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# Warrington

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## Borough Profile 2015

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# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

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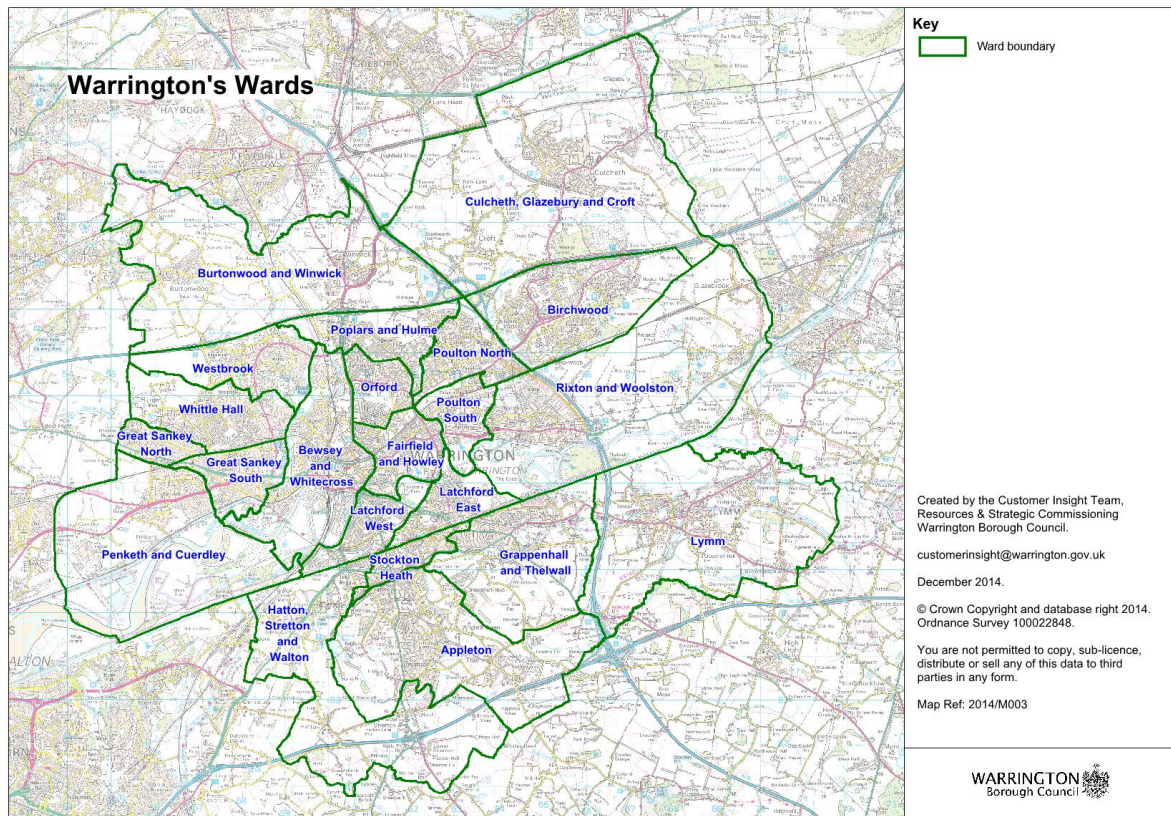
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# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Introduction

This report provides a summary of the latest available information on the demographic and socio-economic make-up of the 22 wards in Warrington. It looks at the population structure and provides information on the economic, housing and educational achievement of each ward.

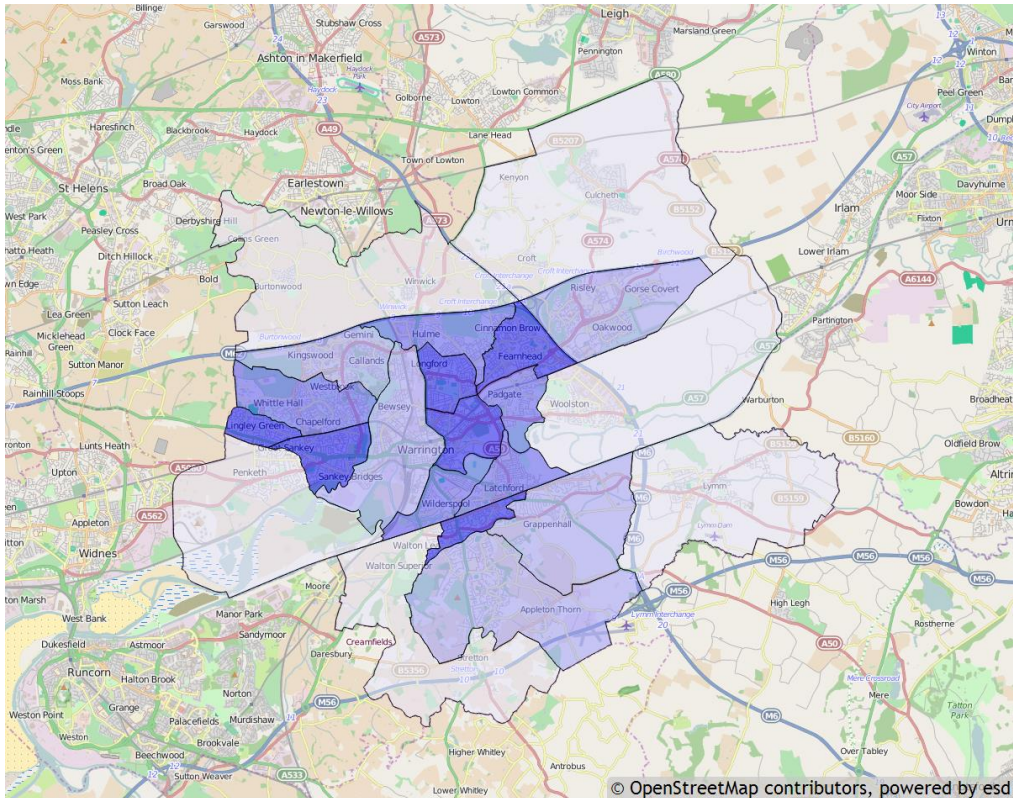
All data within the report is provided from the Office for National Statistics unless otherwise stated (Source: Office for National Statistics licenses under the Open Government License v.2.i0). Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



## Geography

Warrington is the sixth largest of the ten unitary authorities within the North West Region and the 25th largest of all 56 unitary authorities in England. It measures 18,065 hectares in area and according to the 2013 midyear population estimates, is home to 11.35 residents per hectare. The England average is 4.13 people per hectare and for the North West it is 5.04 residents per hectare.

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## Density (census) (2011)

- 34.40 - 51.80 persons per hectare
- 20.95 - 34.40 persons per hectare
- 7.48 - 20.95 persons per hectare
- 2.20 - 7.48 persons per hectare

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.



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## Population

According to the 2013 midyear population estimates, Warrington is home to 205,100 residents. The Ward with the largest population was recorded as Fairfield and Howley (13,379 residents, equivalent to 6.5% of the total population of Warrington). The ward with the smallest population was Hatton, Stretton and Walton, which was home to just 3,092 residents (1.5% of the total Warrington population).

	Total resident population <sup>1</sup>	Females % <sup>1</sup>	Males % <sup>1</sup>	Area (Hectares) <sup>2</sup>
Appleton	10,633	49.9	50.1	1,331
Bewsey and Whitecross	12,936	48.9	51.1	750
Birchwood	10,680	50.2	49.8	811
Burtonwood and Winwick	6,322	51.8	48.2	1,838
Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft	11,678	47.3	52.7	2,649
Fairfield and Howley	13,379	49.6	50.4	278
Grappenhall and Thelwall	9,622	51.4	48.6	913
Great Sankey North	6,285	50.8	49.2	132
Great Sankey South	10,732	50.6	49.4	272
Hatton, Stretton and Walton	3,092	50.5	49.5	1,371
Latchford East	8,571	49.5	50.5	247
Latchford West	6,972	50.8	49.2	251
Lymm	12,692	51.2	48.8	1,686
Orford	10,665	50.6	49.4	205
Penketh and Cuerdley	8,400	52.5	47.5	1,350
Poplars and Hulme	10,686	51.5	48.5	356
Poulton North	10,141	51.0	49.0	294
Poulton South	6,498	50.8	49.2	229
Rixton and Woolston	9,045	50.5	49.5	2,044
Stockton Heath	6,420	51.3	48.7	142
Westbrook	6,419	50.2	49.8	437
Whittle Hall	13,241	50.4	49.6	479
<b>Warrington</b>	<b>205,100</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>18,065</b>

Source: <sup>1</sup> 2013 Midyear Population Estimates and <sup>2</sup> 2011 Census (Office for National Statistics, 2014)

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## Ethnicity

At the time of the 2011 Census 4.1% of Warrington's population recorded their ethnicity as non-White, compared with 14.6% for England and 9.8% for the North West. Within Warrington, the Ward with the highest proportion of non-White residents was Whittle Hall (9.9% of residents were non-White), and the Ward with the smallest proportion of non-White residents was Poulton South (1.2% of residents were non-White).

	BME %	White	Mixed / multiple ethnic groups	Asian / Asian British	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Other ethnic group
<b>North West</b>	9.8	6,361,716	110,891	437,485	97,869	44,216
<b>England</b>	14.6	45,281,142	1,192,879	4,143,403	1,846,614	548,418
<b>Warrington</b>	4.1	193,992	2,144	4,911	694	487

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

In 2011, Whittle Hall was the Ward with the highest number of Asian / Asian British residents within Warrington (equivalent to 19.2% of all the Borough's Asian/Asian British residents). Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft was the Ward with the highest number of Black / African / Caribbean / Black British residents (equivalent to 15.3% of all Black / African / Caribbean / Black British residents in the borough).

	BME %	White	Mixed / multiple ethnic groups	Asian / Asian British	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Other ethnic group
<b>Appleton</b>	4.4	10,163	108	316	27	22
<b>Bewsey and Whitecross</b>	9.1	11,211	147	831	69	81
<b>Birchwood</b>	4.3	10,242	165	234	35	25
<b>Burtonwood and Winwick</b>	2.4	6,194	50	84	11	9
<b>Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft</b>	4.0	11,225	160	167	106	32
<b>Fairfield and Howley</b>	5.0	12,359	132	418	57	49
<b>Grappenhall and Thelwall</b>	2.2	9,472	69	122	17	7
<b>Great Sankey North</b>	2.1	6,207	42	65	18	7
<b>Great Sankey South</b>	3.8	10,181	93	259	43	12
<b>Hatton, Stretton and Walton</b>	2.8	2,997	30	50	2	5
<b>Latchford East</b>	3.4	7,856	86	138	27	27
<b>Latchford West</b>	3.9	6,503	84	143	27	13
<b>Lymm</b>	3.0	11,981	150	166	30	23
<b>Orford</b>	2.7	10,330	117	121	26	24
<b>Penketh and Cuardley</b>	1.9	8,384	58	84	7	10
<b>Poplars and Hulme</b>	2.1	10,304	135	58	24	7
<b>Poulton North</b>	2.8	9,976	128	95	41	26
<b>Poulton South</b>	1.2	6,410	36	18	12	9
<b>Rixton and Woolston</b>	2.4	8,901	62	124	17	12
<b>Stockton Heath</b>	2.9	6,206	69	97	6	13
<b>Westbrook</b>	7.9	5,937	68	377	31	33
<b>Whittle Hall</b>	9.9	10,953	155	944	61	41

