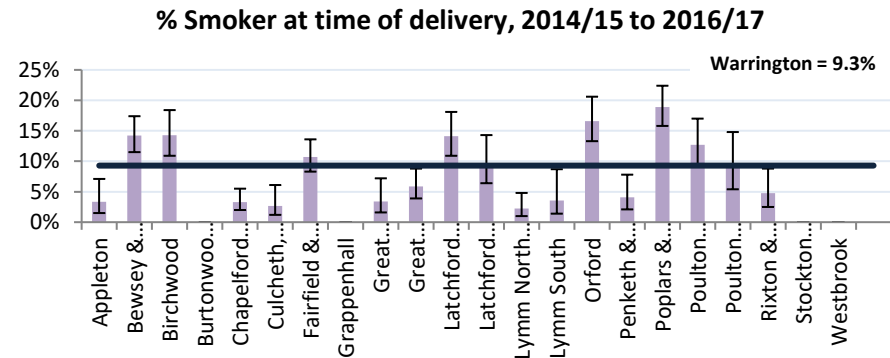
**Breastfeeding at birth:** 48% of mothers started breastfeeding their babies at birth; significantly worse than Warrington (63.3%).

**Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks:** 20.6% of mothers were continuing to breastfeed their babies at 6-8 weeks old compared to Warrington (37.3%). This is significantly worse.

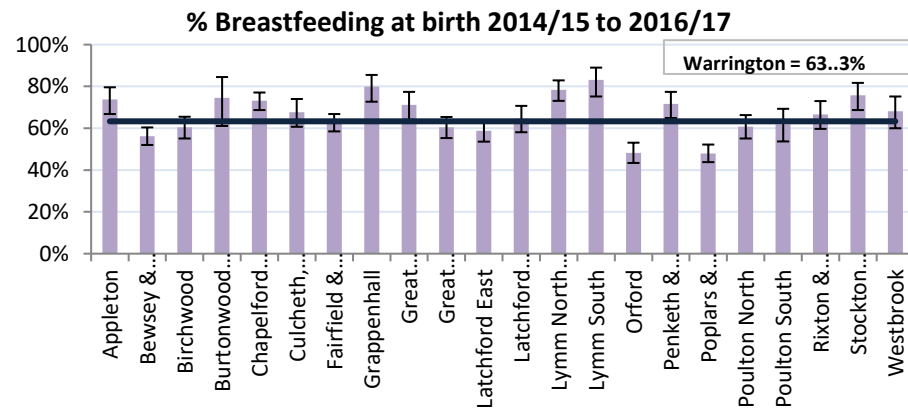
## Birthweight



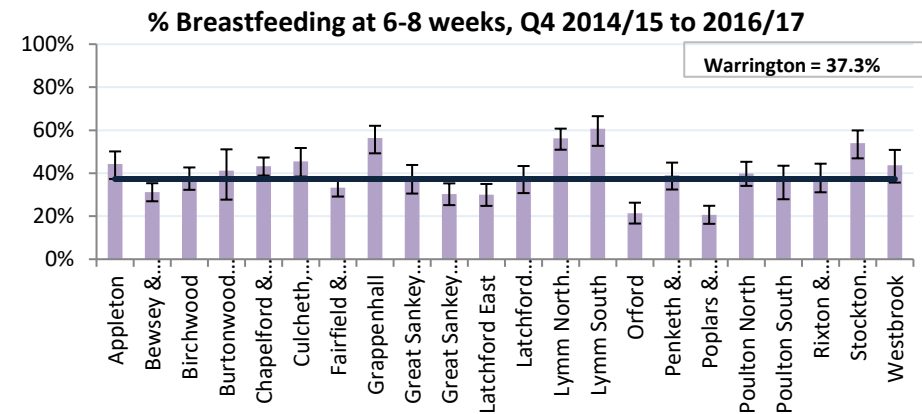
## Mother a smoker



## Breastfeeding



## Breastfeeding



Sources: Warrington Hospital (birthweight/mother a smoker), Bridgewater NHS Trust (breastfeeding)  
 N.B Graphs show error bars. The length of the bar indicates the likely range of values for each ward based on the data provided.