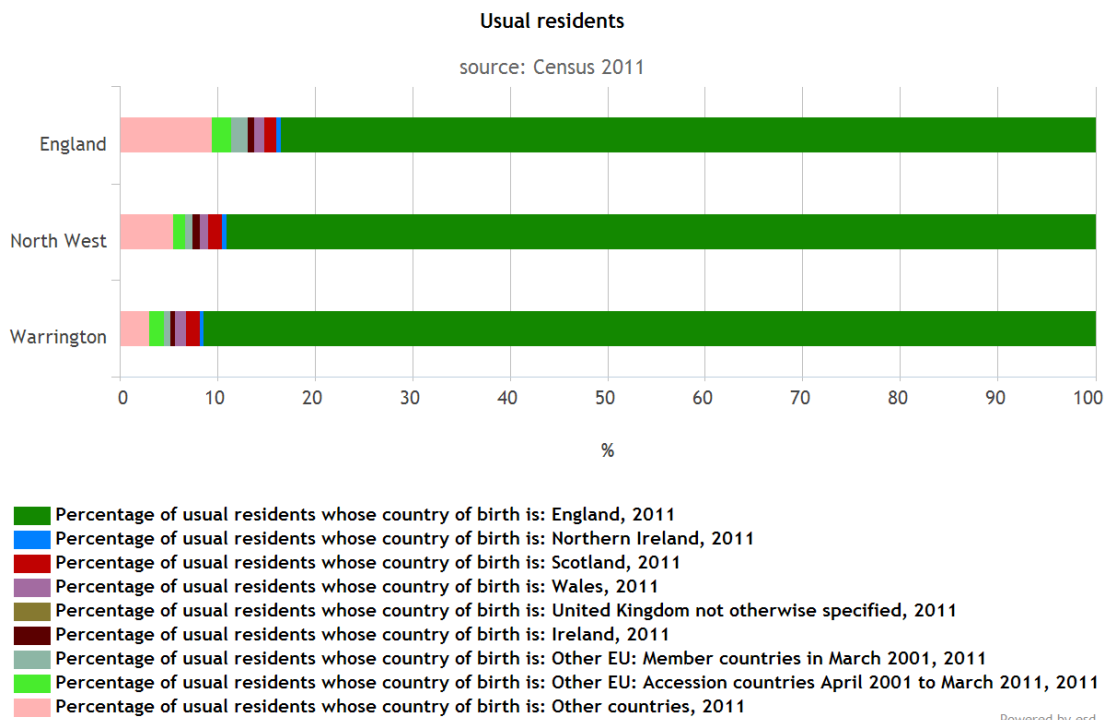
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Country of Birth

In terms of residents' country of birth, Warrington is less diverse than both the North West and England. According to the 2011 Census, in Warrington, 91.4% of residents were born in England, compared with 89.0% across the North West and 83.5% for England.

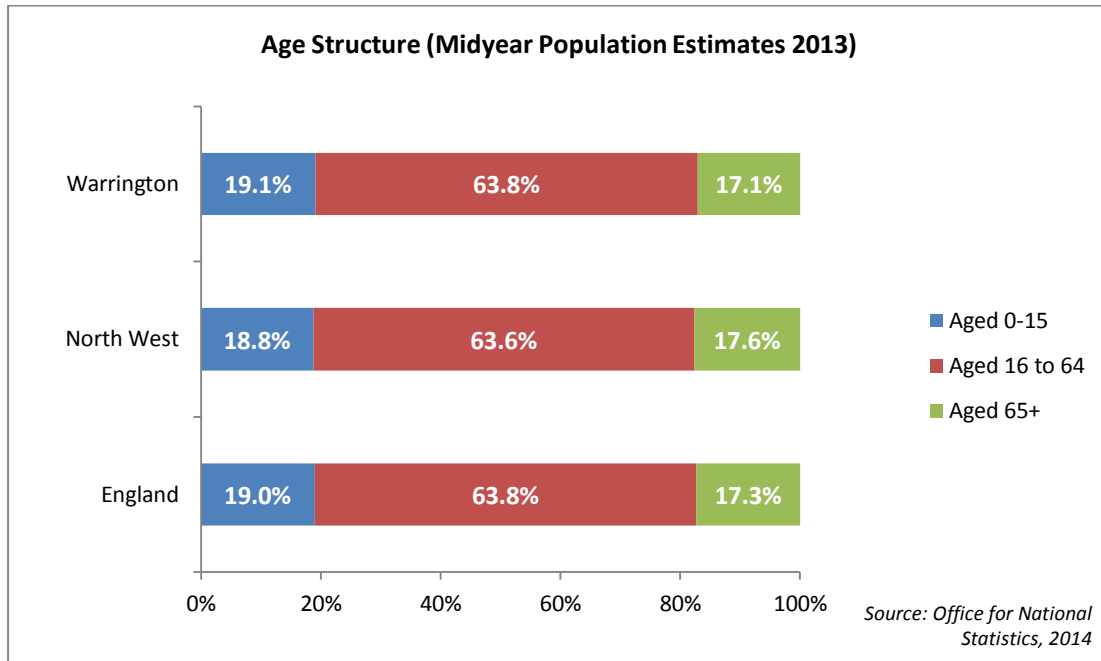
Compared with the North West average, Warrington has a slightly higher proportion of residents born in EU countries outside the UK and Ireland (0.7% were born in EU member states as at 2001 and 1.5% were born in EU member states that joined between 2001 and 2011). Across the North West the equivalent figures are 0.8% and 1.2%, and for England they are 1.7% and 2.0%.



# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Age

In 2013 ONS estimated that Warrington had a slightly higher proportion of young people than the UK average: 19.1% of all Warrington residents were estimated to be aged under 16, compared with 18.8% for the UK. In contrast, Warrington was estimated to have a slightly lower proportion of older people aged 65+ than the UK average (17.1% for Warrington compared with 17.4% for the UK). In Warrington 63.8% of residents were aged 16-64 (63.8% for England and 63.6% for the North West).

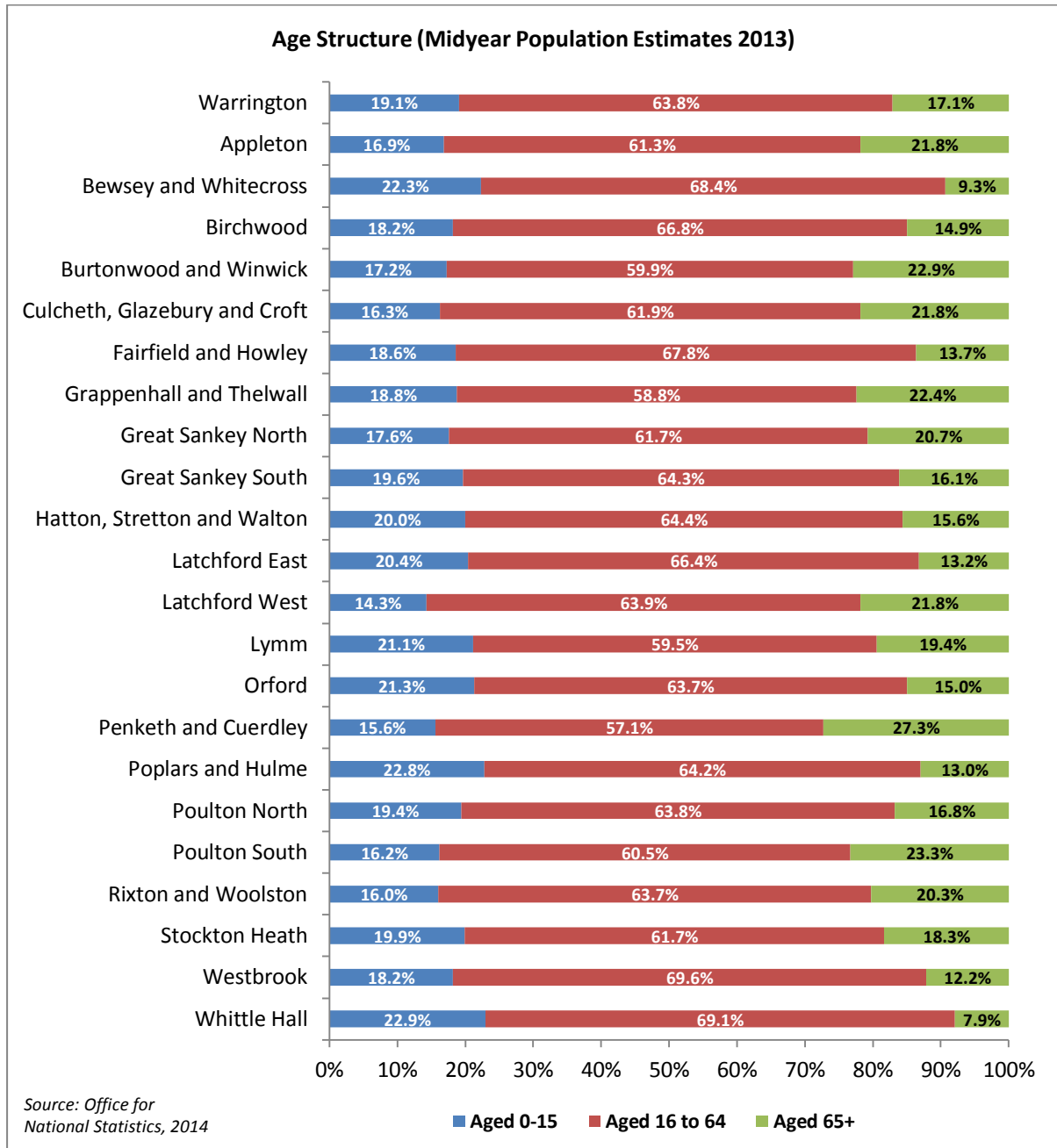


In terms of individual wards, at the 2011 Census Whittle Hall had the highest number of 0-15 year olds, and was home to 7.8% of all young people aged under 16 within Warrington. Whittle Hall was also the ward with the largest population aged 16-64, and was home to 7.0% of all Warrington's residents of this age. Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft had the highest number of people aged 65 and over, and was home to 7.3% of all residents aged 65+ across Warrington.



## Warrington Borough Profile 2015

The chart following shows the proportion of residents who were aged under 16, aged 16 to 64 and aged 65+ within each of Warrington's wards, compared with the Borough average.

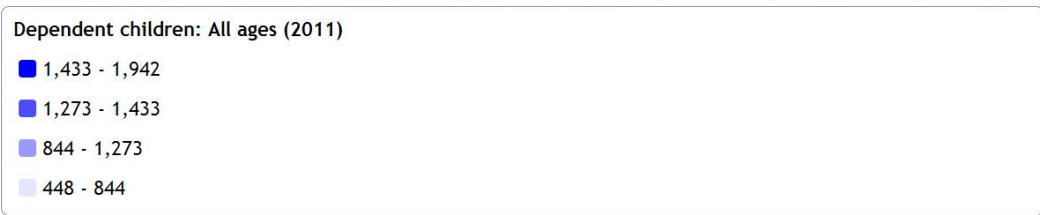
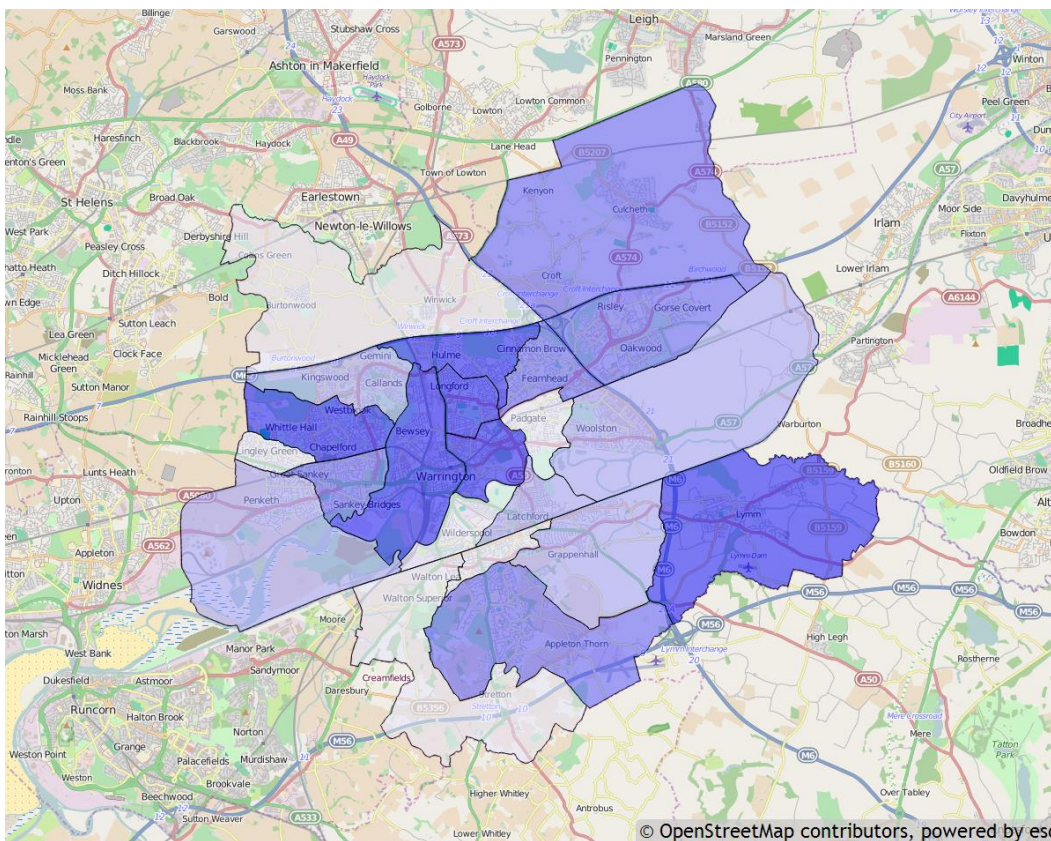


# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Dependent Children

A dependent child is defined as a child or young person aged under 16 living with at least one parent, or a young person aged 16 to 18 who is in full-time education. The definition does not include young people of this age who are living with a spouse or partner or their own child.

The map below shows numbers of households with dependent children for each Ward in Warrington at the 2011 Census. At this time, Warrington was home to 26,286 households that included dependent children. Whittle Hall was the Ward with the largest number of households including dependent children (1,942 households) and Hatton, Stretton and Walton was the Ward with the fewest (448 households).

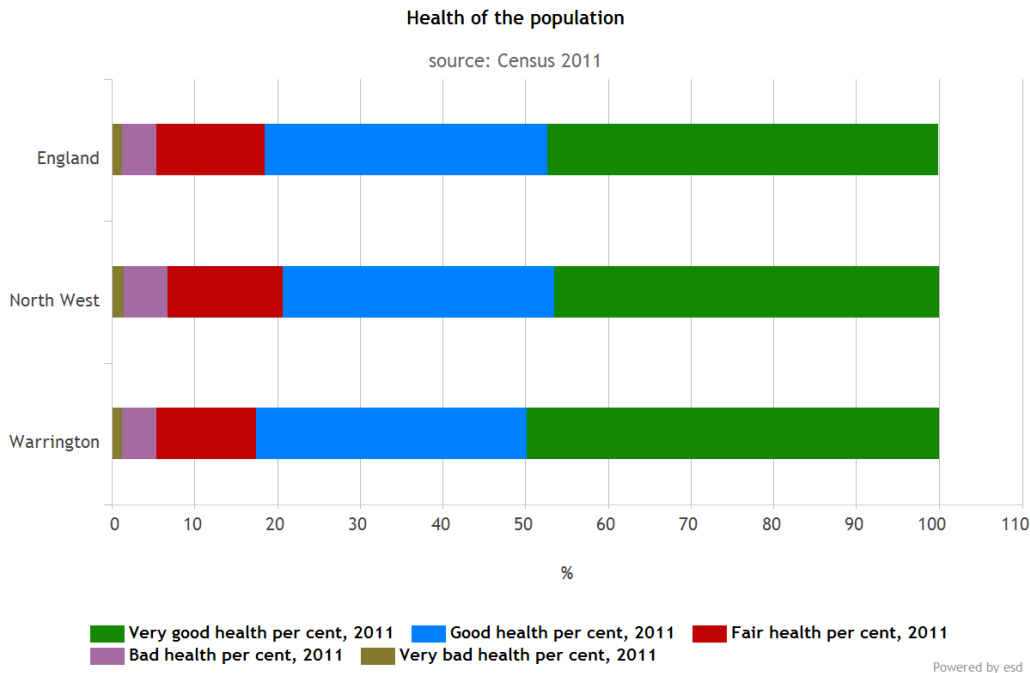


# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Health

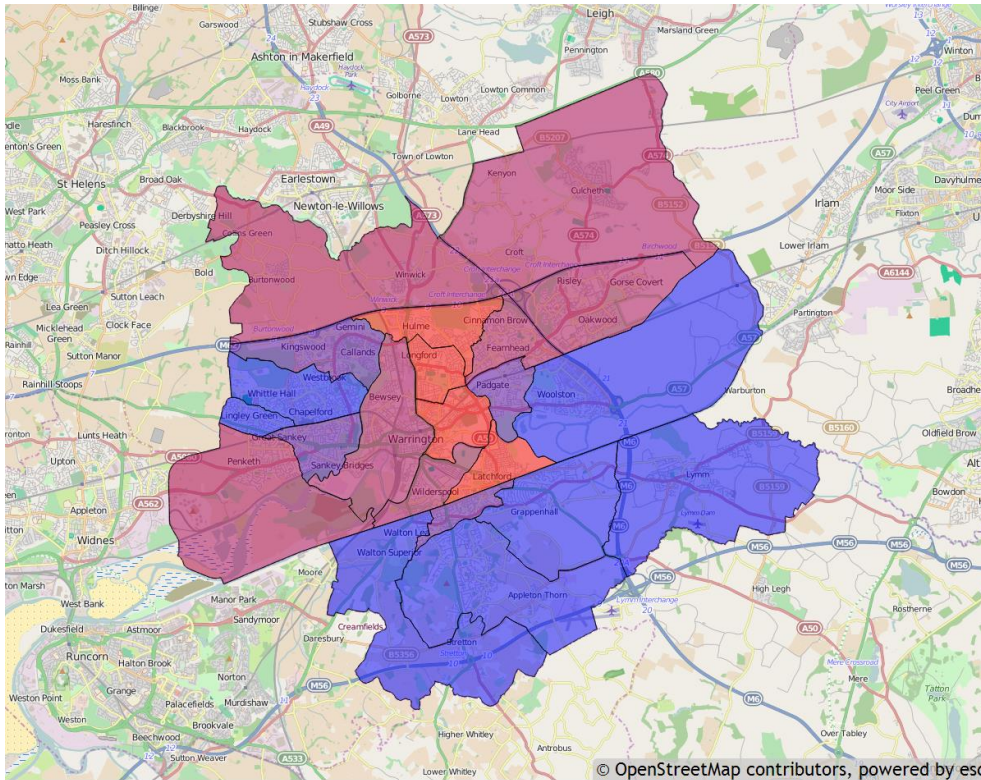
### Perceptions of Health

The chart below shows the general health of residents in Warrington, as self-reported in the 2011 Census, compared with the national and North West averages. People in Warrington were more likely to say that their health was 'good' or 'very good'.



The map following shows the proportion of residents in each of Warrington's wards who reported that their health was 'poor' or 'very poor' in the 2011 Census. The areas coloured red are those with the worst ratings for self-reported health. Latchford East Ward had the highest percentage of residents in Warrington who reported that they were in very bad health (1.9%).

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General health bad or very bad - % (2011)

- 2.5 - 4.4 %
- 4.4 - 5.2 %
- 5.2 - 6.5 %
- 6.5 - 7.5 %

## Life Expectancy and Premature Deaths

Public Health England measures life expectancy at birth for people within each local authority area, based on current mortality rates. According to the latest data from 2010-12, the average life expectancy for men in England in 2014 is 79.2 years (of which 63.4 years are expected to be healthy) and for women average life expectancy is 83.0 years (of which 64.1 are expected to be healthy).

Compared with the England average, people in Warrington tend to live shorter lives, and they live for less time in good health. Average life expectancy in Warrington is 78.2 years for men and 82.0 for women: 60.4 of these years are expected to be healthy for men and 61.8 for women.

Men	Average Life Expectancy at Birth (2010-12)	Expected Healthy Years
England	79.2	63.4
Warrington	78.2	60.4
Women		
England	83.0	64.1
Warrington	82.0	61.8

Source: Public Health England



## Warrington Borough Profile 2015

Death is said to be premature if it occurs before the age of 75. When the data are adjusted to take account of the different mortality rates for different age groups, Warrington is shown to have a higher premature mortality rate than the England average:

	Number of premature deaths 2009-11	Rate per 100,000 population
England	451,197	350.0
Warrington	1,939	377.8

Source: Public Health England

### Childhood Obesity

Under the National Child Measurement Programme, a child is classed as obese if they fall within the top 5% for Body Mass Index on the 1990 national child growth charts for a child of their sex and age.

According to the Programme, 8.1% of reception year children measured in Warrington between 2010/11 and 2012/13 were obese, compared with 18.3% of year 6 children measured during the same period. Warrington's rate of child obesity is below the national and North West averages at both reception year and year 6.

	Obese children in reception year %			Obese children in year 6 (%)		
	2010/11 to 2012/13	2009/10 to 2011/12	Direction of Travel	2010/11 to 2012/13	2009/10 to 2011/12	Direction of Travel
North West	9.7	9.8	Improved	19.7	19.6	Worse
England	9.4	9.6	Improved	19.1	19.0	Worse
Warrington	8.1	8.4	Improved	18.3	18.3	No change

Source: National Child Measurement Programme – England (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015)



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Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 Fairfield and Howley was the ward with the highest rate of obesity amongst reception year children (12.2% of reception year children were obese) and Bewsey and Whitecross was the ward with the highest rate of obesity amongst children in year 6 (28.2% were obese).

NB. Data are not available for 2010/11 to 2012/13 for reception year children in Hatton, Stretton and Walton or Stockton Heath, due to small sample sizes.