# Health – Overweight and obese Reception children

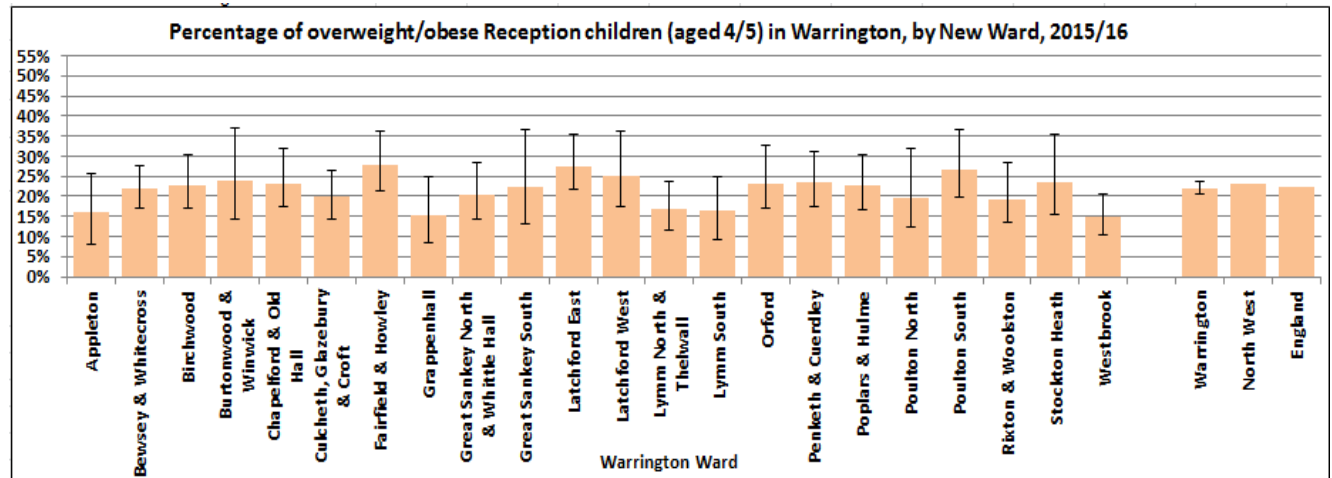
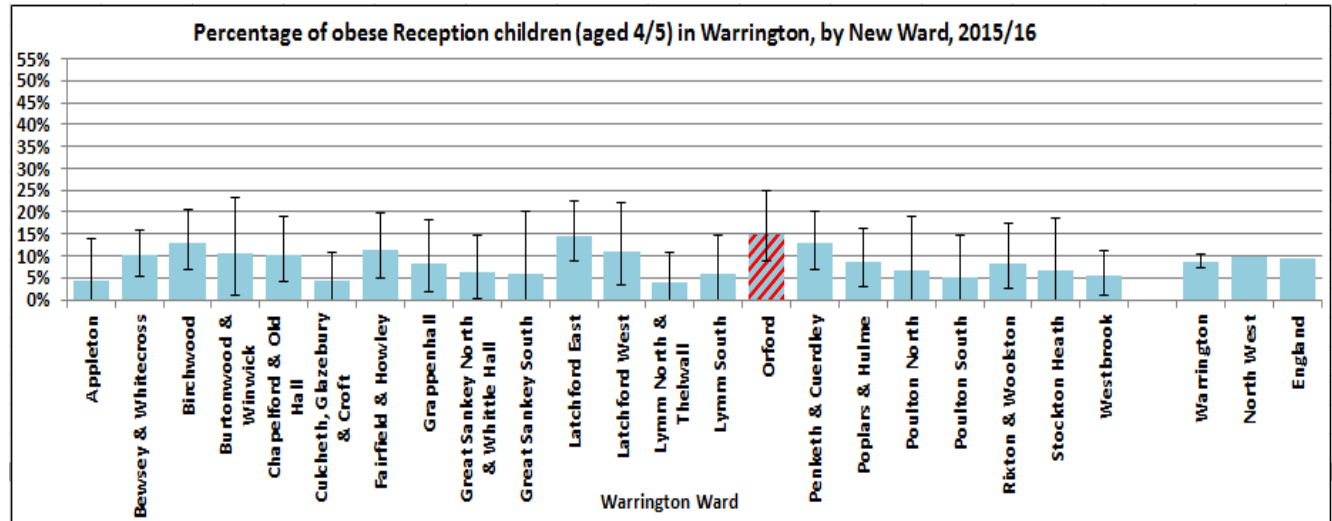
**Child obesity.** Children are measured at the start and end of primary school (in Reception aged 4/5 and in Year 6 aged 10/11). The graphs show the percentage of obese children and the percentage with excess weight (i.e. either overweight or obese). **Warrington 2015/16 - Reception: almost 1 in 11 obese.**

**Prevalence of overweight/obesity by ward:** In Reception, no ward was significantly different to Warrington overall. Obesity prevalence: the only ward significantly higher than Warrington was Orford; no ward was significantly lower.

**Warrington comparisons:** In Reception, overweight/obesity prevalence was lower in Warrington than England, and significantly lower than the North West

**Obesity (Reception):** Obesity prevalence in Poplars and Hulme is the same as Warrington overall (8.8%).

**Excess Weight (Reception):** The proportion of overweight or obese children in Reception (22.7%) in Poplars and Hulme is just above the Warrington average (22%).