	Obese children in reception year %			Obese children in year 6 (%)		
	2010/11 to 2012/13	2009/10 to 2011/12	Direction of Travel	2010/11 to 2012/13	2009/10 to 2011/12	Direction of Travel
Appleton	6	4.6	Worse	15.3	11.7	Worse
Bewsey and Whitecross	12.0	9.9	Worse	28.2	28.4	Improved
Birchwood	7.6	7.7	Improved	17.9	19.5	Improved
Burtonwood and Winwick	6.5	7.7	Improved	18.5	17.7	Worse
Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft	5.5	7.1	Improved	14.1	16.9	Improved
Fairfield and Howley	12.2	9.9	Worse	18.4	20.8	Improved
Grappenhall and Thelwall	7.2	6.1	Worse	15.8	16.0	Improved
Great Sankey North	8.9	8.9	No change	15.9	17.4	Improved
Great Sankey South	10.4	9.8	Worse	19.8	18.4	Worse
Hatton, Stretton and Walton	n/a	6.2	-	14.7	16.2	Improved
Latchford East	9.2	8.3	Worse	24.1	21.3	Worse
Latchford West	9.1	9.5	Improved	23.3	20.7	Worse
Lymm	6.2	6.9	Improved	11.4	11.7	Improved
Orford	8.6	10.9	Improved	23.7	24.0	Improved
Penketh and Cuardley	6.4	8.9	Improved	20.1	19.7	Worse
Poplars and Hulme	11.7	11.7	No change	25.7	23.2	Worse
Poulton North	7.2	9.1	Improved	20.9	19.9	Worse
Poulton South	8.2	10.4	Improved	9.1	12.2	Improved
Rixton and Woolston	7.1	7.9	Improved	17.8	18.4	Improved
Stockton Heath	n/a	4.5	-	10.0	12.5	Improved
Westbrook	7.0	6.9	Worse	17.1	16.4	Worse
Whittle Hall	4.8	7.0	Improved	15.1	16.4	Improved

Source: National Child Measurement Programme – England (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015)

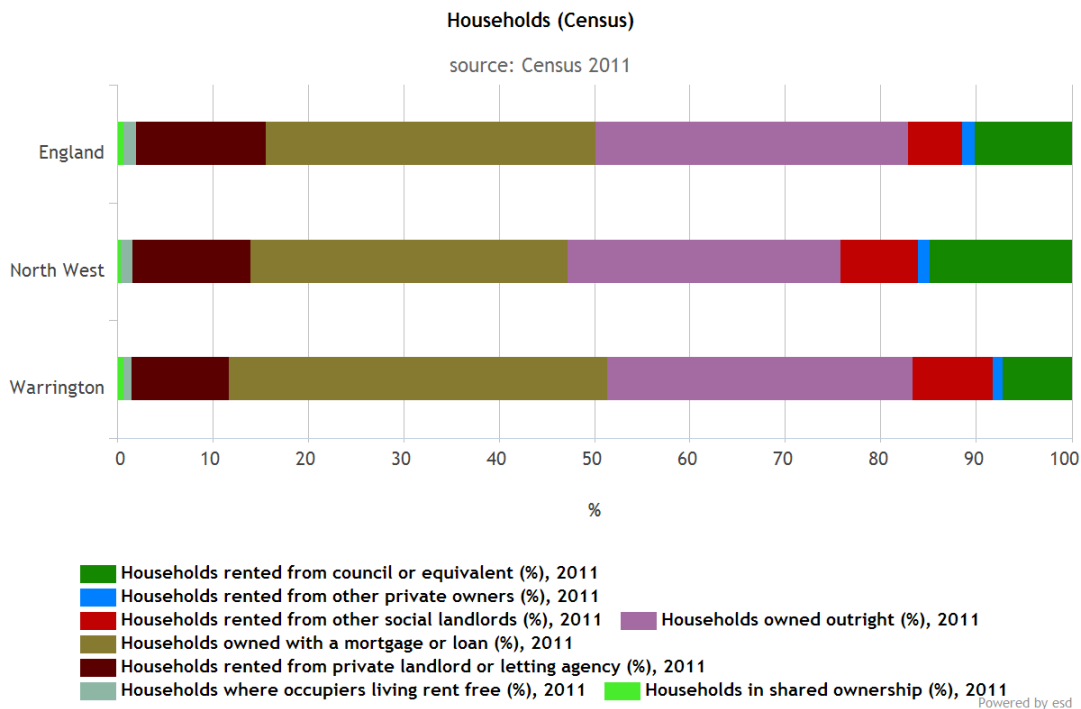
# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Housing Tenure

There were 85,140 households in Warrington at the time of the 2011 Census, of which 39.6% owned their home with a mortgage or loan and 32.0% owned their home outright. Warrington had a higher proportion of households owned via a mortgage or loan than the national or North West averages.

There have been no Council houses in Warrington since the transfer of stock to Golden Gates Housing in 2004, but at the time of the Census 7.2% of Warrington's households were classed as rented from the Council or equivalent (i.e. they were rented from a major social housing provider), and a further 8.4% were rented from other social landlords. In 2011 there were 8,683 households in Warrington (10.2% of all households) that rented their home from private landlords or letting agencies.

In 2011, Whittle Hall was the Ward with the highest proportion of homes owned via a mortgage or loan (59.0% of households). Penketh and Cuerdley was the Ward with the highest proportion of homes owned outright (49.1%) and Poplars and Hulme had the highest proportion of homes rented from a major social housing provider (28.3%).

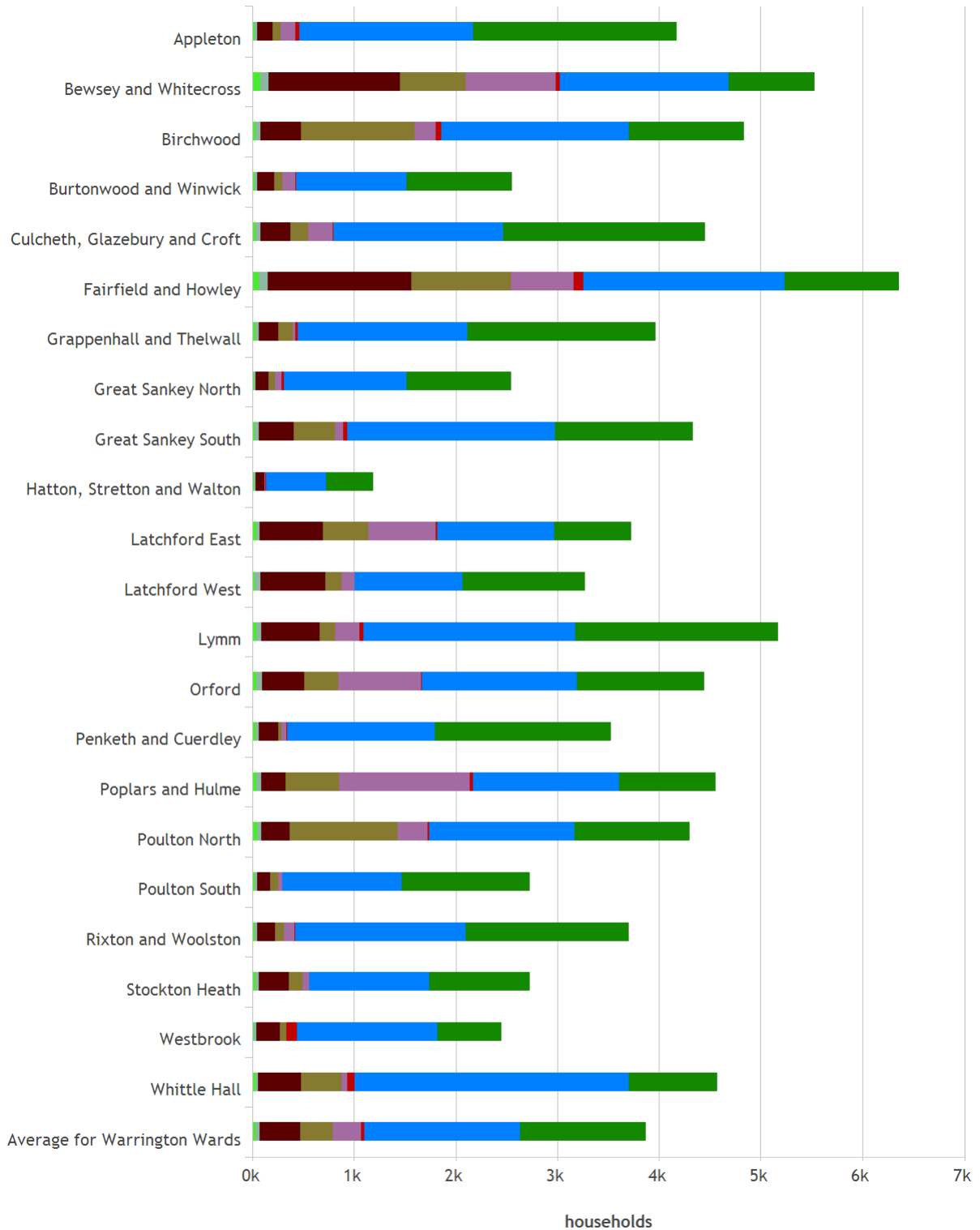


The chart following shows the number of households in each of Warrington's wards broken down by household tenure at the time of the 2011 Census. Poplars and Hulme ward had 1,290 households that rented their home from a major social housing provider, Birchwood had 1,115 households that rented from other types of social landlord, and Fairfield and Howley had the highest number of households rented from private landlords or letting agencies (1,413 households).

# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Households (Census)

source: Census 2011



- Households owned outright, 2011
- Households owned with a mortgage or loan, 2011
- Households in shared ownership, 2011
- Households rented from council or equivalent, 2011
- Households rented from other social landlords, 2011
- Households rented from private landlord or letting agency, 2011
- Households rented from other private owners, 2011
- Households where occupiers living rent free, 2011

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# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Economic Activity

At the time of the 2011 Census, Warrington had a higher proportion of employed residents than the England and North West averages (see table below), but a lower proportion of students and unemployed residents.

	Warrington %	North West %	England %
Full-time employed	42.7	37.5	38.6
Part-time employed	14.6	13.9	13.7
Full-time student	3.0	3.5	3.4
Long-term sick / disabled	4.1	5.6	4
Caring for home / family	3.3	3.9	4.4
Retired	14.8	14.8	13.7
Self-employed	7.8	8.2	9.8
Student (inc. full-time)	3.6	5.6	5.8
Unemployed	4.0	4.7	4.4
Other economically active	2.1	2.2	2.2

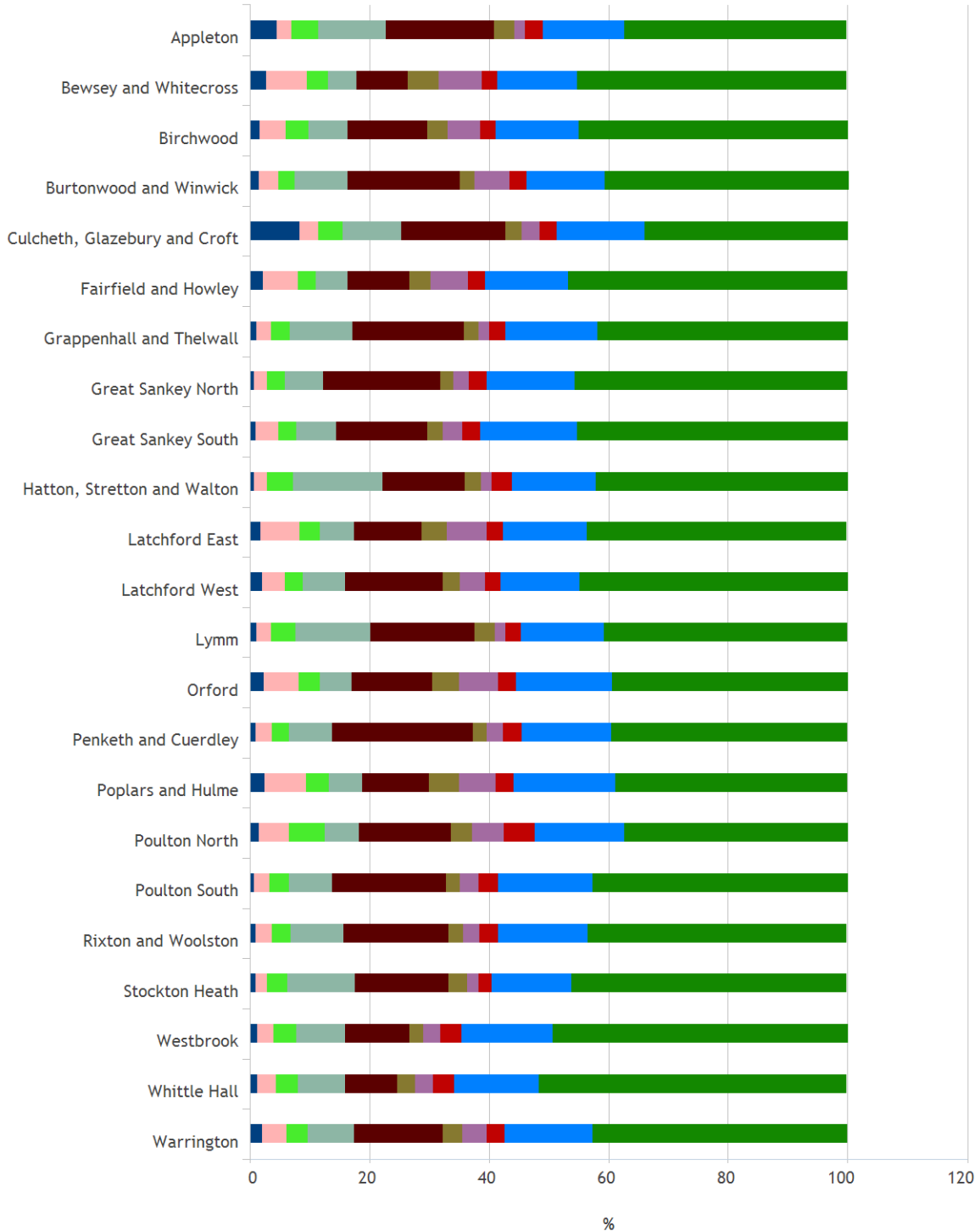
Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

In terms of employment, Whittle Hall was the Ward with the highest rate of full-time employment (51.5%), and Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft had the lowest (34.0%). Poplars and Hulme had the highest rate of unemployment (7.0%), and Penketh and Cuerdley had the highest proportion of retired residents (23.5%). Poulton North had the highest proportion of full-time students (5.2%).