# Health – Overweight and obese Year 6 children

**Child obesity.** 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 show the percentage of obese children and the percentage with excess weight (i.e. either overweight or obese).

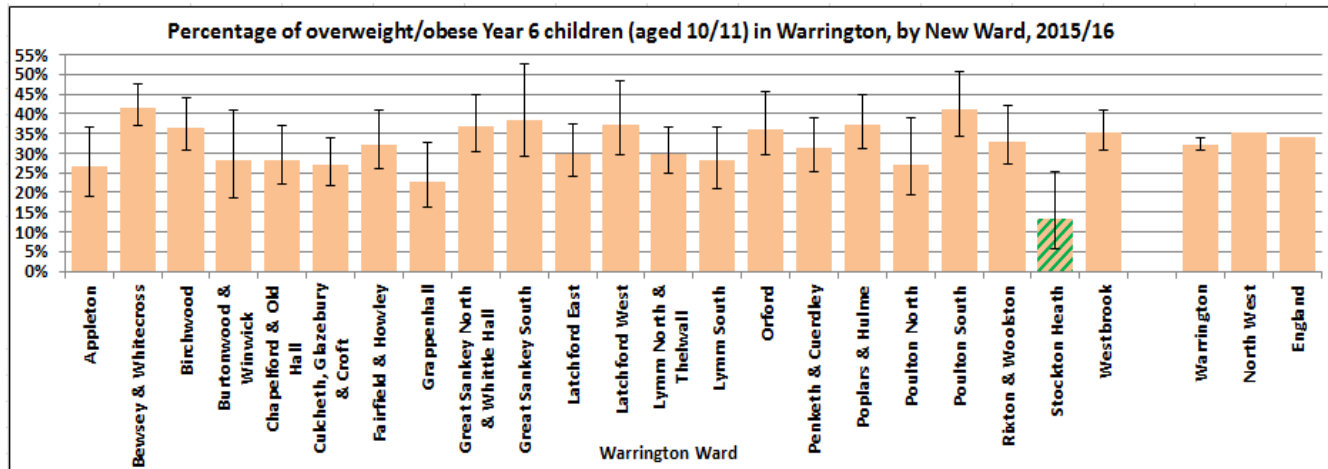
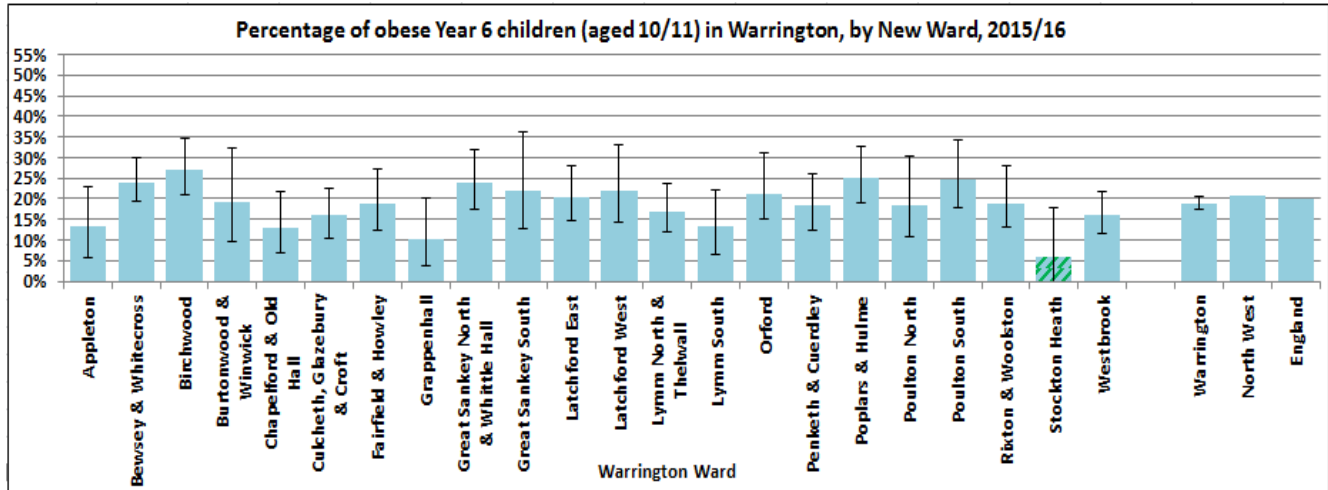
**Warrington 2015/16 - Year 6: almost 1 in 5 obese.**

**Prevalence of overweight/obesity by ward:** In Year 6, Stockton Heath was significantly lower than Warrington overall for both obesity prevalence, and for overweight/obesity. No ward was significantly higher than Warrington.

**Warrington comparisons:** In Year 6, prevalence of obesity, and of overweight/obesity, was lower in Warrington than in the North West and England, but not significantly so.

**Obesity (Year 6):** 25% in Year 6 in Poplars and Hulme are obese compared to 18.8% in Warrington.

**Excess Weight (Year 6):** The proportion of overweight or obese children in Year 6 (25%) in Poplars and Hulme is above the Warrington average (32.2%).



# Health – Teenage conception rates

## Teenage conception rates 2012-14

Poplars and Hulme is significantly higher than the Warrington rate.

Rates are provided by ONS and based on old ward boundaries. Rates must be suppressed.

Conception data was suppressed when the number of conceptions was less than 5.

“Teenage Conceptions” = Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17

### Comparison to Warrington:

Key	Range
Significantly lower	
Slightly lower	<21.29
Similar	21.29 to 27.07
Slightly higher	27.07+
Significantly higher	

Ward (old boundary)	Significance compared to Warrington
Appleton	Significantly lower
Bewsey and Whitecross	Significantly higher
Birchwood	Similar
Burtonwood and Winwick	Similar
Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft	Similar
Fairfield and Howley	Significantly higher
Grappenhall and Thelwall	Similar
Great Sankey North	-
Great Sankey South	Similar
Hatton, Stretton and Walton	-
Latchford East	Similar
Latchford West	Similar
Lymm	Similar
Orford	Significantly higher
Penketh and Cuedley	Similar
Poplars and Hulme	Significantly higher
Poulton North	Similar
Poulton South	Similar
Rixton and Woolston	Similar
Stockton Heath	Similar
Westbrook	-
Whittle Hall	Significantly lower



# Health – Children’s tooth decay

## Children’s tooth decay 2011-12, age 5

Poplars and Hulme is slightly higher when compared to Warrington.

Data provided by Public Health England and only available based on old ward boundaries.

The data is based on the percentage of 5 year olds with active tooth decay.

### Comparison to Warrington:

Key	Range
Slightly lower	0 to 19
Similar	20 to 39
Slightly higher	40 to 49

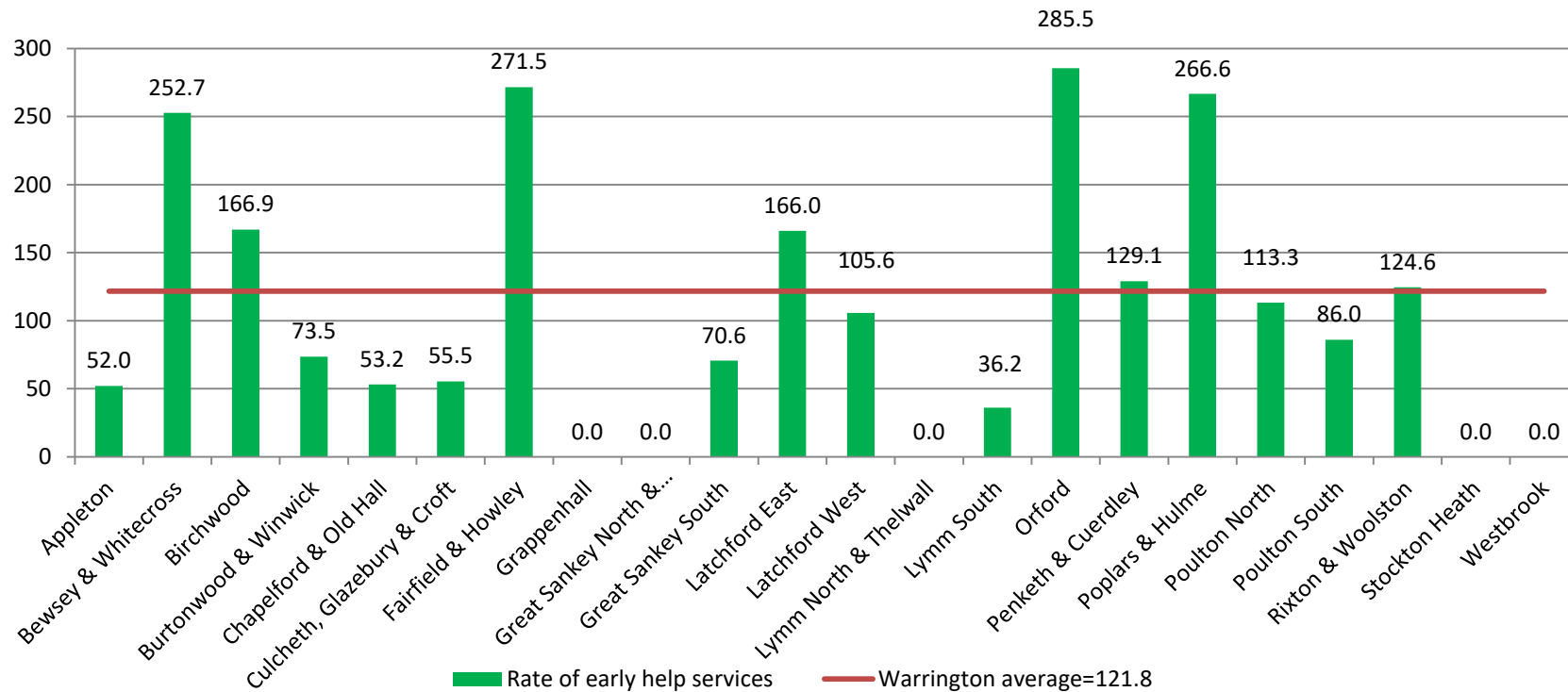
Ward (old boundary)	% tooth decay
Appleton	20 to 29%
Bewsey and Whitecross	40 to 49%
Birchwood	20 to 29%
Burtonwood and Winwick	30 to 39%
Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft	0 to 19%
Fairfield and Howley	40 to 49%
Grappenhall and Thelwall	0 to 19%
Great Sankey North	0 to 19%
Great Sankey South	20 to 29%
Hatton, Stretton and Walton	20 to 29%
Latchford East	40 to 49%
Latchford West	30 to 39%
Lymm	0 to 19%
Orford	40 to 49%
Penketh and Cuerdley	20 to 29%
Poplars and Hulme	40 to 49%
Poulton North	40 to 49%
Poulton South	30 to 39%
Rixton and Woolston	20 to 29%
Stockton Heath	30 to 39%
Westbrook	30 to 39%
Whittle Hall	20 to 29%
<b>Warrington</b>	<b>31.6%</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>27.9%</b>