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## Economic activity

source: Census 2011



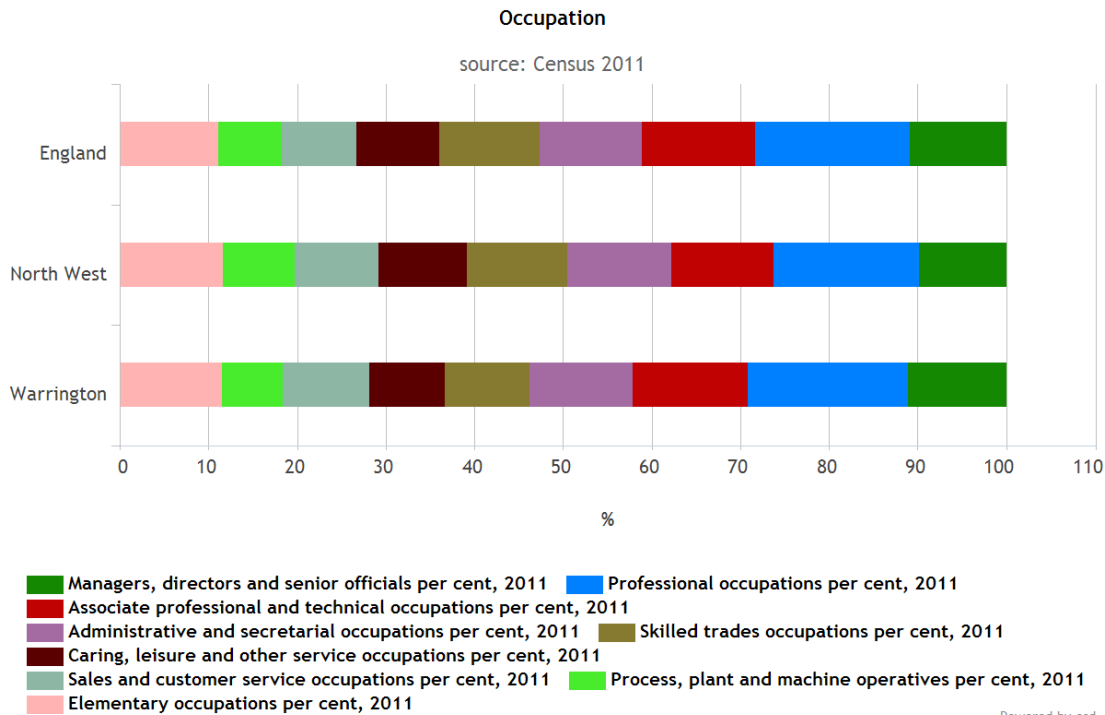
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# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Occupational Group

In 2011, the main occupational group amongst employed residents in Warrington was Professional occupations (18.1% of employed residents worked in these occupations). It was also the main occupational group across both the North West (16.3% of employed residents) and England (17.5%).

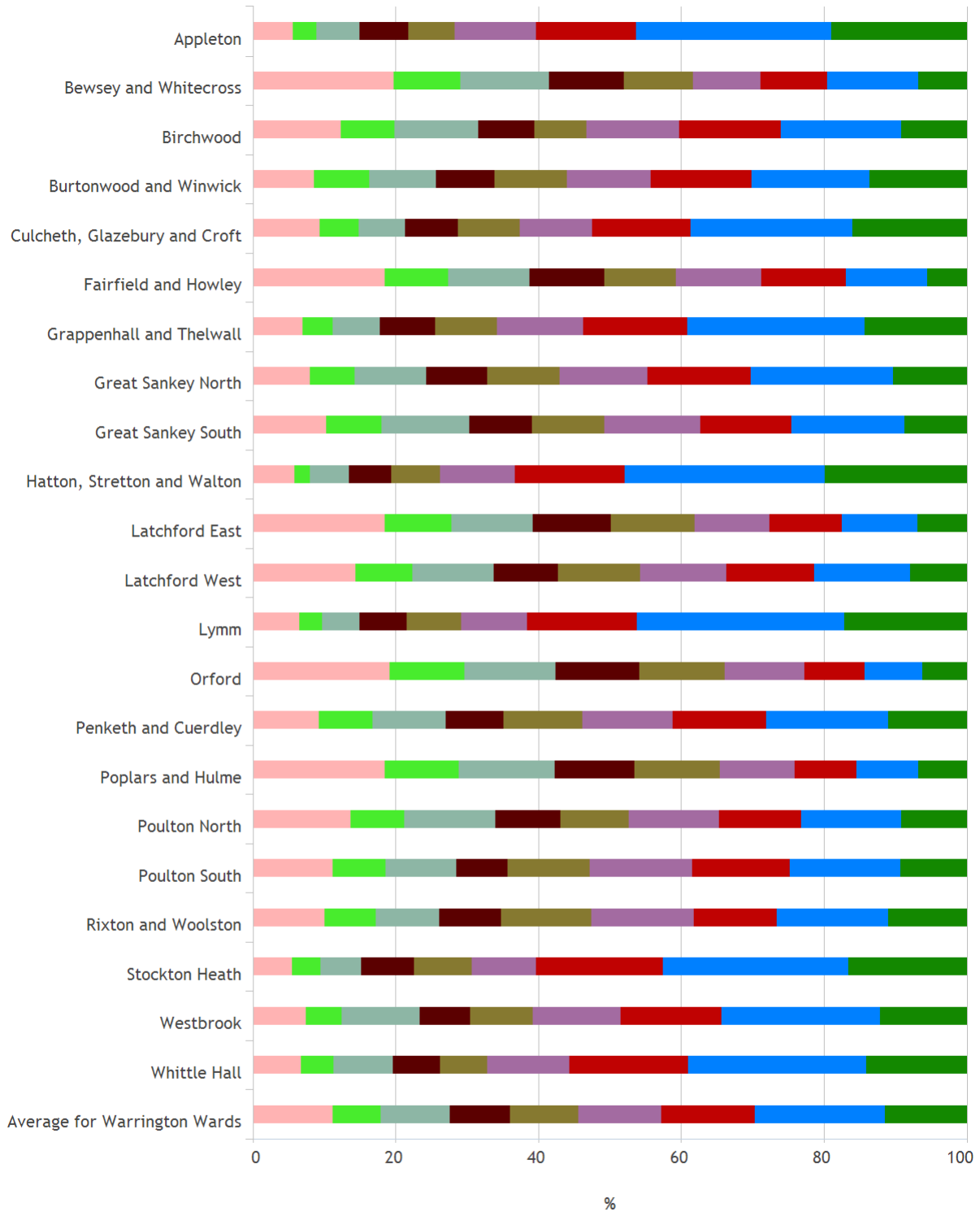


According to the Census, Lymm was the Ward with the highest proportion of people employed in Professional occupations (29.1%), whereas Orford had the lowest (8.1%). Hatton, Stretton and Walton had the highest proportion of people employed as managers, directors and senior officials (19.9%), compared with Fairfield and Howley which had the lowest (5.5%). Bewsey and Whitecross had the highest proportion of people employed in Elementary occupations (19.7%).

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## Occupation

source: Census 2011



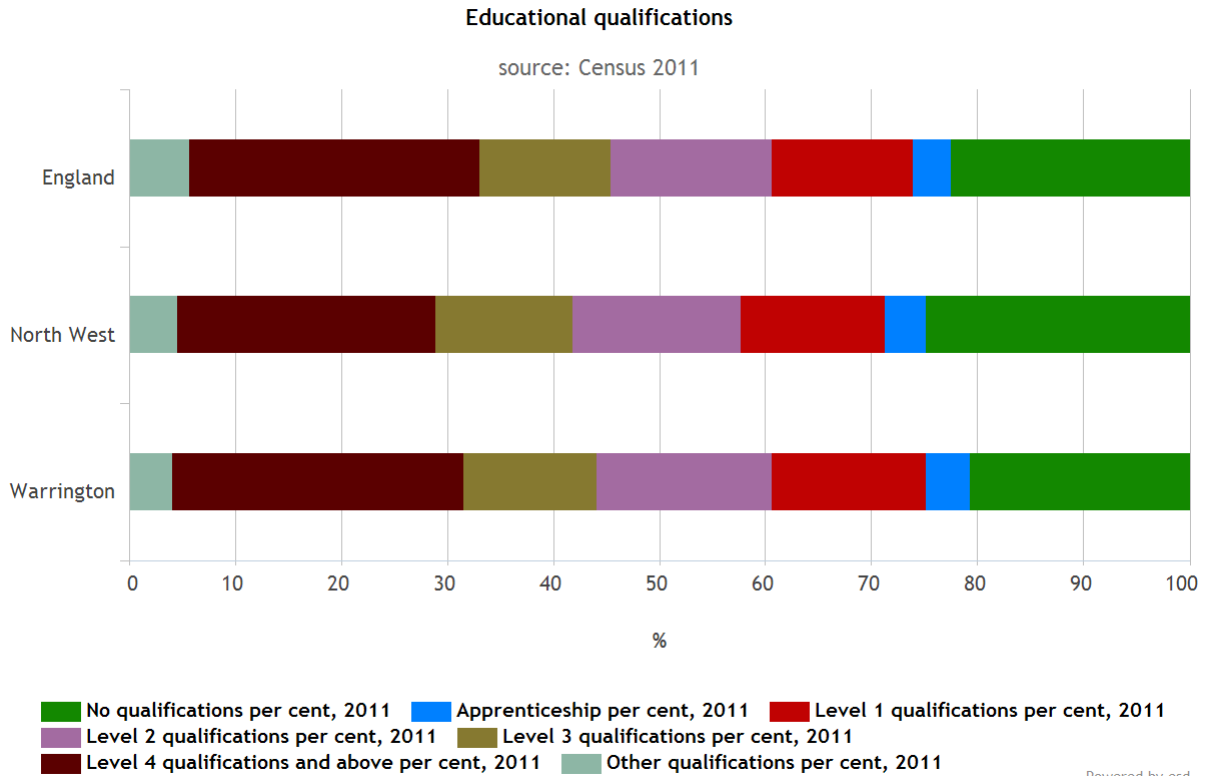
- Managers, directors and senior officials per cent, 2011
- Professional occupations per cent, 2011
- Associate professional and technical occupations per cent, 2011
- Administrative and secretarial occupations per cent, 2011
- Skilled trades occupations per cent, 2011
- Caring, leisure and other service occupations per cent, 2011
- Sales and customer service occupations per cent, 2011
- Process, plant and machine operatives per cent, 2011
- Elementary occupations per cent, 2011

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# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Education

A highly skilled workforce is the key to a successful economy, and the Census showed that Warrington's residents are generally better qualified than the national and North West averages. At the time of the Census, 16.5% of Warrington residents were qualified to at least NVQ Level 2 (equivalent to a GCSE pass at Grades A\*-C) and 12.6% were qualified to at least NVQ Level 3 (A Level).