# Social care – Children open to Early Help services

The Early Help service identifies problems early so that support can be offered to children and young people and their families. Warrington offers a wide range of Early Help services through Children's Centres or Early Years services for pre-school children with special educational needs and disabilities. It also includes family outreach and a youth service. A snapshot of children and young people open to Early Help services, were mapped by the young person's postcode to each ward. In November there were 544 in total. These were then converted to a rate based on the number of 0 - 17 year olds living in each ward. The average rate for children and young people open to Early Help services in Warrington is 121.8 per 10,000 population aged 0-17. The highest rates of service users were in Orford, Fairfield & Howley, Poplars & Hulme, Bewsey & Whitecross, Latchford East and Birchwood. Numbers were too small and were therefore suppressed in Stockton Heath, Grappenhall, Lymm North and Thelwall, Great Sankey North and Whittle Hall and Westbrook.

N.B This dataset represents provisional information available at November 2017.

Young people open to early help services per 10,000 (0-17s) November 2017



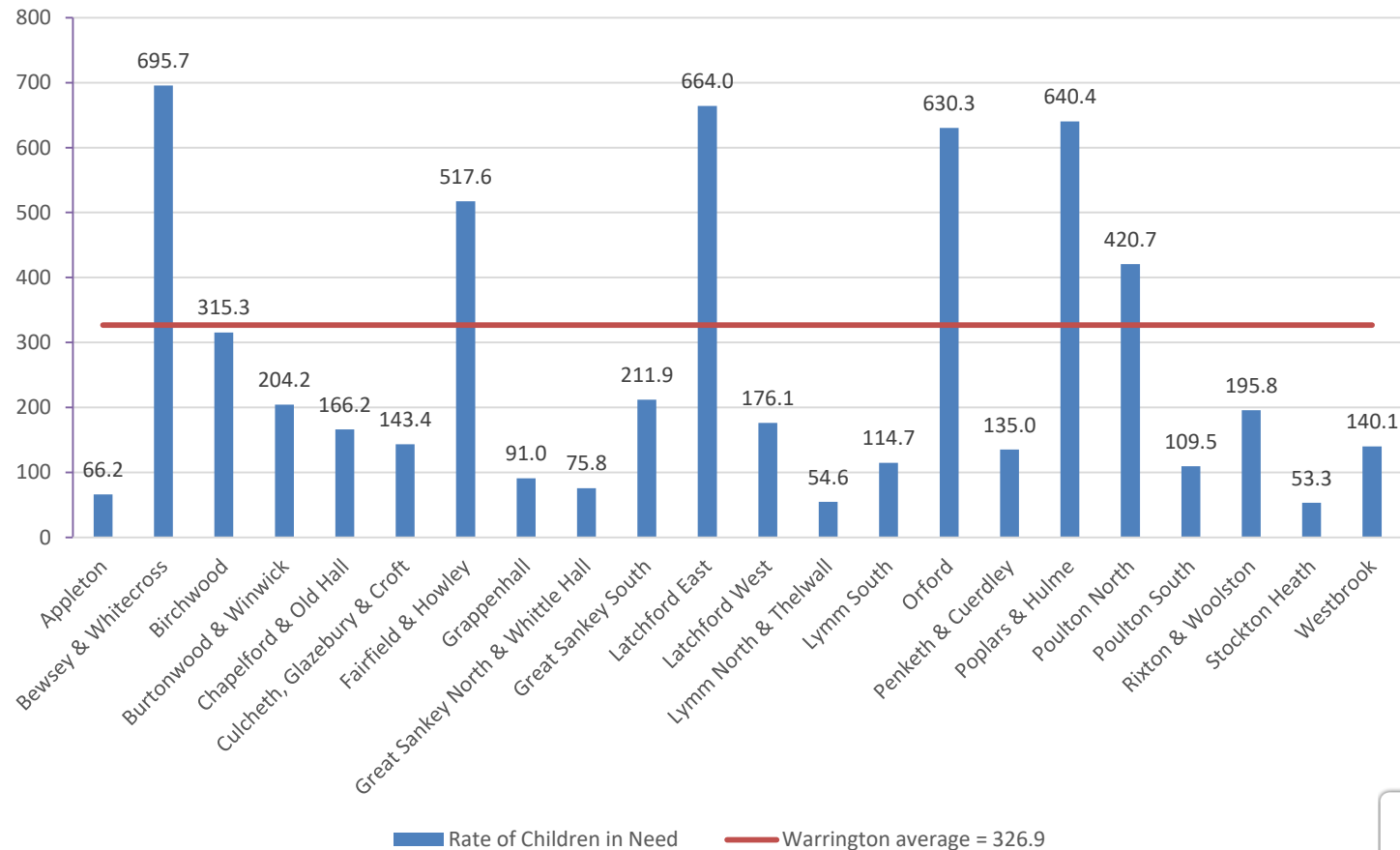
# Social care – Children in Need

Children in Need covers children and young people receiving a social care service. This includes those placed on a child protection plan or those looked after by the local authority as a child in care. Children receiving a service under Section 17 are also included to make up a total of approximately 1460 children and young people at the end of March 2017. Numbers were mapped by matching the young person's postcode to each ward. They were then converted to a rate based on the number of 0 -17 year olds in each ward. The average rate of Children in Need in Warrington was 326.9 per 10,000 population aged 0-17 (published data). The highest rates above the Warrington average were in Orford, Bewsey & Whitecross, Latchford East, Fairfield & Howley, Poplars & Hulme and Poulton North. The lowest rates were in Grappenhall, Great Sankey North and Whittle Hall, Appleton, Lymm North and Thelwall and Stockton Heath.

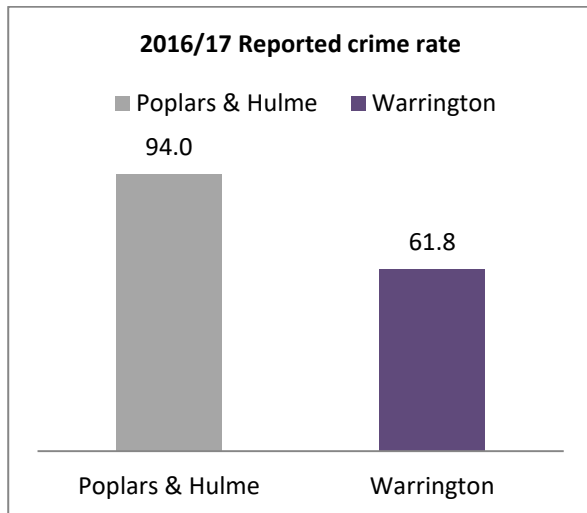
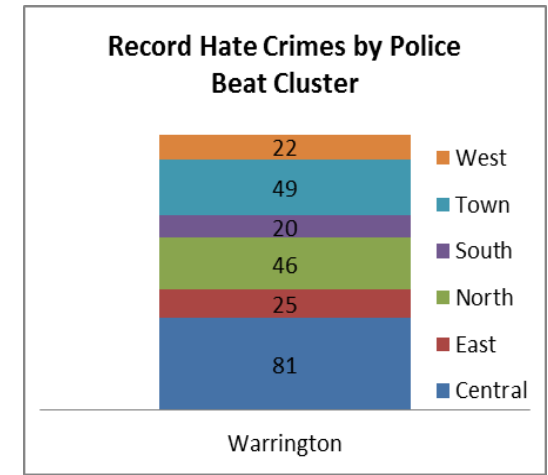
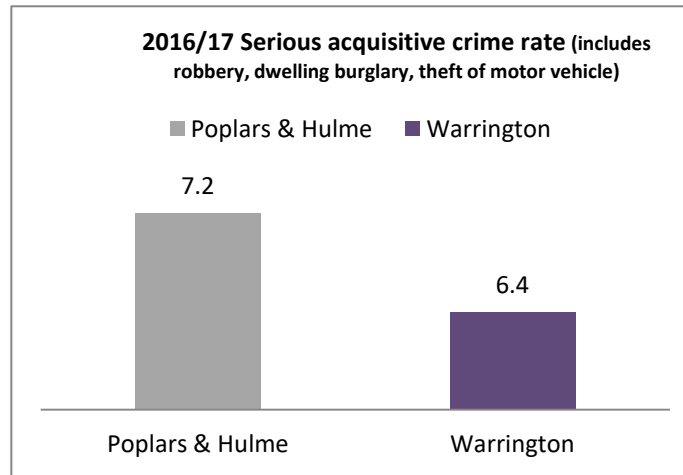
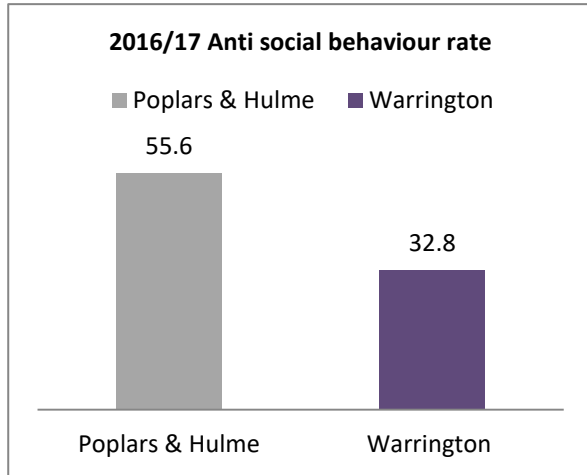
\*As numbers in many wards are small and may be subject to large fluctuations from month to month, figures presented here should be treated with caution.