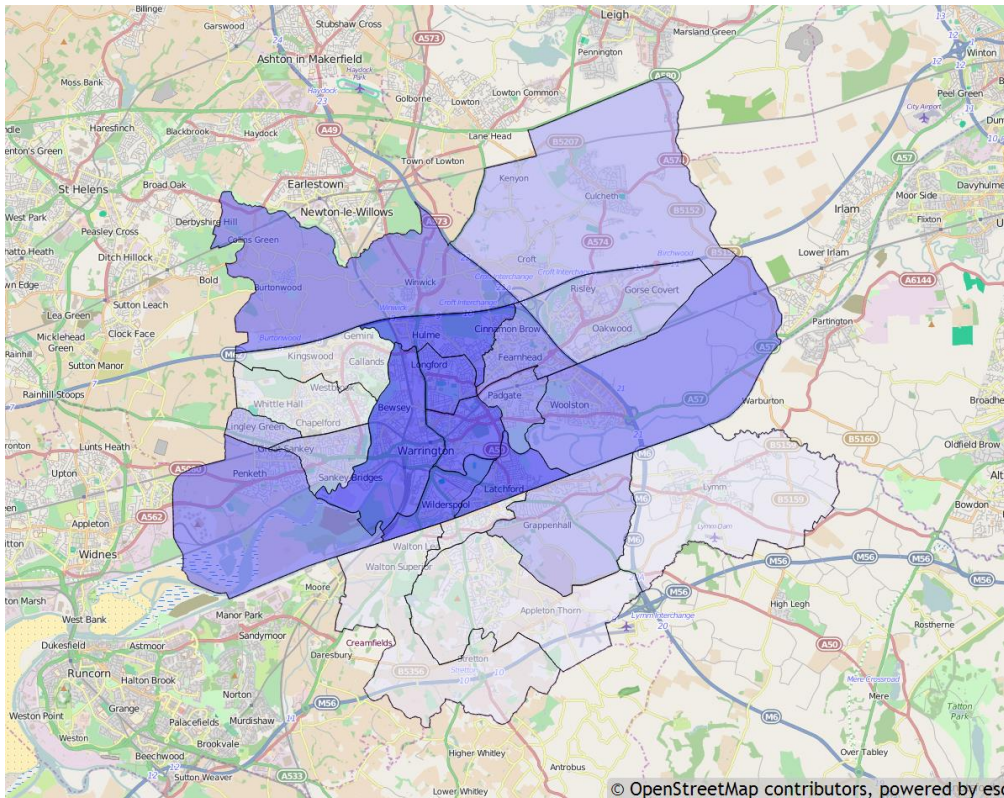


# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## No Qualifications

The map following shows the proportion of residents within each Ward reporting that they had no qualifications at the time of the 2011 Census. Poplars and Hulme Ward had the highest percentage of residents in Warrington with no qualifications (31.0%, compared to 20.7% for Warrington as a whole).

Areas coloured dark blue on the map are those where residents were most likely to say they had no qualifications.



No qualifications per cent (2011)

- 25.23 - 31.00 %
- 19.75 - 25.23 %
- 13.93 - 19.75 %
- 10.10 - 13.93 %



# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

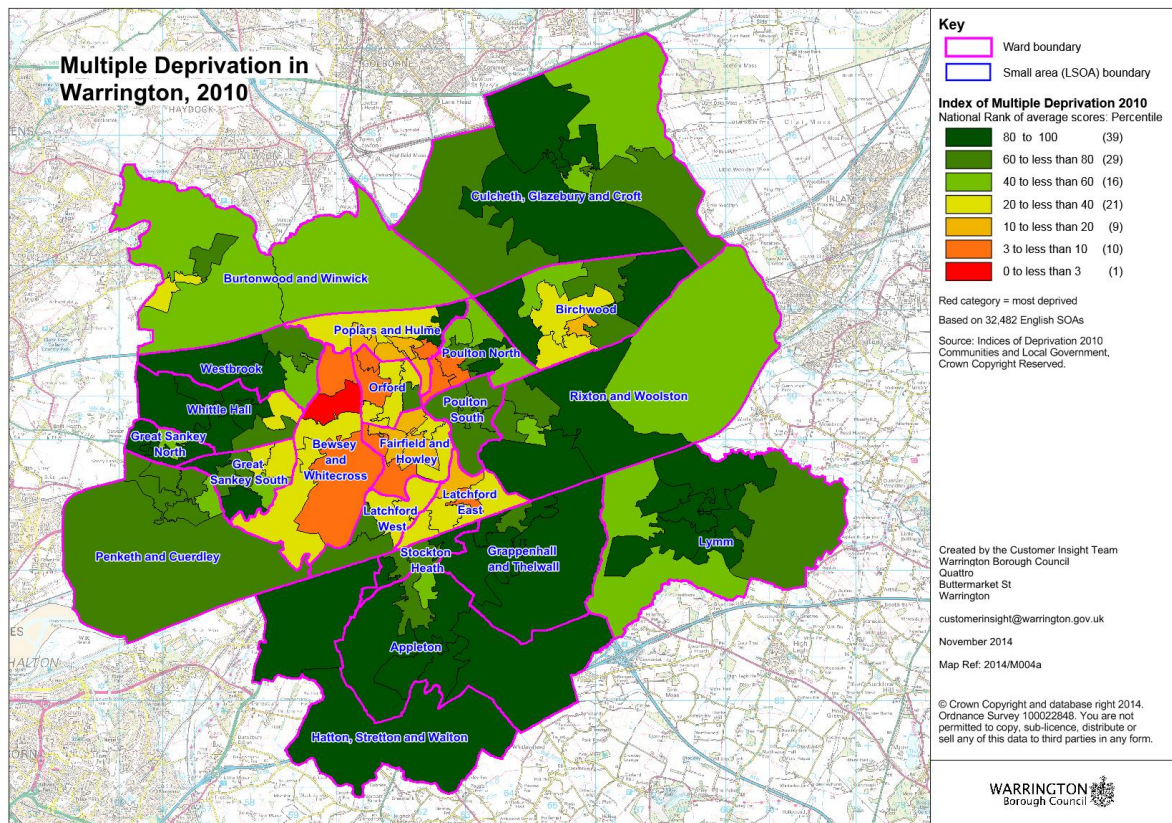
## Poverty

### Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation are used by the Department for Communities and Local Government to measure the extent of deprivation in England across seven themes: income, employment, health, education, crime, access to services and living environment. There are 32,482 small areas (Lower Super Output Areas or LSOAs) in England, each with an average of 1,500 residents. Each small area is scored across the seven themes to calculate an average score for Multiple Deprivation, and these scores are then ranked.

The latest Indices of Deprivation were calculated in 2010. Small areas in Warrington were given an average score for Multiple Deprivation and ranked against other small areas in England. The map below shows how small areas in Warrington compare for Multiple Deprivation with the rest of the country. Small areas coloured red are those with the most deprivation and small areas coloured dark green are those with the least deprivation.

Warrington is very mixed in terms of Multiple Deprivation. It has one small area within the 3% most deprived of small areas across England and ten others within the 10% most deprived across England. In contrast there are 39 small areas within the 20% least deprived of small areas across England.



(The Indices are due to be updated in the second half of 2015. For more information please contact Customer Insight via [customerinsight@warrington.gov.uk](mailto:customerinsight@warrington.gov.uk).)



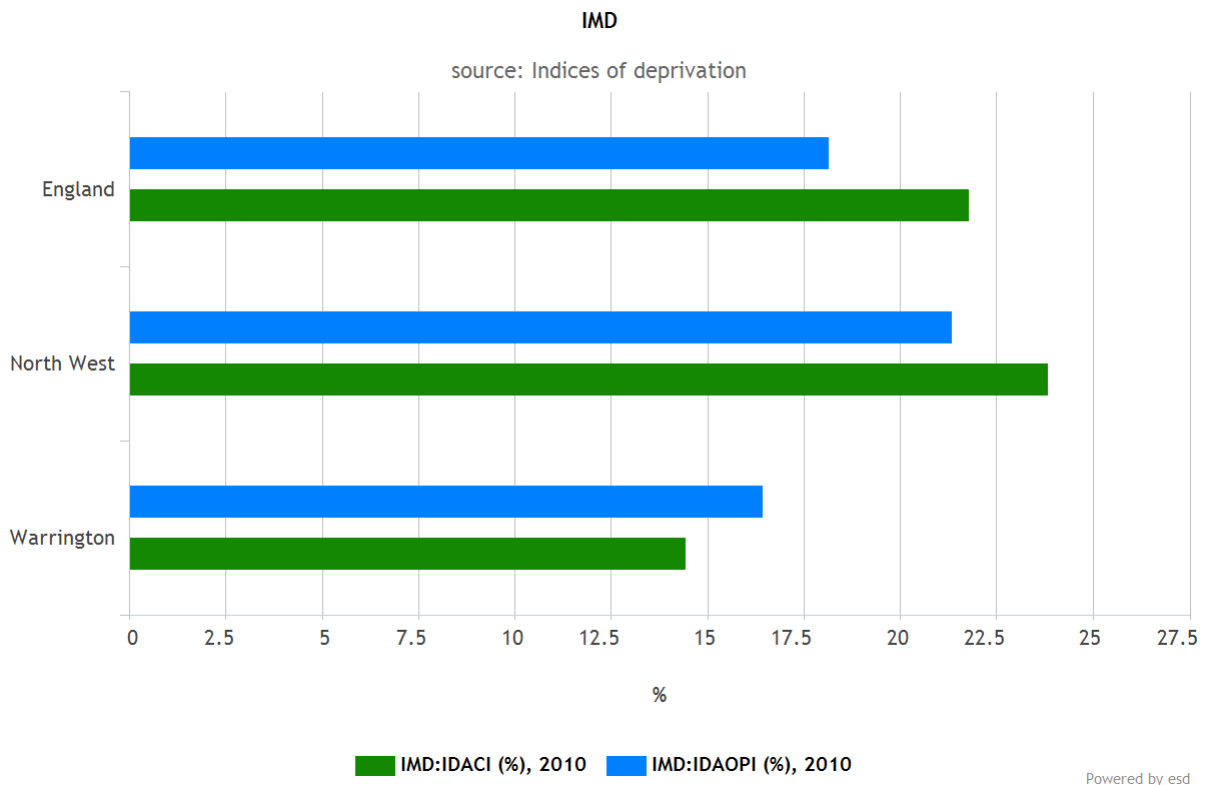
# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Income Deprivation

The chart below shows income deprivation amongst older people aged 60+ (blue bars) and children aged under 15 (green bars) in the North West and England, compared with the average for Warrington. The data is taken from the 2010 Indices of Deprivation and provides figures from the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI).

According to the Indices, in Warrington 16.4% of adults aged 60+ were classed as income deprived. This means that they received Income Support, income-based JobSeeker's Allowance (JSA), Pension Credit or Child Tax Credit.

The Indices showed that 14.4% of Warrington children aged under 15 lived in families that were classed as income deprived. These families were in receipt of Income Support, income-based JSA, Pension Credit or Child Tax Credit equivalent to less than 60% of the median national income before housing costs.



Both older people and children in Warrington are less likely than the national and regional averages to be income deprived.

## Warrington Borough Profile 2015

The table below shows the proportion of older people aged 60+ and children aged under 15 living in households classed as income deprived in each of Warrington's wards. In 2010, income deprivation amongst older people was most common in Bewsey and Whitecross, where 29.73% of adults aged 60+ were living in income deprived households. Income deprivation amongst children was most common in Poplars and Hulme, where 34.93% of children were affected.

	Income Deprivation affecting Older People Index (%)	Income Deprivation affecting Children Index (%)
Appleton	6.17	2.62
Bewsey and Whitecross	29.73	30.48
Birchwood	21.09	20.23
Burtonwood and Winwick	15.26	8.92
Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft	10.34	6.77
Fairfield and Howley	24.67	23.77
Grappenhall and Thelwall	8.36	5.33
Great Sankey North	10.88	3.77
Great Sankey South	16.17	10.90
Hatton, Stretton and Walton	7.50	4.18
Latchford East	29.50	29.20
Latchford West	24.42	25.68
Lymm	9.62	5.42
Orford	27.77	30.86
Penketh and Cuerdley	12.13	4.37
Poplars and Hulme	29.26	34.93
Poulton North	18.36	22.67
Poulton South	12.59	8.39
Rixton and Woolston	12.33	5.97
Stockton Heath	14.32	6.69
Westbrook	16.20	4.27
Whittle Hall	16.15	4.53
<b>Warrington</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>13.63</b>

*Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Office for National Statistics, 2010)*

## Warrington Borough Profile 2015

According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, there were 5,477 children in Warrington living in income-deprived households, and 1,039 people living in households dependent on means-tested benefits. Poplars and Hulme was the Ward with the highest number of children living in poverty (794 children) and Bewsey and Whitecross was the ward with most people living in households dependent on means-tested benefits (2,626 people).

	Children living in Poverty (No.)	People in households dependent on means-tested benefits (No.)
Appleton	52	373
Bewsey and Whitecross	753	2,626
Birchwood	381	1,519
Burtonwood and Winwick	99	645
Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft	133	748
Fairfield and Howley	494	2,039
Grappenhall and Thelwall	100	467
Great Sankey North	46	331
Great Sankey South	215	930
Hatton, Stretton and Walton	30	123
Latchford East	443	1,722
Latchford West	197	1,091
Lymm	137	652
Orford	670	2,354
Penketh and Cuerdley	61	583
Poplars and Hulme	794	2,571
Poulton North	413	1,440
Poulton South	93	504
Rixton and Woolston	94	610
Stockton Heath	86	473
Westbrook	55	356
Whittle Hall	131	692
<b>Warrington</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>1,039</b>

*Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Office for National Statistics, 2010)*

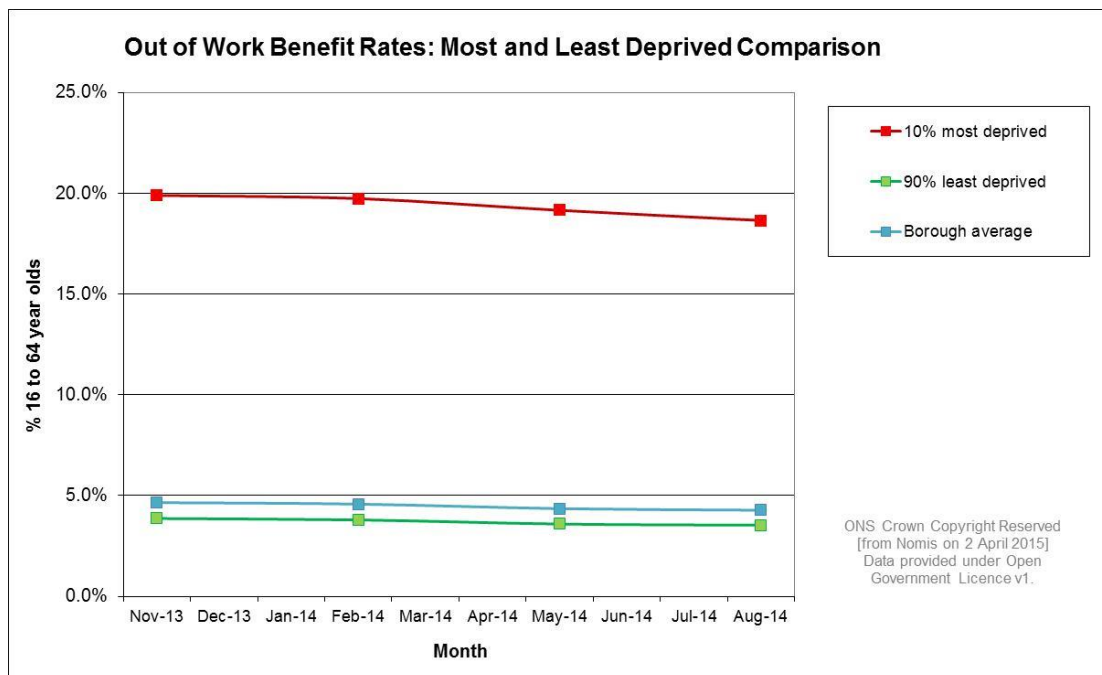
# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Benefit Claims

### Out of Work Benefits

According to Labour Market Statistics from the Office for National Statistics, during 2012/13 on average 3.6% of working age people in Warrington were claiming out of work benefits each month. Poplars and Hulme recorded the highest average monthly proportion of claimants (7.6% of working age residents) and Hatton, Stretton and Walton recorded the lowest (1.0%).

The chart below compares Out of Work claimant rates for Warrington's most and least deprived Wards from November 2013 to August 2014. The Borough average in August 2014 was 4.3%, compared with 18.7% for the 10% most deprived Wards and 3.5% for the 10% least deprived Wards.

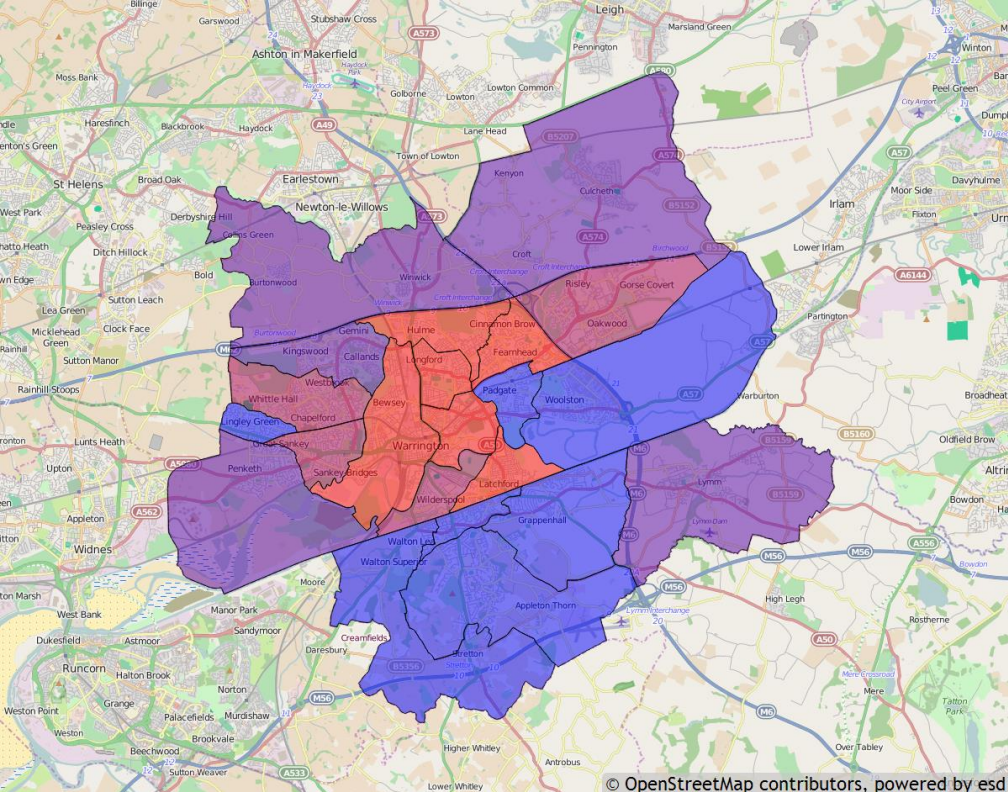


### Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)

Every month the Department for Work and Pensions publishes data on the number of people who are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). According to the March 2015 data, Warrington had 1,659 JSA claimants and there were significant differences in the number of people claiming JSA across the different wards.

The map below compares the claimant figures for each ward: areas coloured red are those with the highest number of JSA claimants. It should be noted that JSA claim numbers are in decline, as Universal Credit claims increase.

# Warrington Borough Profile 2015





## Warrington Borough Profile 2015

### ***Long-term Unemployment***

Long-term unemployment is measured by the percentage of people aged 16-64 in an area who have been claiming JSA for over 12 months. The table below shows the average proportion of working age people per month who were unemployed and long-term unemployed within each Ward during 2012/13. Poplars and Hulme Ward ranked highest for both measures across the 22 Wards.

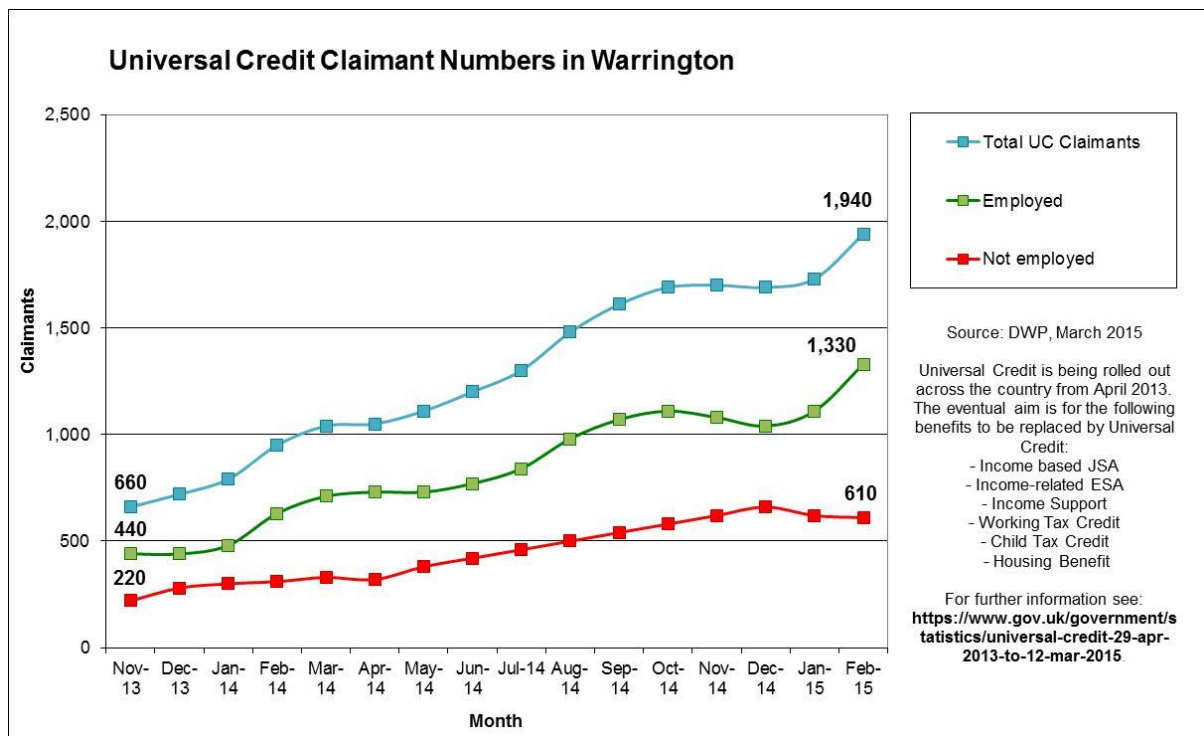
	Working age unemployment (2012/13 Monthly average, % of working age population)	Long-term unemployment (2012/13 Monthly average, rate per 1,000 residents of working age)
<b>Poplars and Hulme</b>	7.6	23.4
<b>Orford</b>	6.8	20.0
<b>Latchford East</b>	6.7	18.5
<b>Bewsey and Whitecross</b>	6.8	17.1
<b>Latchford West</b>	5.9	15.2
<b>Fairfield and Howley</b>	5.5	13.8
<b>Poulton North</b>	4.5	10.8
<b>Birchwood</b>	4.1	10.0
<b>Burtonwood and Winwick</b>	2.9	6.2
<b>Great Sankey South</b>	3.0	5.8
<b>Penketh and Cuerdley</b>	2.3	4.5
<b>Lymm</b>	1.8	4.0
<b>Stockton Heath</b>	1.9	3.8
<b>Poulton South</b>	2.3	3.5
<b>Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft</b>	1.7	3.3
<b>Rixton and Woolston</b>	1.9	3.2
<b>Whittle Hall</b>	1.9	3.2
<b>Westbrook</b>	1.8	2.8
<b>Great Sankey North</b>	1.6	2.4
<b>Grappenhall and Thelwall</b>	1.5	1.9
<b>Appleton</b>	1.2	1.5
<b>Hatton, Stretton and Walton</b>	1.0	1.2
<b>Warrington</b>	3.6	8.7

# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Universal Credit

Universal Credit was introduced across a small number of JobCentres in 2013, of which Warrington was one. It is being rolled out gradually across the country with the aim of simplifying the benefits system. It is intended that a single Universal Credit payment into a bank, building society or credit union account will replace separate payments for Jobseeker's Allowance, Housing Benefit, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, Employment and Support Allowance and Income Support.

The number of claimants in Warrington has steadily grown since 2013, as new claimant groups become eligible to apply. The intention is that the process will make it easier for people to find work, as less financial disruption will be caused by the single payment, therefore the proportion of claimants who are employed is expected to increase. In Warrington, the proportion of Universal Credit claims that are made by employed people has increased from 66.7% in November 2013 to 68.6% in February 2015.



# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Main Acorn Types

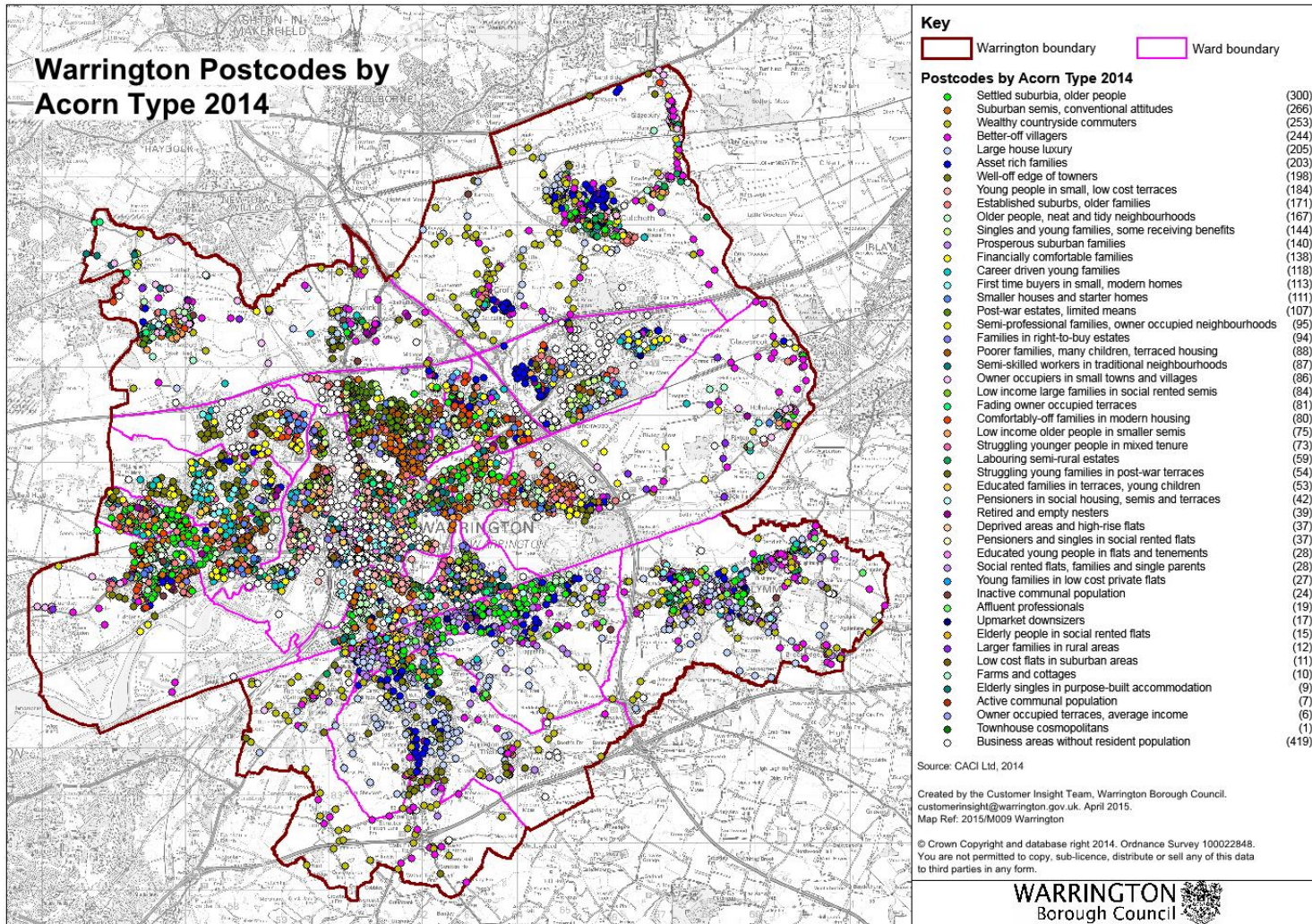
Acorn is a classification system that categorises postcodes according to the financial and social characteristics of the households within them. Acorn 2014 has been used to categorise Warrington's postcodes into one of 18 Groups and 62 Types.

ACORN Group	ACORN Type
<b>AFFLUENT ACHIEVERS - some of the most financially successful people in the UK</b>	
Lavish Lifestyles	Exclusive enclaves; Metropolitan money; Large house luxury
Executive Wealth	Asset rich families; Wealthy countryside commuters; Financially comfortable families; Affluent professionals; Prosperous suburban families; Well-off edge of towners
Mature Money	Better-off villagers; Settled suburbia, older people; Retired and empty nesters; Upmarket downsizers
<b>RISING PROSPERITY - Younger, well-educated and mostly prosperous living in towns and cities</b>	
City Sophisticates	Townhouse cosmopolitans; Younger professionals in smaller flats; Metropolitan professionals; Socialising young renters
Career Climbers	Career driven young families; First-time buyers in small, modern homes; Mixed metropolitan areas
<b>COMFORTABLE COMMUNITIES - Middle of the road Britain, mostly comfortably off, includes all life stages</b>	
Countryside Communities	Farms and cottages; Larger families in rural areas; Owner-occupiers in small towns and villages
Successful suburbs	Comfortably-off families in modern housing; Larger family homes, multi-ethnic areas; Semi-professional families, owner-occupied neighbourhoods
Steady Neighbourhoods	Suburban semis, conventional attitudes; Owner-occupied terraces, average income; Established suburbs, older families
Comfortable Seniors	Older people, neat and tidy neighbourhoods; Elderly singles in purpose-built accommodation
Starting Out	Educated families in terraces, young children; Smaller houses and starter homes
<b>FINANCIALLY STRETCHED - Incomes well below average, many just getting by but some under financial pressure</b>	
Student Life	Student flats and halls of residence; Term-time terraces; Educated young people in flats and tenements
Modest Means	Low-cost flats in suburban areas; Semi-skilled workers in traditional neighbourhoods; Fading owner-occupied terraces; High occupancy terraces, many Asian families
Striving Families	Labouring semi-rural estates; Struggling young families in post-war terraces; Families in right-to-buy estates; Post-war terraces, limited means
Poorer Pensioners	Pensioners in social housing, semis and terraces; Elderly people in social rented flats; Low income older people in smaller semis; Pensioners and singles in social rented flats
<b>URBAN ADVERSITY - People finding life hard, living under the most difficult social and financial conditions</b>	
Young Hardship	Young families in low-cost private flats; Struggling younger people in mixed tenure; Young people in small, low-cost terraces
Struggling Estates	Poorer families, many children, terraced housing; Low income terraces; Multi-ethnic, purpose-built estates; Deprived and ethnically diverse in flats; Low income large families in social rented semis
Difficult Circumstances	Social rented flats, families and single parents; Singles and young families, some receiving benefits; Deprived areas and high-rise flats
<b>NOT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS - e.g. Military bases, children's homes, hospitals, refuges, nursing homes, businesses</b>	
Not Private Households	Active communal population; Inactive communal population; Business addresses without resident population



# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

Acorn 2014 was able to match 4,859 postcodes within Warrington. Amongst these the three most common postcode Types were 'Settled suburbia, older people' (Mature Money - 300 postcodes), 'Suburban semis, conventional attitudes' (Steady Neighbourhoods – 266 postcodes), and 'Wealthy countryside commuters' (Executive Wealth – 253 postcodes).

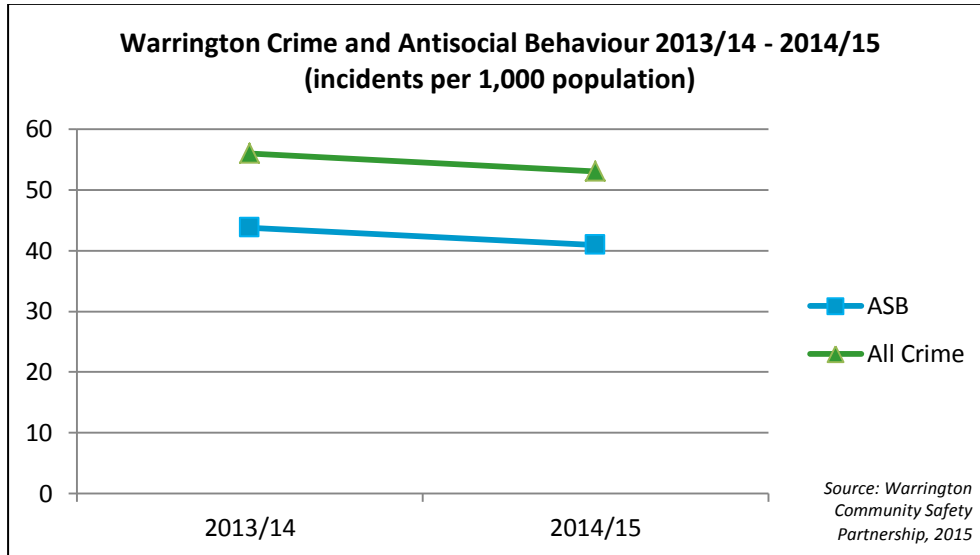




# Warrington Borough Profile 2015

## Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Warrington's Community Safety Partnership monitors the incidence of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) across the area, and works with local communities to reduce the risk of becoming a victim and target areas of concern. The chart below shows the change since 2013/14 in the rate of incidents of All crime and ASB per 1,000 residents in Warrington. For both types of issue, the overall trend is down.



The maps below show the number of incidents of ASB within small areas across Warrington for the year 2014-15. Incidents tend to fall in the areas where more people live.