\*Figures will differ slightly to published data as rates were calculated using a recent mid-year population estimate (2016).

**Children and Young people open to a social care service (Children in Need) per 10,000 (0-17s) on 31 March 2017**



# Crime and antisocial behaviour



	Ward	Rate	Warrington	Rate
Total antisocial behaviour	692	55.6	6815	32.8
Total reported crime	1170	94	12832	61.8
Total serious acquisitive crime	90	7.2	1320	3.36

Poplars and Hulme is within the top 10% worst ASB and crime rates. The ward ranks 2 out of 22 borough wards for ASB (excluding the town centre) (where 1 has the highest rates)

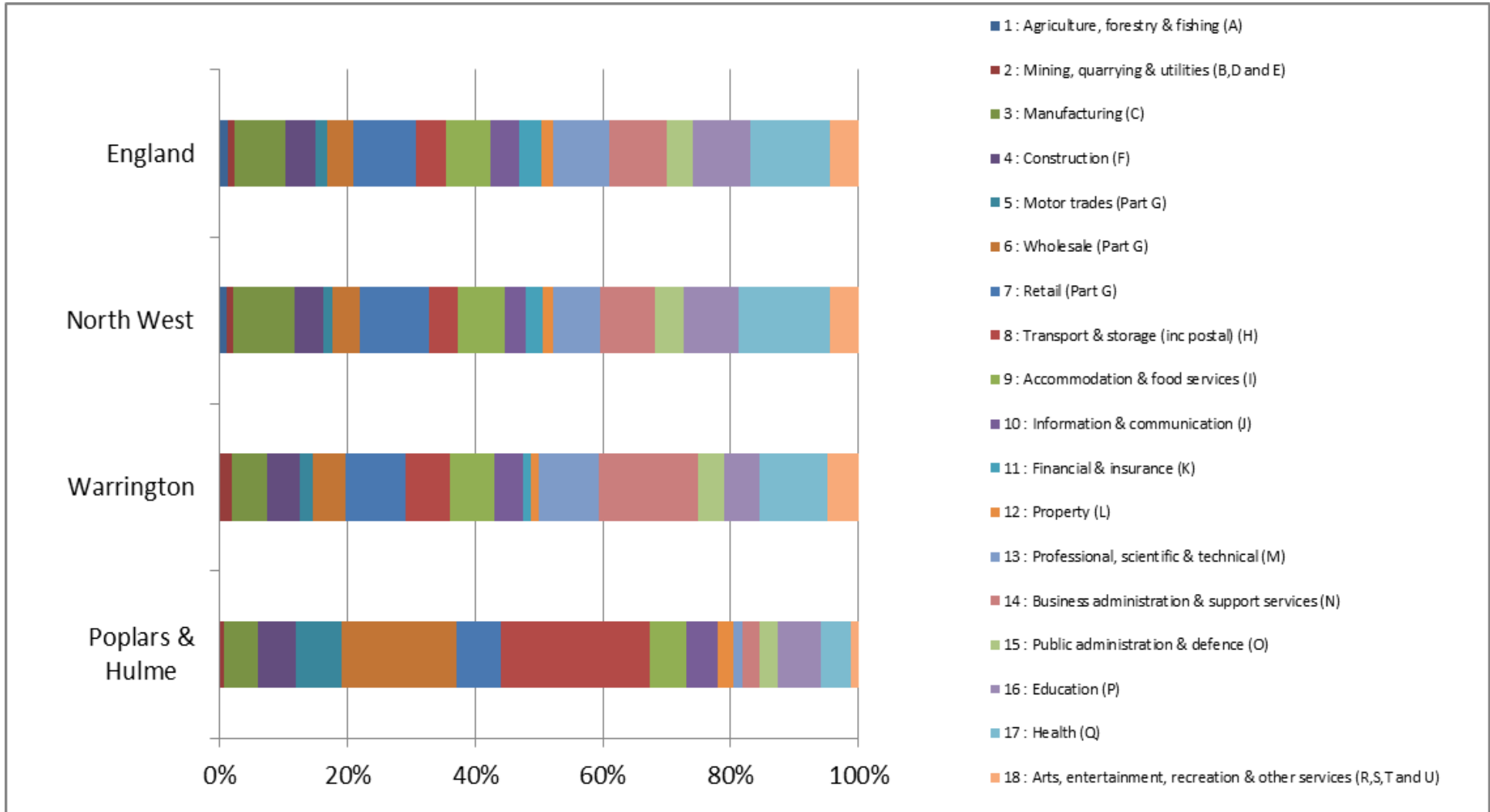
ey reported crimes include:

- Violence against the person (282)
- Criminal damage and arson (194)
- Public fear, alarm and distress (172)
- Shoplifting (103)

# Employment

## % Broad Industrial Categories by ward and comparators

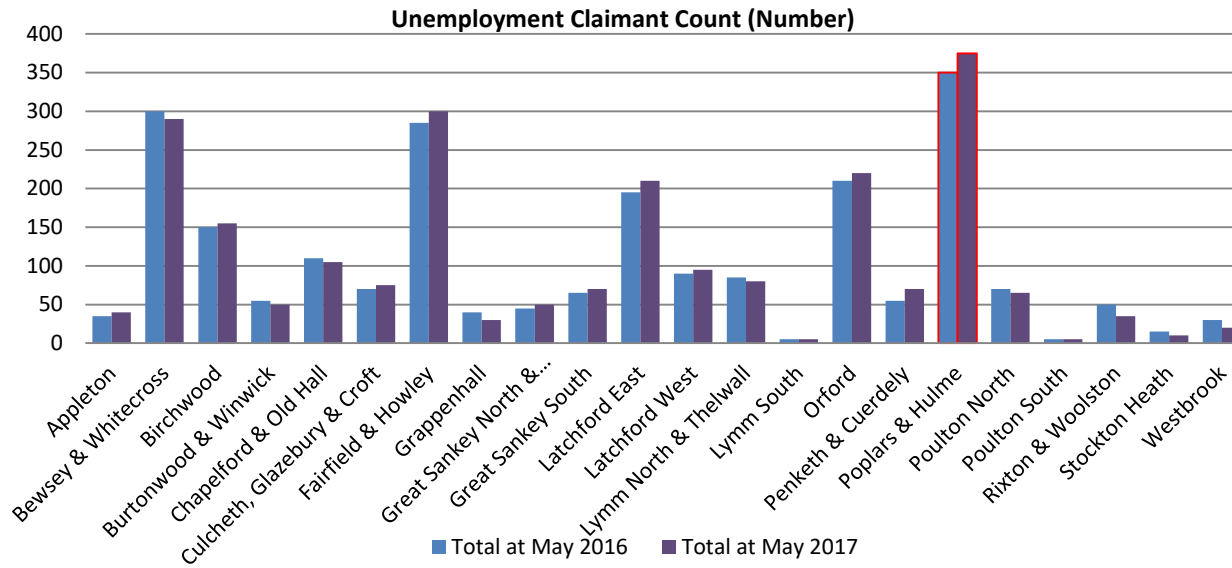
This is an annual measure, the latest data refers to 2015 (source: Nomis, Sept 2016)



# Employment

% Out of work benefits and total number of benefit claimants (all categories) is a quarterly measure, the latest data refers to Nov 16 (source: Nomis, Jun 2017).

Unemployment Claimant Count (Number) is a quarterly measure, and shows comparison to the previous year. The latest data refers to May 16 (source: Nomis, Jun 2017).



Category	Poplars and Hulme	
	2016	2017
Aged 16-24	80	65
Aged 25-49	190	220
Aged 50+	65	90
<b>All categories</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>375</b>

All data are rounded to the nearest 5 and may not precisely add to the sum of the number of claimants

